Thursday July 9 1981
No 60,975
Price twenty pence

THE TIMES

Two full pages of university results, 21 and 22



Carrington plan for EEC

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, put forward a three-point plan for the development of the EEC when he addressed the European Parliament in Strasbourg at the start of Britain's six months presidency of the Community Page 8
Parliamentary report, page 12
Leading article—Page 17

Missile costs soar, Nott says

Reports in *The Times* that the Defence Ministry had experienced difficulties with the Royal Navy's £1,000m Chevaline improvement to its strategic nuclear deterrent were confirmed by Mr John Nott. Cost of the programme had "gone bananas", he said Page 3

Gilts hit by new stock pricing

The Government is believed to have sold only half its latest £1,000m issue of index linked gilt-edged stock. The result is even more disappointing because the authorities have been forced to offer a higher than expected yield on stock already sold Page 23

Polish dockers halt ports

All ports in Poland came to a halt yesterday as dockers struck for an hour. They threatened an indefinite strike unless their demands for recognized rights and conditions were met. Page 8



Admiral is new Playboy chief

Playboy's new chairman and managing director made his bow yesterday—without a bunny girl in sight. He is Admiral Sir John Treacher, retired, and his job is to save the club's casino licences when the Gaming Board and police voice objections to their renewal next September Back page

War criminal goes free

Concentration camp survivors protested angrily when a Nazi war criminal who helped send 26,000 Belgian Jews to their death walked free from court yesterday after he was released pending confirmation of seven years in jail Page 10

Home of the Muse found

Italian archaeologists have identified Propertius' Home of the Muse at Assisi. It has wall-paintings and Greek verses describing them. It is the only house of a Greek or Roman poet to have survived from antiquity Page 15

Gold price falls

The price of gold fell $9 yesterday to close at $398.50, the first time it has been below $400 since November 1979. High United States interest rates and the resulting strength of the dollar are cited as the causes of gold's decline in value Page 23

Brearley returns

Mike Brearley has been recalled to captain England in the next three Test matches against Australia but has confirmed that he is not available to tour India in the winter. Surrey will meet Somerset in the Benson and Hedges Cup final Page 19

Eighth man joins the IRA hunger strikers

Atkins fails to defuse Maze crisis

From Tim Jones and Richard Ford, Belfast

The hunger strike in the Maze prison, near Belfast, which has polarized Ulster's two communities and increased tension and violence to a dangerous level, is to continue.

That became clear last night after Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that the only key to advancement was for the prisoners to call off their action, which has already claimed five lives. He said there was scope for further negotiation but not under duress.

The Provisional IRA responded by announcing that another prisoner, Patrick McGeown, aged 25, was to join the hunger strike. The Government's response was greeted with dismay by the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, which had been trying for five days to break the deadlock. They said they did not regard Mr Atkins's statement as a serious attempt to end the crisis.

The message from Mr Atkins was relayed to the seven hunger strikers by a senior civil servant at 7.30 am yesterday, two hours, 19 minutes after Mr Joseph McDonnell had died on the sixty-first day of his fast.

After the Northern Ireland Office issued a statement saying he had "taken his own life by refusing food and medical attention", west Belfast was overtaken by *sporadic violence*. One youth aged 16 was shot dead when the Army opened fire on masked men who, they said, were about to launch a petrol bomb attack on a bus depot. Local people claimed he had been murdered in cold blood. Cars and vans were hijacked and set alight and gunmen opened fire on Army posts.

As hopes of ending the crisis faded, it became clear that the hunger strikers and the Government are mutually suspicious of each other.

On the one hand, the Maze prisoners say they are unwilling to end their action until the Government meets in full their five demands while the Government states that there can be *no concessions until they abandon the strike*.

Reading from a statement by Mr Atkins, the civil servant told the seven remaining hunger strikers how far the Government was prepared to go towards meeting their demands. Prisoners, the statement said, would be able to wear their own clothes for three hours each evening, at weekends and during exercise periods.

"At all other times they would wear civilian-type clothing of a non-uniform kind. By comparison with most other Western countries this is a liberal regime but we would not rule out the possibility of further development."

This is a crucial obstacle since the prisoners want to wear their own clothes at all times. Mr Atkins's insistence that no prisoners can be excluded from work in prison workshops also conflicts with the republican demands for the right to organize their own activities within the prison compounds.

On another crucial question, the extent to which the prisoners would be allowed to associate with each other, the two *sides seem to be close to reaching an understanding*. On Saturday the H-block prisoners indicated that they envisaged free association within each wing of the blocks which are designed to accommodate 25 people. They said: "We do not envisage ourselves (although Mr Atkins does) running around the block as we please in large numbers".

Yesterday, Mr Atkins hinted that he would give serious consideration to the suggestion by the commission that adjacent wings should share association in recreation rooms and exercise areas. This, the statement said, depended on satisfactory arrangements being made for supervising and controlling movement. It could take time to arrange the necessary physical facilities to do that.

On the question of parcels and visits, the Government more than meets the prisoners' demands and answers their calls for remission by stating that a sentence can be halved for good behaviour. In practice prisoners who have given up their protest have had up to one-fifth of lost remission restored.

Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, said that Mr McDonnell had been "murdered by the British Government because he refused to surrender his principles as an Irish republican".

Unless the British Government conceded the demands, the remaining prisoners would continue the hunger strike.

They dismissed the Irish commission as "well meaning but naive" and accused leading political and religious figures, including Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, of "indifference and inactivity which had facilitated British intransigence".

In Dublin, Dr Garrett FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, revealed that he had been in touch with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and hoped that Mr McDonnell's death would not be used as an excuse to delay

Continued on back page, col 2



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Residents of Moss Side, Manchester, watching workmen make safe the shells of buildings burnt out in overnight rioting.

Thatcher pleads with parents and teachers to stop young from turning to violence

By George Clark and Stewart Tendler

Revising her script for a Conservative Party political broadcast on television last night in order to comment on the riots in Liverpool, Mrs Margaret Thatcher carefully avoided any reference to unemployment as one of the causes of recent outbreaks of violence in Britain's big cities.

In the Commons on Tuesday, the Prime Minister had acknowledged that unemployment and, by implication, the Government's economic policy, could be among the causes of recent disturbances.

Last night, however, she referred to the events "which have horrified us all", and appealed to parents, grandparents, teachers, people in jobs or without jobs, black or white, to use their influence to dissuade people from violence.

"We all know that violence will destroy everything we value," Mrs Thatcher said. "Government and Parliament can make the law. Police and courts can uphold the law. But a free society will only survive if we, its citizens, obey the law and teach our children to do so.

"That is why the violence must be stopped. The law must be upheld. People must be protected. Then we can put these terrible events behind us, repair the damage and begin to rebuild confidence. That is the urgent priority."

When it was put to one of Mrs Thatcher's political advisers that she might have been more positive about the measures the Government intended to introduce "to rebuild confidence", he said that within a brief political broadcast it was not possible to enlarge on that statement.

In Whitehall officials were tackled on the same subject, but they confirmed that the Government was still working on the expansion of youth employment schemes and had nothing yet to announce. It would be ready with a statement of both short and long term measures before Parliament adjourned for the summer recess at the end of this month.

They, like Mrs Thatcher, emphasized the need to support the forces of law and order.

Mrs Thatcher said: "I had expected tonight to talk wholly about unemployment, but events in Liverpool have changed that. What happened there horrified us all. A thousand policemen embattled in one of our great cities; 200 injured; riot shields and CS gas needed to defend the very men to whom we all turn for protection.

"Nothing can justify, nothing can excuse, and no one can condone the appalling violence we have all seen on television, which some of our people have actually experienced, and so many fear."

☐ Rampaging gangs of youths who smashed and looted shops in Manchester and north London on Tuesday night were yesterday described as "copycats" aping the trouble in Toxteth and Southall.

As Lord Scarman confirmed at a sitting of his inquiry into the Brixton riots that he would also consider the problems behind the Liverpool and Manchester troubles, senior police officers in London and Manchester said that the riots their men had fought were not racially motivated.

The trouble in the Moss Side area of Manchester included petrol bombs against a number of shops and barrages of stones against police lines but no officers were injured. Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said that although black youths stoned the police this was not significant because most of the people in the area were black anyway.

In London the trouble around a shopping area at Wood Green, north London, was described by one senior policeman as premeditated, while Deputy Assistant Commissioner Peter Nievans added that policemen were entitled to the proper equipment. "If water cannon and rubber bullets were necessary, then—regrettable though it may be—that is the path we will have to take."

Mr David Lane, chairman of the Commission of Racial Equality, said that roots such as those at Toxteth were the price to be paid for not tackling with speed the problems of inner cities.

Four hundred Manchester police officers were involved in the Moss Side incident and up to 500 London police were called to the Wood Green area, a fairly prosperous and polyglot north London suburb. The damage in the Manchester district was put at over £250,000 and in north London nearly 60 shops were damaged or looted.

In Liverpool the local branch of the Young Socialist section of the Labour Party put out a leaflet calling for street committees to "defend us from the police attacks and also to prevent those who are exploiting the situation as an opportunity to loot".

At the weekend the Young Socialists were accused of inflaming the situation in Toxteth with an earlier leaflet. In their latest they say that the police must be pulled out of the area, and charges dropped against those arrested.

☐ The Prince of Wales has intervened to help the young people of Toxteth involved in the riots (Ronald Kershaw writes). Buckingham Palace last night confirmed that he had asked the Prince's Trust if anything could be done. The trust was established in 1975 to support experimental schemes to help young offenders in enterprises devised by themselves.

"*He is very concerned about* Toxteth and the trust will help in any way it can" it was said at the Palace.

Whitehall axeman's front line dispatch

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer and the Prime Minister's special adviser on the elimination of Government waste, less politely known as "the Whitehall butcher" and "Maggie's Axeman", told an audience of MPs and journalists yesterday that rumours of his imminent retirement from his secondary job were unfounded.

"I was not permitted to relinquish any of my executive responsibilities in Marks and Spencer and they are wide ranging," he said. "But I am going to reduce the amount of time I spend on the Government task. I have had one holiday in the last 18 months and have had very few weekends and evenings off. I find that, as a human being, I cannot go on that way.

"I do not intend to disappear, but I intend to spend less time achieving the results. I know the field of my inquiries pretty well—and *my enemies rather better*."

Reporting on his achievements at a luncheon of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, Sir Derek said that expenditure on compiling statistics had been reduced by a quarter or £25m and the staff reduced by 2,250. Obviously the progress was slow because it was not possible to throw out a lot of commitments in a short period; there were many constraints on immediate action which he had to recognise.

His second task had been to examine the bases of Government work, asking the question: "Should it be done at all?" He knew from past experience in Government at the Ministry of Defence that there were a lot of frustrated people, particularly in the middle thirties, who, given the chance, would thrive on the challenge of examining this subject. The result in 1979-80 was to identify savings of £190m that could be made. It would take some time "to deliver"; but to save that amount on administrative costs only was a major changearound.

More reductions were expected from the examination of the forms of support given for research and development. Sir Derek commented wryly that in the course of his inquiries he had become familiar with the phrase used by Mr Joel Barnett, MP, the former Chief Secretary to the Treasury, that "one man's waste is another man's living". He had received more mail from the public and even MPs telling him not to take some action to reduce public expenditure, than letters telling him to stop some government activity.

In one office he discovered that the rules to be applied by the civil servants ran to 40 volumes and covered a whole shelf. When a person came in with a claim, the officials were supposed to check the claim according to the rules.

"How can you expect any ordinary human being to absorb that amount of material?" asked Sir Derek. "It was not only the rules, there was an enormous turnover of staff, over 48 per cent a year, which meant that the supervisors were continually employed teaching people the rules."

Coming from business, he was

Continued on back page, col 1

Gas unions to strike over showroom sale

By Rupert Morris

A one-day strike on Monday and the possibility of an indefinite strike soon afterwards were announced yesterday by unions representing 106,000 workers in the gas industry. Up to 14 million consumers could be affected.

The strike notice was in response to the Government's decision confirmed in the Commons yesterday by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, to order the British Gas Corporation to sell off its 938 showrooms within five years, and to cease its retailing activities. The unions claim that 30,000 jobs are at risk, and 3,500 staff are directly employed in the showrooms.

British Gas is worried that, if the union carry out their threat, they might have to seal off gas supplies in every affected household, breaking in by force if necessary.

Mr David Stirzaker, national officer of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo), one of the two largest unions in the industry, said yesterday: "We shall fight with all means this insane decision. Union members will demonstrate their disgust by a day's strike on July 13.

"If our fears are confirmed, there is no way the Government will avoid an all-out strike."

The decision to order the sale of gasboard showrooms was taken in spite of opposition from Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, and several other senior ministers.

The Consumers' Association, manufacturers of gas appliances and the British Gas Corporation have all fought against the move.

But the Prime Minister is understood to have thought it to be a vital step in the Government's policy on selling to the private sector parts of the nationalized industries, a policy which so far has made little progress.

Last year's report on British Gas by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission concluded that the *corporation's* monopoly had acted against the public interest by restricting competition in the retailing of gas appliances.

Mrs Oppenheim said in her statement yesterday: "Having considered carefully and consulted widely, the Government has concluded that, in order to remedy the adverse effects identified by the commission, the BGC should withdraw from its current retailing operations, but that the timetable of three years in the MMC's first option is too compressed a period.

"The Government has decided, therefore, that the corporation should be required to cease retailing domestic gas appliances and to dispose of their showrooms over a five-year period."

Half the showrooms would go within two years, a further quarter the following year, and the remaining quarter in the final two years.

Asked at a Press conference if she could identify any clear benefit to customers, Mrs Oppenheim said: "The benefit of enhanced competition has been proved over and over again to be wider choice. I would expect cheaper gas cookers to be the outcome."

She said that job losses would not be on anything like the scale "bandied about", and she hoped that union leaders in the industry would ultimately live up to their reputation for moderation.

She also emphasized that the Government would lay down strict safety standards.

Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the TUC, condemned the Government's action. "In the Government's eyes, public enterprise cannot win," he said.

"The unions in the gas industry are clearly—and rightly—angry about this doctrinaire proposal."

Mr Richard Pears, managing director of Comet, one of Britain's biggest gas appliance retailers, applauded the minister's "courageous statement" and said he would be interested in buying some of the showrooms.

The Department of Energy will negotiate sales of showrooms with Sir Denis Rooke, the British Gas chairman who has strongly opposed the move and who has been accused by Tory MPs of inciting his workers to strike.

Parliamentary report, page 12
Slow-speed sell-off, page 25

Begin says he has majority

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, July 8

After a period of hectic political bargaining, Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, announced tonight that he had received sufficient support from minor parties to form a new Government with the necessary 61 seats in the Knesset to command a majority.

Mr Begin did not spell out his support in detail, but it is known to come from the National Religious Party, its ethnic offshoot called Tami and the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party.

Since the election, leading members of all those groups have held private conversations with Mr Begin and his associates, and it is understood that final details of a coalition will still have to be worked out in private meetings over the next few days.

In his first television interview since the election, the Prime Minister claimed tonight that his new Government would be stable despite its small majority. He quoted Churchill as saying that in a democracy, one vote was enough.

Mr Begin said that although Israeli law allowed Mr Yitzhak Navon, the President, to give him three weeks to form a new coalition, his preliminary talks had already shown that he could form it much more quickly.

Mr Begin's claim confirmed the view of political analysts that the opposition Labour Party no longer has any hope of forming a government.

Questioned about the role of Mr Moshe Dayan, the former Foreign Minister, Mr Begin said he had already had two hours of talks with him and would be suggesting more when Mr Dayan returned from a foreign visit next week.

Mr Begin hinted strongly that Mr Ariel Sharon, the hard-line Minister of Agriculture, would be switched to the defence portfolio

We know where we are going, Reagan insists

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, July 8

The United States does have a cohesive foreign policy and "we know where we are going," President Reagan declared last night, defiantly rejecting criticism of his failure to make a significant foreign policy speech.

Addressing a $1m (£515,000) *fund-raising banquet in Chicago*, he said it was not necessary to spell out in detail a formula which would guide every move the United States makes in international diplomacy. "Basically good foreign policy is the use of good common sense in dealing with friends and political adversaries," he said.

The President went on to say that his Administration had already achieved a number of important foreign policy accomplishments.

It had laid the foundations for a long-term build-up of American armed forces that will lead to increased American security; begun to strengthen ties with Japanese and European allies; helped to avert a war in the Middle East through the mission of Mr Philip Habib; developed relations with China; injected new vigour into America's relationship with Pakistan; started on a realistic solution to the Namibia problem; and begun to attack the causes of instability in the Caribbean while making it clear the United States would not tolerate Cuban interference in the area.

The President went on to remind his listeners that throughout last year's election campaign he had emphasized that his first step towards a credible foreign policy would be a renewal of America's economic strength and a return to prosperity. He drew an analogy between the economic problems which his Administration inherited with the situation in Poland.

Mr Reagan devoted most of his speech to drumming up *popular support* for his economic recovery programme, particularly his plan for a 25 per cent tax cut spread over three years which he wants Congress to approve by the beginning of August.

He urged his audience to put pressure on Mr Dan Rostenkowski, a local Democrat Congressman and chairman of the House ways and means committee, to "provide the leadership necessary to report a tax Bill to the House floor in time for Congress to debate it".

Trade policy unfolded, page 8

Blaze halts SR trains

By a Staff Reporter

Rail services through Clapham Junction station in south London were severely disrupted last night after a long covered footbridge caught fire.

All lines at the junction were out of action except for four running into Victoria. British Rail said: "Services have been brought into total and absolute disruption".

Trains from Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorset and west Surrey were terminating at Barnes, Wimbledon and Richmond. London Transport was helping out by accepting railway tickets to areas served by the Underground or the London buses.

Firemen have not discovered the cause of the outbreak but it was thought that the hot weather may have been to blame for bringing one of the world's busiest railway junctions almost to a halt. Burnt-out telephone installations added to the confusion.

Late last night British Rail was unable to give any estimate of when services would be back to normal but the morning rush hour today was expected to be badly affected.

Strike threat as miners step up call for Belvoir go ahead

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, St Helier

The threat of a miners' strike over pit closures re-emerged yesterday as the National Union of Mineworkers stepped up its pressure on the Cabinet to go ahead with the proposed Vale of Belvoir coalfield.

At the union's policymaking conference, left-wing and moderate coalfield leaders alike pledged support for industrial action to sustain and increase Government investment in the coalmining industry to halt the decline in jobs.

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, said after an emotional debate on the future of the industry: "I would deplore any form of industrial action. I hope there is no reason for it.

"I hope the Government will accept that we are moving in the right direction and that investment is justified. What more has an industry to do than show good results?"

Delegates to the conference unanimously backed a resolution condemning the alleged "duplicity" of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, over his reported decision not to permit mining in the Vale of Belvoir, Leicestershire. The union called on the Cabinet to reverse this decision,

They demanded that the full Cabinet should overrule the Minister's recommendation and allow the £1,000m project for three new pits employing 4,000 men to proceed. Other areas are insisting on investment in their coalfields, including pits which, until the strikes in February, were on the coal board's list of 23 scheduled for accelerated closure.

Mr Emlyn Williams, president of the South Wales area, moving a resolution rejecting all closures except on grounds of proven seam exhaustion, reminded delegates that the stoppage by Welsh pitmen had triggered off the action that won an extra £300m from the Government.

But he accused the coal board of trying to do by stealth what it had failed to achieve through the abortive accelerated closure scheme, through piecemeal redundancies and non-recruitment.

The industry lost 9,000 jobs during the past year. "Our patience is rapidly becoming exhausted," Mr Williams warned. "Unless we get something positive then we go back and ask the men to extend our stoppage until we get total victory."

Mr Sidney Vincent, Lancashire miners' secretary and a moderate, threatened to bring out his coalfield if action was not taken to stem the loss of jobs.

Mr Jack Collins, Kent area secretary, said his own small three-pit area, if threatened, would go out on strike and demand that the bigger areas stand by them.

The Duke of Rutland's stand against exploitation of the 550m tonnes of recoverable coal in the Vale of Belvoir was attacked by Mr Ray Chadburn, the Nottinghamshire miners' president, who told delegates: "He said he would lie down in front of the bulldozer that removed the first sod. I can assure him the miners of Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire are queuing up to drive that bulldozer."

After his address to the conference, the coal board chairman deplored all talk of industrial action, arguing: "We must not be blown off course. Reducing investment or having a big strike over pay would blow us off course." He also insisted that permission to develop the Belvoir scheme was "essental for the industry's future plan". Without it, 4,000 men working in six short life pits nearby would lose their jobs.

"This is an issue on which there is complete accord between management and the unions," Sir Derek told delegates. "If this scheme does not go through it puts the whole Plan for Coal out of gear."

Unions deny Labour extra funds

By Our Labour Reporter

Trade union leaders yesterday rejected an appeal from the Labour Party for an increase in affiliation fees which would raise £630,000 to help the party out of its difficulties.

Leaders of most of the unions affiliated to the party met senior Labour officials and bluntly told them that unless the party reduced its administration costs, the unions would not be prepared to provide extra funds.

The unions believe that too much of the party's £3.1m budget this year is being devoted to headquarters expenditure with insufficient funds being directed to the regions and for work in marginal constituencies.

In a condemnation of the party's financial organizers, the unions have decided to set up an independent trade union management company which will husband union funds which are being set aside to help the party during the next general election campaign.

Party leaders have estimated that they will need £3m to fight the next election, but the unions are clearly not prepared to put money now into an election fund controlled by the party. The unions believe money from such a fund would be diverted to meet operating deficits.

In spite of the unions' firm stance on party finances, yesterday's meeting held in a London hotel was agreed that the party should not be allowed to fall into severe financial difficulties.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union and leader of the Trade Unions for Labour Victory, said after the meeting: "This was the start of long-term discussions to find out how the unions can help the Labour Party. There is no way the unions will leave the party financially embarrassed."

The financial difficulties were spelt out by Mr Norman Atkinson, the treasurer. Officials are confident that the party can stay within this year's budget but are worried about a possible deficit next year. No provision has been made for accumulated debts of about £200,000.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Horses and riders of the Royal Military Police train at Aldershot yesterday for royal wedding day, when they will form the mounted escort for Lady Diana Spencer on her journey from Clarence House to St Paul's Cathedral. Schoolchildren cheer and a soldier fires blank cartridges so that the horses will be prepared for any sudden noises along the route

Police will turn backs on wedding

By John Witherow

Policemen lining the route for the Royal wedding will be ordered to turn their backs on the procession as part of the biggest security operation mounted by Scotland Yard.

The policemen, stationed every five yards along the two-mile route between Buckingham Palace and St Paul's Cathedral, will be told to watch the crowd for suspicious behaviour.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Radley, in command of Metropolitan Police operations, said yesterday that the order might appear disrespectful to the Royal Family and unfair to policemen, but it was necessary for security.

The decision was made before an incident last month at the Trooping the Colour when blank pistol shots were fired near the Queen.

Thousands of police will be drafted in for what he called the biggest security operation mounted by the Metropolitan Police. Some will be armed and stationed on rooftops or among the crowds.

Policemen will also be told to get to know members of the crowd standing close to them, and the public is urged to "adopt a bobby", so it will be easier to pinpoint people behaving in a suspicious way.

Plainclothes policemen will be mingling with the crowd and Mr Radley added that it would not be uncommon if spectators told uniformed police that these men were behaving unusually.

Every building along the route has been visited by police who have asked for lists of names of all people who will be inside on July 29.

Mr Radley said that from early on the day of the wedding it would be almost impossible for people lining the route to move. He expected crowds 20-deep along The Mall with people beginning to take up the best positions at least a day before.

Several roads around the Palace, including The Mall, Birdcage Walk and Constitution Hill, will be closed to vehicles from 7 pm on Tuesday, July 28. Most of the roads close to the route will be sealed off at 4 am on Wednesday. Pedestrians will be allowed to take up positions, but by 8.45 am the police expect the crowds to become so dense it will become difficult to move.

The police appealed to people to travel to central London by public transport and not to carry valuables. "It will be a field day for pickpockets," Commander Douglas Cree, in charge of the operations room at Scotland Yard, said.

The Tories' day at Warrington

From Philip Webster
Political Staff, Warrington

Mr Stanley Sorrell, the Conservative candidate in danger of becoming the forgotten man in the Warrington by-election, at last took the limelight from his Labour and Social Democrat rivals yesterday.

It coincided with the arrival in town of Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, the first of the Cabinet heavy artillery drafted in amid consternation, fuelled by recent opinion polls, that Mr Sorrell's deposit might be in jeopardy and that the SDP-Liberal alliance could make big inroads nationally into the Conservative vote.

Mr Sorrell won the morning headlines with a controversial demand at his press conference for courts to be empowered to sentence offenders aged 11 or 12 to short, sharp shock spells at reception centres, and for parents to face heavy fines for the misdemeanours of children involved in rioting. "Enough is enough. We have got to bring more discipline back to this country," he said.

Then he stood aside at another press conference as Mr Nott lambasted the unemployment programme of Mr Roy Jenkins, the SDP candidate, as grandiose and gimmicky. Only medium-term damage could result from the increased borrowing proposed, because higher interest rates would put even more pressure on industry at a time of low profitability, Mr Nott said: "It is the chequebook policy of spend, spend, spend."

A better day for the Conservatives continued when Mr Nott and Mr Sorrell went walking in the Golden Square shopping precinct. Their first two interviewees turned out to be lifelong Conservative voters, and the third, Mr Albert Peers, aged 71, a Labour man, promised to vote Tory after hearing that Mr Sorrell favoured capital punishment.

At Labour's headquarters Mr Douglas Hoyle sounding less and less the Bennite his adversaries attempt to portray, clarified his stance on nationalization. He is for public investment in high risk technology industries and for a voluntary agreement under which pension funds, under-written by the Government, would finance industry.

He is against nationalization of the banks and insurance companies and a proposal to phase-out mortgage tax relief.

Mr Jenkins, meanwhile, denied that his unemployment programme amounted to Bennery without the import controls. It laid great stress on the need for a profitable private secor.

Benefits staff may be suspended

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Indications that the Government is planning to take new retaliatory measures against the Civil Service unions came yesterday when the Department of Employment threatened to suspend benefit payments staff "blacking" unemployment giro cheques.

Two civil servants, in Keighley and Kinning Park, Glasgow, have been threatened with suspension from today unless they agree to work normally. But the department made clear that it would take similar action, if necessary, in all 1,000 unemployment benefit offices.

The unions have tried to progressively halt the supply of giro cheques after the closure of two benefits computers at Reading and Livingston, where 117 staff are on strike. The main stationery office in Watford, which distributes cheques to the benefit offices, is being picketed.

The department said last night the unions had instructed members to "black" giro cheques transferred between offices to avoid local shortages. Union members are writing the cheques by hand but Post Office workers are refusing to cross the Watford picket line and deliveries to offices have stopped

In another statement from the Government, Mr Francis Pym, the Paymaster General, said he was deeply concerned at the difficulties facing people trying to get public service pensions because of a strike at a computer centre at Crawley.

Mr Pym has refused to meet the unions to discuss processing pensions manually

□ A third of the population thinks the strike was justified despite the Government's 7 per cent pay offer, and a quarter think the civil servants should continue to press for more, a poll by Opinion Research and Communication suggests.

Demand for ending of union civil law rights

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The eventual removal of most civil law immunities enjoyed by trade unions is envisaged in evidence to the Government's review of labour law from the Centre for Policy Studies.

The centre, founded as an independent "think tank" by Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Keith Joseph, seeks early measures to make unlawful all secondary industrial action and strikes which break procedure agreements.

Those, along with compulsory secret ballots before strikes, and for the election of union governing bodies are seen by the centre's Trade Union Reform Committee as the minimum essential measures which it wants to see enacted by this Parliament.

In some of the toughest evidence so far, he committee, whose chairman is Sir Leonard Neal, former chairman of the Commission for Industrial Relations, "welcomes the fact that the government seems prepared to consided another instalment of trade union reform".

For the longer term, however, the submission goes well beyond present Department of Employment thinking by contemplating the removal of immunities without replacing them with a system of statutory trade union rights.

Instead, the committee suggests that immunities (from civil actions for damages caused by industrial disputes) could be ended and trade unions instead given the corporate and limited liability status enjoyed by companies.

The committee rejects the suggestion in the department's Green Paper on the subject that "simply to repeal the immunities and return to common law would make it virtually impossible for trade unions to exist and operate lawfully at all".

It says that under common law many trade union activities such as welfare, research, information services and provision of legal assistance and advice to members would continue "quite untroubled".

The unions would still be able to bargain, negotiate, and lobby Parliament. "In today's climate of legal opinion," many forms of industrial action would also remain protected by the ordinary law".

The submission adds: "If in addition the unions were also given . . . status as limited companies, they would secure additional protection . . . "immunities contrary to some current opinion, are not a *sine qua non* of effective trade unions".

In the shorter term the committee says that the definition of a trade dispute should be narrowed so that industrial action in breach of agreed procedures falls outside the protection of trade union immunities.

The committee argues that ballots for calling off strikes should not be automatic but that ballots for calling strikes should. They add: "Those who equate the two are in effect regarding strikes as a normal and admirable feature of industrial relations rather than one which should be discouraged. It should, therefore, be easier to call off a strike than to call it".

On closed shops, the committee urges the Government to promise that it will implement the decision of the European Court of Human Rights which has been considering the case of three British Rail employees dismissed for refusing to join a union.

In urging that unions engaging a secondary action would lose their immunities, the committee says that the essence of such action is that "innocent firms, and workers are hit by a dispute that has nothin whatever to do with them".

Thorneycroft seeks £1m

By Our Political Correspondent

Lord Thorneycroft, Conservative Party chairman, went to the City of London yesterday with an urgent appeal for at least £1m to cover spending this year.

He said: "The gap between what the party treasurers estimate they will receive this year and the drastically-reduced expenditure to which we are committed is, after interest, a million pounds.

"We have cut deeply into our spending; we can no longer afford tthe admirable services of Saatchi and Saatchi; we have reduced independent opinion research to a bare minimum; we have eliminated the community affairs activity as a seperate department; we have made 40 staff redundant; and we can afford no pay increase for anyone working in the Central Office or the area organizations".

Lord Thorneycroft told the Cities of London and Westminster Conservative Association that if the party managers cut further it would damage the party's capability of fighting the next general election.

Tories win on university cuts

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education, was criticized by Labour MPs in the Commons last night over the cuts in resources for higher education with the consequent reduction in student places. But an Opposition motion condemning the cuts was rejected by 272 votes to 230, government majority 42.

In a characteristic tirade, Mr Neil Kinnock, Opposition skokesman on education, said that the cuts in resources was a policy of a government ruled by the theories of monetarism that was burning the seed corn to get a few minutes' heat.

Sir Harold Wilson, former Labour Prime Minister and Chancellor of the University of Bradford, said that the reductions resulting from these cuts in the numbers of overseas students would sabotage Britain's export prospects for a generation.

The Government, he added, was selling the seed corn for a small short-term economy in current expenditure. He felt that MPs in all parts of the House should be concerned at the effect of the cuas both on our exports and on our economic performance as a nation.

Mr Kinnock told Mr Carlisle that almost everyone who stopped to think woull support the view that the manner, scale, purpose and speed of the Government's cuts in resources and places in both sectors of higher education would cause the maximum amount of damage to individuals, institutions and the national interest. He said 20,000 young peopl would find no places for them at universities.

The Government's economic policies were ruled by economic theories which in th ename of savings wasted talent, destroyed opportunities, sacrificed enlightenment and defeated excellence. That, Mr Kinnock said, was happening at a time when Britain's industrial and commercial competitors were sustaining a higher proportion of their population in higher education.

It was at that crucial time that the Government was deciding to discontinue the Robbins principle that courses of higher education should be available for all those who qualified and who wished to take part.

Mr Kinnock also suggested that in the allocation of the cuts, which appeared to him to be more severe for the North than the South,

Mr Carlisle vigorously defended the education cuts. Mr Kinnock's speech, he said, was an unfair attack on the UGC, full of wild exaggeration, hyperbole and statements that could not possibly be justified. The Government was involved in a reappraisal of university provision in the light of the needs to restrain public expenditure and the possibility of rationalization.

While accepting that up to the mid-1980s there would be an increase in the numbers of young people of university age, Mr Carlisle pointed out that between 1985 and 1995 there would be a drop of 30 per cent in that age group.

By 1984-85 there would be as many university places for home students as there were in the last full academic year of the Labour government. As for overseas students there were now 7 per cent more in universities than were provided for by the last government.

University cuts plea, page 4
Parliamentary report, page 12

Observer talks founder over editorial freedom

By Our Labour Reporter

Difficulties surrounding the prospective takeover of *The Observer* by the Lonrho group deepened yesterday when negotiations with the newspaper's journalists foundered over the crucial issue of future editorial independence.

The National Union of Journalists chapel (office branch) agreed a strongly-worded motion which said that it would refuse to have any dealings with the independent directors suggested in the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report which recommended that the takeover should go ahead.

The resolution continued: "We regard the editorial safeguards proposed by the commission as wholly inadequate and warn the Secretary of State for Trade that if no improvements are forthcoming, there is a real danger of editorial standards falling and the public interest being at risk."

Members of the 90-strong chapel, which has been supporting Mr Donald Trelford, the editor, in his fight for stronger guarantees on editorial independence, also reiterated its demand to be able to nominate one representative to sit on the newspaper's board.

Negotiations between the chapel and Lonrho executives broke down after the company refused the demand for a seat on the board.

The journalists believe that the independent directors suggested by the commission would not have the full trust of all the parties. After the breakdown in negotiations, officials at the Department of Trade called in Lonrho, the NUJ, *The Observer* management and representatives of Atlantic Richfield, the present owners, for talks.

Those discussions yesterday morning apparently made little progress, but a further meeting at the department, which Mr Trelford was attending, was taking place last night.

It is understood that all the parties were coming under pressure from the department to reach an agreement, because Mr John Biffen, the Secretary of State for Trade, is due to make a statement on the takeover to the Commons today and he was hoping to be able to announce that there had been an agreement.

The journalists are insisting that they should be consulted on the appointment of the independent directors.

The management has threatened not to produce *The Observer* this weekend unless it received guarantees of uninterrupted production from the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Narsopa).

Leading article, page 17

Stolen works in catalogue

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Two paintings stolen from Dr Fritz Rothman, of St John's Wood, a Rubens oil sketch of "Aeneas" and a Flemish school "Last Supper", were included in a Sotheby's sale catalogue for June 24, it was revealed by Scotland Yard yesterday. The paintings, together with some £7,000 worth of silver, were taken when Dr Rothman's home was burgled on May 21.

The police contacted Sotheby's some 10 minutes before the paintings came up for sale and they were withdrawn from the auction.

It appears that between the May 21 burglary and the consignment of the paintings to Sotheby's in early June the paintings had passed through the hands of at least six dealers.

YOUNGEST SIDE IN CHESS FINAL

By Harry Golombek
Chess Corespondent

The semi finals of *The Sunday Times* national schools chess tournament were played yesterday at the St Ermyn's Hotel, central London. The four qualifying teams included King Edward VI School, Southampton, which holds the title, and Watford Boys' Grammar School, last year's runner-up.

The holders were paired with St Paul's and it was soon apparent a big upset was to take place, since the first results were in favour of St Paul's, the youngest side in the contest.

Two players aged 12, Nicholas von Schlippe and Michael Arundale, won in quick combative style, and though Steven Bell beat Jonathan Hodgson on top board the holders never recovered and lost the match by 2—4.

Watford Grammar, with another young side, proved too good for Manchester Grammar and won by 3½—2½. So the final, today is between St Paul's and Watford Grammar. A close struggle is anticipated.

Detailed results: 1. King Edward VI v St Paul's with King Edward's names first: S. Bell 1, Julian Hodgson 0; P. Stevenson 0, Daniel Rosen 1; A Kluth ½, H. Shovel ½; J Forder ½, A Ismael ½; M Buchan 0, N. von Schippe 1; R. Shahani 0, M. Arundale 1.

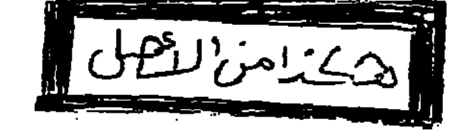
Match 2. Manchester Grammar v Watford Grammar with Manchester's names first: S Niman ½, S. Triggs ½; M. Goodger 0, J. Sachs 1; T. Fife 0, I. Thomas 1; M. Trevelyan 0, A. Clarke 1; S. Richman 1, D. Buchanan 0; J. Klements 1, G. Streeter 0.

Yesterday's and today's matches see the end of 24 years of sponsorship by *The Sunday Times* of an event which attracts up to 1,000 entries from teams which have produced all five of Britain's international grandmasters. *The Times* is to be the new sponsor.

FERRY SERVICE IS REPLACED

The night Sealink service from Weymouth to the Channel Islands will operate as normal tomorrow and on Saturday. Sealink withdrew yesterday's cancellation of the service.

The company said the ferry Earl William, which is being repaired after touching bottom at Jersey, will be replaced while it is out of action.



Nott says cost of Chevaline 'has gone bananas'

From Philip Webster, Warrington

Mf John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, admitted yesterday that his ministry had experienced difficulties with the Royal Navy's controversial £1,000m Chevaline improvement to its strategic nuclear deterren and that the cost of the programme had "gone bananas".

Mr Nott, speaking at a press conference in Warrington where he was campaigning on behalf of Mr Stanley Sorrell, Conservative candidate in the by-election, was confirming reports published in *The Times* in the past eight days.

He said the Ministry of Defence thought it knew what had gone wrong with the new front end for the Polaris missile. He hoped that the first of the Chevaline-improved warheads would be in service by mid-1983.

The Times reported on June 30 that the warheads and decoys of the complicated Chevaline system had failed to separate properly in the most recent of flight trials off Cape Canaveral, Florida. It reported yesterday that the Commons Public Accounts Committee is to investigate procurement of Chevaline in the next session. Cost estimates rose from about £250m in April, 1974, to £1,000m in January 1980.

Mr Nott described as nonsense a contention in a letter to The Times on Monday by Air Vice-Marshal Stewart Menaul that the Trident missile system could be obsolete before it was introduced in the early 1990s

The air vice-marshal wrote that the most important aspect of recent intelligence information about Soviet activities was their huge research and development efforts in space-based chemical lasers and charged particle beam weapons

Against such defences, in the *latter part of this decade* or the first half of the next, the Chevaline programme would be useless and Trident might be obsolete before it was introduced in 1992-95.

Mr Nott said there were no grounds for believing that a system would be developed in the next decade which could successfully knock out a ballistic missile system.

Mr Nott *asked whether it* was really suggested that the United States would be considering going into the Trident II ballistic missile system and the MX missile system if it believed a laser and particle beam weapons system that could knock out ballistic missiles was about to be invented.

"Is it suggested that the Soviet Union would be going into a whole range of new ballistic missile systems if they believed they could get lasers up into space which could knock out balistic missiles? We know they cannot."

Dockyard tug-of-war

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy and civilian management played tug-of-war over control of the royal dockyards, Sir John Mallabar, the industrialist, told MPs yesterday.

Sir John chaired the committee which recommended 11 years ago that a trading fund should be established for the four dockyards, enabling the *Government to* measure their efficiency in terms of profit and loss.

A similar scheme has been successfully adopted for the Royal Ordnance Factories. But the dockyards were very reluctant to accept the idea.

Sir John, aged 80, was giving evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Defence who are inquiring into the royal dockyards. The study was begun before last week's announcement that one at Chatham, is to close and another at Portsmouth is to be severely slimmed down.

Sir John, a former chairman of Harland and Wolff shipyard, said local port admirals kept intervening in dockyard matters, *like industrial disputes*, which should have been left to the chief executive.

But all four dockyards in 1970 were clearly underemployed and their productivity had gone down disastrously. By setting up a trading fund the Government could have discovered which one of the four should have been closed.

Design doubt in crash plane

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent

A Department of Trade report to be published today is *expected* to conclude that the *pilots* of an aircraft which crashed with the loss of 17 lives attempted to take off with its *wing elevators locked.*

The Dan-Air 748 airliner, which was carrying oil construction workers, crashed at Sumburgh Airport, Shetland, in July 1979.

Locks are fitted to prevent the elevators the movable portions of the wings which direct the aircraft's nose upwards on take-off, being blown about and damaged while the machine is *on the ground.*

The report is expected to recommend that the aircraft manufacturers, British Aerospace, should consider redesigning the gust-lock equipment so that pilots are given a positive indication whether the locks are *engaged or disengaged.*

It is thought that the pilots disengaged the lock, but that it became re-engaged without their knowledge as they were preparing to take off. When the control column was pulled back, the aircraft continued on the runway and overrand into the sea.

The report is also expected to criticize the fact that there *was a kerb on the perimeter* rcad.

Widow wins battle over £478 rates debt

From Our Correspondent Cambridge

Mrs Agnes Parker has staunchley refused to pay any rates on her property in Woodside, Longstanton, near Cambridge; because she feels she has paid enough throughout her life and because she will not accept any "charity" in the way of benefits from the Government.

Yesterday Mrs Parker, who brought up eight children in a tiny thatched cottage, was *pushed before Cambridge* magistrates in a wheelchair to be questioned about her means and why she had not paid the South Cambridgeshire District Council £478 rates on the old cottage and the bungalow in which she now lives, which was built to replace the cottage.

Mrs Parker, who is totally deaf, was told by the magistrates that because of her wilful refusal to pay the rates she would spend one day in custody but because of her age and physical state the court had decided she could be freed immediately. Then the magistrates told her she would not have to pay her outstanding arrears.

Mr Robert Turrell-Clarke, for the *district* council, said later: "We must consider an appeal against this decision since it would appear to destroy the whole system of collecting rates."

Earlier, Mrs Parker told the court: "I object to seeing old people legally robbed and not having sufficient money to sustain the means of life. I have not claimed any benefits from the state because I have seen th results of that sort of thing *in riots* in Brixton and other places which are caused by this system of getting something for nothing. My children do not riot, they do not take drugs and they do not take anything from the state".

Mrs Parker's daughter, Mrs Mary Norris, flew from Sweden for the case and she told the court: "My mother brought up eight children in very poor conditions and the cottage she lived in previously was almost falling down, with rain coming through the thatch. It took the family years to have the bungalow built. Because she has been thrifty she has been penalized."

BAN ON BIG LORRIES DEFERRED

By Michael Baily Transport Correspondent

The proposal to ban heavy lorries in 50 square miles of north London has ben deferred, pending further consultation.

Mr David Wetzel, chairman of the Greater London Council Transport Committee, said yesterday that while the ban would have produced pleasant conditions in the boroughs of Barnet and Enfield it would have meant difficulties in neighbouring areas.

The GLC was examining the possibilities of a London-wide ban on heavy lorries. Meanwhile, shifting a problem from *one part of London to another* was not an answer.



Tricycle made for three: Mrs Olwyn Beattie, of Fleet, Hampshire, no longer worries about the price of petrol. Her conversion to pedal power came as garage bills piled up to run an elderly banger as the family's second car.

Curbs sought to beat fish disease

By our Agriculture Correspondent

Strict controls to safeguard fish farms and rivers against the import of birulent diseases were proposed by the Government yesterday. A Green Paper also *said new powers* were needed against salmon poaching.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said: "Some of this stuff, specially on diseases, has not been touched for nearly 50 years.

"This big piece of consultative work is going to be looked at as a bit of a bench mark".

The Government said in the paper that changing patterns of international trade had increased the danger of British stocks being infested by serious exotic diseases hitherto unknown in this country.

It wanted compulsory slaughter without compensation for two tropical fish diseases never yet found in Britain: viral haemorrhagic septicaemia and infectious haematopoetic necrosis.

The government also wanted wide powers to ban the import of live sea fish and dead trout that were thought to be diseased.

Proposed controls extend to crab and lobster tanks in restaurants and shops.

Mr Buchanan-Smith said: "We ar egiving people until the end of October to comment.

"On salmon, I suppose the most controversial thing we *suggest is retaining drift netting* off the Northumberland coast."

The Green Paper said there could be no free-for-all in salmon fishing. "Salmon have always been vulnerable to small-scale poaching, but today the threat posed by illegal netting is of a totally different magnitude and must be curbed.

Review of Inland and Coastal Fisheries (Ministry of Agriculture, Whitehall Place, London SW1).

£150m for farmers is delayed by dispute

From Hug Clayton Stoneleigh

Almost £150m in state payments to farmers have been delayed by the Civil Service dispute, Mr Alan Jackson, deputy president of the National Farmers' Union said yesterday. "The figure is continuing at £12m to £15m a week", he said at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

"Value-added tax is by far the largest portion of this *£150m. We are probably the* industry that has been most severely hit because we are zero-rated. We pay the VAT and claim it back".

He said that the speech given at the show on Monday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, had been inadequate because it took no account of farmers' financial difficulties. "Fine words are not enough. We in the NFU believe that they should be backed by government action and cash".

He said that the union wanted the retail price of milk to rise in the autumn, further aid to protect the owners of glass houses from cut price competition from abroad and aid for poultry farmers.

The delay in state payments had forced farmers to increase *their already high* indebtedness to banks, Mr Jackson went on. "As we approach a new cereal year many of our members are a little more than anxious and do not want to see any disruption of cereal markets."

Payments under the common agricultural policy to British farmers who contribute to EEC food stocks have been blocked by the strike. When harvesting begins next month the farmers are expected to make further contributions to the EEC grain "mountain".

The National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers said at the show yesterday that it would use the Prime Minister's praise on Monday for farming productivity as a base from which to demand the average industrial wage in its next pay claim.

Inaction on ministry staff fraud criticized

Civil servants reported to the Director of Public Prosecutions but not charged, over £226,000 frauds, should have been disciplined, the Commons Public Accounts Committee said yesterday.

Police were in 1976 to investigate allegations of fraud at the East Anglian works office of the Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings.

They discovered frauds dating back to 1972, involving collusion between staff at the office and contractors.

According to the committee's report, civil servants made bogus orders for works and supplies, favoured particular contractors in return for considerations, and used Department of Environment Labour and material on work for which a contractor was paid, and for work on private property.

The Department of the Environment told the committee that powers delegated to the area superintendent had been abused, and that "much of the identified fraud consisted of payments for the removal of rubble from ancient monuments".

At trials in November, 1979, and March, 1980, three civil servants and five contractors were convicted and sentenced. The area *superintendent had* a terminal illness and was charged but not brought to trial.

The committee says: "We were concerned that as many as 33 other people were the subject of reports to the DPP but were not charged. The Department of the Environment did not know their identities and saw no justifiable basis for taking disciplinary action against civil servants who had not been prosecuted.

"We do not accept that the Department of the Environment were justified in taking no disciplinary action against civil servants who had not been charged with any criminal offence. It seems to us that those responsible for the situation which facilitated the fraud should have received at least some formal reprimand."

Concern by lawyers on confessions

By Our Legal Correspondent

Two influential lawyers bodies, the Law Society and Justice, have criticized some of the proposals made by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure for not providing enough safeguards for a suspect in police hands.

The society, in a report published today, is particularly concerned at the commission's proposals on the admissibility at the trial of confessions obtained by improper means.

The commission, according to the Law Society, would rely largely on internal police disciplinary measures to keep the police from exceeding their powers of interrogation. The society "fundamentally disagrees, and considers that in the absence of any adequate alternative, the existing system of judicial control of interrogation should be retained and strengthened".

The same point is taken even more strongly by Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, in its annual report. "We quarrel seriously with the failure of the commission to recommend adequate safeguards against fabricated admissions or false confessions obtained by improper means.

"No incriminating statement should be admissible in evidence unless it is authenticated either by a magistrate, or by a solicitor or by a tape recorder.

The commission's proposals will *provide* "no protection against improper pressure or falsification except statutory rules to be policed by the police themselves.

INVENTION AIDS BLIND DIABETICS

An invention which allows blind diabetics for the first time to measure the glucose levels in their urine has come on to the market.

Sufferers from diabetes, one of the commonest causes of adult blindness, have regularly to measure their urine/sugar levels. The Hypo-test, a British invention developed by Hypoguard Ltd, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, reads the glucose level in a urine sample and gives the results by sound; a buzzer code indicates values from 0 to 2 per cent.

It is available through the National Health Service, if a hospital agrees that it is necessary. It costs £82 direct from Hypoguard.

Research group rebuked

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Science and Engineering Research Council has been rebuked by the Commons Public Accounts Committee for contravening the Government accounting rules on expenditure.

The criticism is contained in a report published yesterday covering control of spending for the financial year ending in March 1980.

In February and March of last year the council postponed payments, which were due and fully matured, of £4.1m to avoid excess spending on the grant for 1979-80 made by the Department of Education and Science.

Professor Sir Geoffrey Allen, FRS, chairman of the council, explained in evidence to the committee that the incident arose from a decision at the beginning of the financial year to avoid any risk of underspending available funds.

The council pays for contributions to international scientific organizations, for research at its own institutes and for the bulk of postgraduate research in the natural sciences

Sir Geoffrey said the council made a deliberate decision to over-allocate £7m on the basis of *experience in previous years'* expenditure. In the event claims for payments matured more quickly than had been forecast.

Architecture

Theatre in the hills

By Charles McKean

The Pitlochry Festival Theatre, which the Prince of Wales formally opens tonight, is probably Scotland's loveliest.

Set on the south bank of the Tummel, it commands fine views over the river to the northern hills. It is a festival *theatre, and the preferred* approach—over the old, green suspension bridge from the town centre, just downstream from the salmon ladder—lends just the right spirit of fun and adventure.

The theatre's origins hark back to a tent first erected for a theatre festival in 1949 and, after a fire, subsequently encased in asbestos and metal. Part of *the instruction to the* architects, Law and Dunbar Nasmith, was that they should pay homage in some way to thar ancestor tent.

The entire history of housing a cultural outpost in this glacial hollow in the near-Highlands is one of commitment, imagination and improvization, not least in the matter of fund-raising. The theatre now built is the *third to have* been proposed over 15 years.

The theatre is set into a steep riverside slope with the stage at the upper end and the clear, intimate auditorium thus facing into the hill. That ingenius reversal of what one might have expected—that is, to have the rake of the auditorium going downhill with the hill—allowed the architects to create a splendid double height and fully glazed foyer looking out over the river.

The area contains a shop, bar, restaurant and picture gallery, and it is in that colourful and exciting space that the tent *memorabilia* are to *be discerned*: two seeming tent-poles apparently propping up a billowing aluminium roof. (In fact, they are two steel posts propping up the ventilation plant.)

The glory of the foyer is the brightness and view through its great windows; and the twin, seemingly floating staircases which rise to the upper level picture gallery.

From the exterior, the building has the appearance of glazed, pitched roof pavilions perched over a blue brick plinth, overhanging a green sward. One cannot help wondering why the opportunity was not taken to cantilever out over the river instead.

There is also a somewhat unnecessary reminder of mortality in that the main entrance is shared by a ramp leading to the bowls of the operation. But then, formal entrances to buildings have been unfashionable for decades.

The theatre is a triumph. Some penalties of success, such as strains on parking and the restaurant, are already being experienced. Toxteth and Brixton are far away.

MPs call for cash limit on all university income

By Frances Gibb

The Government should consider imposing a cash limit on all university income, not just on their grants as at present but also on the money they derive from tuition fees, the Public Accounts Committee says in its tenth report published today.

The committee says: "It does appear anomalous that the universities' income from direct grants should be cash-limited while the fee income which comes through student awards is not."

Universities, which have just been told that their grants will be cut on average over the next four years by about 17 per cent, derive about 25 per cent of their income from tuition fees from home and EEC students.

Welcoming the Universities Grants Committee's decision to make the cuts in a "highly selective" way, the Public Accounts Committee says that it sympathizes with the feelings of the universities that the generation of potential undergraduates should not be disadvantaged because of the contraction in the system.

But, the MPs say, they also understand concern of the University Grants Committee that universities should not admit substantial numbers of students in excess of those for whom the grants were intended to provide.

"This would increase the total cost of university education through additional expenditure on student awards, and the UGC was apprehensive that the Government might impose compensating adjustments in subsequent years."

The comittee therefore urges that in the course of the review the Government is conducting over the possibility of extending the system of cash limits, it will consider carefully "whether all expenditure on student awards, or at least that part which relates to fees, should be brought within realistic cash limits".

Mr Geoffrey Caston, secretary general of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said: "Any step which has the effect of reducing still further the income coming in to universities, must of course, at present, be entirely undesirable."

But he added there was some indication from what the grants committee said in the evidence published in the committee's report that a kind of cash-liit system operated already. "The UGC implies that if student grant totals are exceeded by universities, there would be a corresponding reduction in the amount of grant to that university.'

The universities would be totally opposed to such a system, he said.

The Public Accounts Committee also questions the continuance of security of tenure for lecturers. When considering the difficulties of universities, the UGC should bear in mind the desirability of introducing a greater measure of flexibility into the contractual arrangements for academic staff.

Tenth Report from the Committee on Public Accounts (Command 233, Stationery Office, £4.70).

Schools remote from future life, CBI says

By A Staff Reporter

Mathematics and modern languages are taught in schools in pigeonholes, divorced from their possible use in future life, Mr James Deboo, the Confederation of British Industry member on the Schools Council, told a select committee of MPs yesterday.

After seven or eight years of modern languages teaching, pupils presented themselves for interviews, and were able to answer abstruse questions on literature, but when asked a simple question in the language they had learnt, theye were "left standing".

That was a source of great worry to the CBI, he said. "It seems a nonsense at the end of a long training that they are unable to use what they are taught as a tool."

In mathematics and physics, pupils all knew the "beam" theory and could draw the relevant diagrams, but without realizing its application to bridges, Mr Deboo said.

He praised as "workmanlike" the Schools Council document, *The Practical Curriculum*, published in April this year, which emphasizes the broad approach in the teaching of subjects.

The CBI believed it was not the place of the school to teach vocational skills. It wanted the schools to teach a broad curriculum, exposing the child to those types of experience which would be needed after leaving school.

Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham West, is chairman of the committee which is looking at the secondarw school curriculum and examinations. He said that some of the evidence received by the committee seemed to suggest there was a downward spiral in mathematics standards in the schools and that in 10 years, they would be worse than they are now.

Mr John Tomlinson, chairman of the Schools Council, sad that all the evidence at 11 years was to the contrary and the evidence at 14 would not suggest a spiral downwards. The demand of society for mathematical and scientific competence was growing but there was no evidence that the schools were producing less numerate pupils.

There was similar evidence, Mr Price said, that modern languages were peculiarly badly taught in English schools and that standards of competence at speaking them had not improved since the Schools Council was set up in 1964.

Mr John Mann, secretary of the Schools Council, said there was evidence that a smaller percentage of pupils were taking minority languages and an increasing percentage concentrating on French, which "might not be in the national interest".

Education for jobless

By a Staff Reporter

An inquiry into the educational needs of the unemployed was announced yesterday by Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education.

He has asked the Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education, whose chairman is Dr Richard Hoggart, to undertake the inquiry and to report back by July, 1982.

In a written parliamentary answer Mr Carlisle said that the Government fully recognized the wide range of needs which adults without employment might have for education to enhance their opportunities for training or work, or to overcome periods without work.

The Manpower Services Commission had responsibility for specific vocational training, but he and the Secretary of State for Wales were concerned that the more general educational needs of the adult unemployed should also be met.

He had asked the council to concentrate on the needs of the older unemployed, as the 16-19 age group was already being considered elsewhere.

Whitelaw considering use of water cannon

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent Eastbourne

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday firmly rejected suggestions that a riot police system should be introduced to deal with the increasing violence on Britain's streets. But he did say that he was considering whether water cannon should be made available to deal with riots.

He told the annual conference of the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives that he would deeply regret it if the traditional community police services were replaced by a riot police force. "We would find that the British police, respected the world over, would never be the same again".

Mr Whitelaw also rejected the idea that the police should be divided into two forces; the community services — "the Dixon of Dock Green, the bobby"—on the one hand, and riot police on the other.

There would be big problems in marrying the two forces, he said. "All my feelings are that if you have two separate police forces or a police force within a police force the damage you do to both and to the community is very great indeed. I would very much hope we do not go down that road."

Mr Whitelaw dwelt only briefly on the violence of the last few nights but emphasized that in the light of that violence—of an "extraordinary ferocity"—the police must be properly equipped and protected.

He returned to the subject after Mr Robert Calderwood, Chief Executive of Strathclyde Regional Council, pressed him for his views on whether the violence was the result of mindlessness, racialism, irresponsible skinheads or a concerted attack on the police.

The Home Secretary replied that all were in part the cause, but he insisted that whatever the underlying causes "we must not allow ourselves to appear to be offering excuses for mindless violence.

"There is no excuse in a free society for such violence and there is no such thing as an accpetable level of violence.

Mr Whitelaw promised better equipment, including fire-petrol bombs, and he also promised stronger headgear. He explained that he had seen in Liverpool a "reinforced" helmet which a piece of iron railing had pierced.

That was not satisfactory and he gave an assurance that improved headgear would be produced quickly.

Mr Whitelaw acknowledged that the use of CS gas in Liverpool, was a big step which no one wanted to take, and it was only to be used in an emergency.

He said he was very reluctant to consider the use of rubber bullets. They were very dangerous and could kill. But he was considering whether water cannon should be made available to deal with riots.

Mr Whitelaw also expressed his opposition to the idea that local authorities should have greater control over police activities. "I do not think the public would welcome a position where for example, politicians could give the police directions about where to deploy their officers or which cases should be prosecuted."

He was asked about responsibility in London where the London boroughs pick up the bill but where the police are under te control of the Home Secretary.

Mr Whitelaw replied: "I do not believe that the policing of the capital city, with its implications for the protecion of he Royal Family, he sear of government and the problems that exist in a very large capital can be undertaken by anyone ore rthan the Governmen". He added that he was answerable to all the 92 London MPs.

Morning after the riots



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Wreckage from a burnt-out shop strews the pavement in Princess Road, Moss Side, Manchester yesterday.

Teenagers threaten new trouble

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

As glaziers began to patch shops in the High Road, Wood Green, yesterday a group of teenagers sat on the railings opposite and scanned the morning papers for details of the riot the night before.

An excited 13-year-old was told to quieten down when the news came on the big stereo cassette radio another held across his knees.

Around them shopkeepers were counting the damage of a four-hour rampage which left 59 shops damaged or looted, eight policemen and four civilians injured, and 43 people arrested.

It began when 400 black youths gathered outside Turnpike Lane underground station in what Scotland Yard believes was a partly premeditated copy of Toxteth.

The group on the railings, black, white, Greek and Turkish, did not agree. "This stuff about blacks is wrong", one 17-year-old said. "There were 100 whites there as well. We all get on together in this area".

Most were either still at school or had jobs. The riot started because of "police provocation". As they saw it the police were simply hostile to anyone young. "They pick on everyone, skinheads as well".

A young Greek-Cypriot said: "The other night we were in the park and they told us to go home and it was seven in the evening. We can stay out all night if we want to."

The junction in front of the Underground station is a meeting place for various groups in the evening. On Monday the teenagers say there was an incident involving a black woman who was being attacked by the police. "We had a little run but that was all".

On Tuesday evening they gathered again and the trouble spread. They were moved off the streets, slipped down side streets and joined up again.

"Now people will take notice of us." For what reason? "Because the police keep pushing us around. We'll do it again." The threat was made with a certain joyous expectation.

Windows had got broken in the melée and as for the looting the Greek-Cypriot, who is working, said: "Things are so expensive. I was looking in a jewellers up there and you should see what they want for a little chain. I can't even afford food. It's that Mrs Thatcher."

No one would admit taking part in the looting; but the material seems to have vanished and the looters returned for more.

Why Wood Green? It was bound to happen in Wood Green sooner or later, they said with the air of a television pundit. A tiny boy added the assurance it would happen elsewhere too.

Twenty yards away Mr Sandip Pandya, manager of a chemists, was told by passing youths not to bother to board up his windows because they would be back again.

He said: "It is just a thing to see what they can get". In his case it was expensive men's cosmetics. A lot of foam shaving creams disappeared. Pandya said they were probably used for the graffitti he saw on the way into work.

On of his assistants, a young white girl, said she received a warning from a younger brother that something would happen one day this week or at the weekend.

A number of other shopkeepers also said there had been warnings and rumours of trouble. The manager of a sports shop said one of his assistants had heard similar gossip last weekend.

Looting seems to have been *discriminatory.*

Police keep the peace in Toxteth

From Ronald Kershaw Liverpool

The positive policing policy of Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, appears to be paying off. Violence seems to have gone out of the Toxteth district of Liverpool though there were 26 26 arrests on Tuesday night for breaches of public order, criminal damage, obstructing the police and carrying offensive weapons.

Eight of those arrested were juveniles, the youngest was a boy of 11. Mr Oxford had asked parents to keep children off the streets at night.

There are still 2,000 police on standby in the Toxteth area. During the day they maintain a low profile and at night are seen in pairs every 30 yards or so in the streets. On Tuesday they followed orders to disperse groups of a dozen or more.

At one point about 150 youths congregated but were quickly split up.

There are still about 20 policemen in hospital from the weekend riots but most are expected to be home by the weekend. Figures from the Royal Teaching Hospital at Liverpool show that of 243 people treated on Sunday night and Monday morning only three were civilians, the rest policemen.

There were no incidents of stoning or looting on Tuesday night at Toxteth but in the Liverpool district of Kirby two petrol bombs were thrown at a police car outside the Peacock public house. They missed and there was no injury, no damage and no arrests.

Meanwhile Toxteth was trying to get back to normal. Victims of the riots, tradespeople whose shops were burned and others who were made hopeless were invited to the Labour Party headquarters in Admiral Street, Toxteth, where advice on what action should be taken to recover losses was available.

☐ A teenager was remanded in custody until Friday by a court at Hull yesterday after skinheads wrecked a police car in the city (our correspondent writes). The vehicle had been left in a street by a policewoman who was making a routine call at a house.

School absentees inquiry

By a Staff Reporter, Liverpool

Councillor Michael Storey, chairman of Liverpool education committee, has called a special meeting of education officers, inspectors and welfare officers today to examine the problems of schoolchildren in the aftermath of last weekend's riots at Toxteth.

There are five secondary and several primary and junior schools in the district and the head teachers are reporting pupil absences of up to 60 per cent. Most are staying away from school without reason.

No school was damaged in the two days of violence, but two schools are still closed rather than expose children to the dangers of unsafe buildings near by. Some are still smouldering after being burnt out by rioters.

The education department is undertaking a survey of all school buildings in the riot area.

Councillor Storey, who is a headmaster working outside the city education area, said today's meeting would go into all aspects of the effects of the riots on children and their education.

He said last night: "Getting away from the issue of unemployment, the involvement of children in riots is a complex one. The signs have been there for a number of years. Parental responsibility has gone out of the window. Not knowing where eight, nine and 10-year-olds are is disgraceful. The position is quite clear. Parents are responsible for their children.

"The schools have been fighting an uphill battle in trying to combat the effects of the environment. There has been a massive increase in political activity involving young people. Over the years, leaflets from the British Movement, National Front, the Socialist Workers' Party and so on have been distributed to children and they have clearly inflamed the situation."

Counciller Storey said that at one of the authority's large secondary schools a demonstration was organized and children simply walked out of school to attend. The children, Councillor Storey said, were urged to rebel against their teachers

During the weekend riots school teachers had reported seeing not just children from their own schools in Liverpool among the rioters but those from schools out side the city. The high absentee rate was of great concern, and school attendance officers may be sent round the homes of absentees to ask parents if they knew their children were not attending school.

Scarman: the chill of irony

By Tony Samstag

The assembly hall at Lambeth Town Hall, that incongruous Palladin-Gothic pile at the junction of Brixton Hill and Acre Lane in the heart of Brixton, has remained mercifully cool under the onslaught of the first hot spell of the summer.

It is here that Lord Scarman today enters the nineteenth day of the inquiry into the Brixton riot with the intention, confirmed in his opening statement yesterday, of ending the first and public phase this week or early next.

Lord Scarman is as aware as his audience that the chill of irony has made its contribution to the atmosphere in the assembly hall. The events he has sought to examine have been overtaken with bewildering rapidity: Southall, Toxteth, Moss Side, Wood Green.

The chairman acknowledged as much yesterday when he announced that phase two of the inquiry would proceed "in the light of recent tragic events elsewhere".

He said that phase would deal with the riots in a national context, with particular reference to Liverpool. Reiterating his decision not to release an interim report after the conclusion of phase one, he added: "It would be wrong to deal with phase one, which deals with the symptoms of disorder, without having conducted phase two so I can understand the causes of the disease."

The symptoms bear an uncomfortable resemblance to what the Americans, during the turbulent years of rising black consciousness in the sixties, used to call the long, hot summer; the inevitable coincidence, or so it seemed then, of high temperatures and low employment which year after year brought the young black populations raging onto the streets of their cities.

There are still dramatic moments, as when yesterday Mr Martin Girdler described as how he and his fiancée, trapped in their flat in Chaucer Road by a mob of black youths who later beat and robbed them, were "running from room to room scared as rabbits" as the doors were broken down.

After they escaped, the flat was gutted by fire. Both still suffer the emotional and physical effects of the experience, Mr Girdler said.

An aggressive cross-examination by Mr Berrisford Brvan, for the local community leaders, left the witness visibly shaken.

Yesterday's final irony, perhaps, was the continuing High Court argument as to whether phase one, which is almost over in any case, is prejudicial to defendants awaiting trial on charges arising from the Brixton riot.

Lord Gifford said: "Significant pieces of evidence are being given about identifiable individuals, who are therefore prejudiced by what amounts to a pre-trial one-sided public examination of their actions."

He asked Mr Justice Webster to make orders prohibiting phase one of the inquiry from continuing in public and preventing the Home Secretary from making public any findings until after the trials.

METHODIST BLAMES NEGLECT

From Our Correspondent Norwich

The cause of the riots in Toxteth was neglect, the Methodists' annual conference in Norwich was told yesterday. The Rev Norwyn Denny, president designate of the conference and chairman of the Liverpool District, said: "Only when people do things such as in riots does anyone take any notice.

"Of course we deplore violence but it has meen applied by all of us in the deprivation, neglect, lack of services and isolation of areas and people. Successive governments; especially this one, have forgotten humanity in doctrinaire solutions.

"The economic cost of unemployment and social deprivation is far greater than money saved in other ways.

The conference accepted unanimously seven motions, one of them calling on the Government to take steps to alleviate the underlying difficulties of deprived urban communities and to make available greater resources to improve the conditions of housing and unemployment in these areas.

Concerning the riots in Brixton, The Revd John Banks, superintendent of the Manchester and Salford Mission, said: "The police were not entirely without blame. Some police think a bang on the head changes a man's mind; a thump on the head will not change his mind about the conditions in which he lives and the fact that he has no job."

Moss Side rampage

From Craig Seton, Manchester

Police and community relations leaders in Manchester insisted yesterday that the violent outbreak of fire bombing, looting and stoning by 100 youths, mostly black, in the Moss Side area had not been a race riot.

Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, whose men brought the violence to an end in about an hour, said the youths' rampage early yesterday was being treated by the police "very much as a serious crime of arson and looting.

"It was not a race riot and nor was it a public order problem which required the police to use riot tactics or equipment," he said.

The Greater Manchester police, which sent men to Liverpool to help quell the Toxteth riots, drafted in 400 police officers to the Princess Street area of Moss Side when the youths attacked a row of shops with fire bombs, reducing two to rubble, damaging two more and looting 10 shops altogether, including units in a shopping and leisure centre nearby.

Police and firemen were pelted with stones and three police vehicles and two fire engines were damaged. A policeman was slightly hurt. Seven youths, aged between 15 and 18, were arrested and police said they expected to make more arrests.

The police are also studying a video film taken by the security cameras in the local shopping centre which it is believed picked out some of the looters who had broken in.

Crowds of people in the predominantly black area of Moss Side, which is said to have good community relations, gathered yesterday to watch the now familiar clearing up operation as community leaders in Manchester met to discuss what had happened.

Throughout the city there was general agreement that the disturbances had not been on the scale of either Toxteth at the weekend or the riots in Brixton, South London, in April and that the youths who took part had been influenced by what had happened in other similar areas.

At the same time leading members of the community were quick to issue a warning that Moss Side, with high unemployment, particularly among young blacks, urban deprivation and poor housing, could be in danger of a more serious outbreak of violence.

Mr John Tummon, the public education officer for the Manchester Community Relations Council, said: "This was not a battle with the police and I agree with Mr Anderton that it was not a race riot. But, the symptoms of what gave rise to what happened in Toxteth and Brixton equally apply to Moss Side."

A black youth in the area said: 'It could not have been a race riot. They even burnt a secondhand clothes shop which they use a lot. Everybody says 'Look what they have done' but nobody asks why. Very few of these kids have got jobs

Science report

Flight advances Sun power hopes

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

Solar Challenger, the aircraft that crossed the English Channel powered only by the Sun, may be little more than a fascinating technological curiosity in aircraft design.

But it achieved one of the ambitions of its inventor, Dr Paul MacCready, of focusing attention on the vast range of potential applications of photovoltaic solar cells for direct conversion of sunshine into electricity.

Yet there are two particularly important technical improvements to be made if solar cells are to offer Dr MacCready's belief in their promise as a future contributor as economic, renewable and non-polluting sources of energy.

A big advance is needed in manufacturing methods to cut costs, and exploitation would be helped greatly if the efficiency of the materials for converting solar energy to electrical power could be improved.

Great strides have been made since Dr MacCready began building his unit. He was also lucky n the generosity of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which lent him 16,000 solar cells, each worth about £5 at the time.

As that energy system provides one kilowatt of electricity, or enough for a one-bar electric fire, the issue of costs is obvious. However, photovoltaic cells constructed from new materials, especially amorphous silicon, are now more than 10 times cheaper.

There is still a long way to go to reach a target set by the American Energy Research and Development Agency for making solar cells competitive with other sources of energy supply by 1986.

The target is to fabricate the basic device with materials costing 25p to 30p a watt, and the price of a complete assembly to a consumer should be about 60p to 75p.

The estimates are separated because commercial solar energy equipment is expected to be produced in two stages; a handful of high technology concerns will produce the cells and many "systems" companies will assemble them into packages for household, factory or office application.

Panels of salar cells have been expensive until recently because the photovoltaic materials are made by the silicon technology used for electronic microcircuits.

Scientists in the United States and Japan can now show that pure silicon crystals are not essential.

One process even sacrifices some efficiency in the conversion of sunlight to electricity in return for a cheap material easily handled in the factory.

Technical competition is in progress between researcvh laboratories of companies like Siemens, in Germany, and Union Carbide, in the United States, devising cheaper routes to the ingots of pure silicon for making single crystal cells; and csientists at firms like RCA and Enerev Conversion Devices, which are among the groups testing amorphous materials.

Layers of these substances a few thousandths of a millimetre thick are involved; whereas with the single crystal method a wafer several hundred times thicker has to be sawn from the pure silicon ingot, and eachp iece processed.

But the thin film of amorphous material lends itself to production akin to the printing on rolls or textiles, and machines are under test for making reels of solar cells this way.

Herring ban to be lifted

The ban on herring fishing in the North Sea and off the west coast of Scotland imposed three years ago should be lifted later this year, Dr William Lyon Dean, the chairman of the Herring Industry Board, forecast yesterday.

But he said that there was a lot of work to be done before herring and kippers became part of the British staple diet again.

In view of the huge food value of the fish, he had no doubt that the markets could be recovered.

Dr Dean's forecast came as the board's annual report was published, showing that total British landings of herring, excluding the Isle of Man, during 1980 were 5,200 tonnes.

This was only 3 per cent of the 1973 total of 157,000 tonnes.

In a statement issued with the report Dr Dean said: "It makes sad reading when we know that without the modern technological aids and with little mechanisation, the United Kingdom caught and landed 577,000 tonnes in one year, 1913."

The only permitted herring fishing during 1980 was in the Clyde estuary where the total catch was limited to 2,000 tonnes, an allowance which is being continued in 1981.

In Isle of Man waters, the 1980 target was not quite reached despite an extension of the fishing season. The limit of catch for 1981 is to be reduced by 40 per cent to 6,000 tonnes.

Dr Dean said the fall in available stocks was not caused by trawlers with purse seine nets, but probably poor breeding

Formula for Success.

119 mph + 39.6 mpg at 56 mph = Rover 2600S

To succeed in today's economic conditions, a car needs a combination of exceptional qualities, all in good measure.

It should be fuel-efficient.

The Rover 2600S delivers nearly 40mpg at cruising speed and over 30mpg at the legal limit.

But it shouldn't sacrifice performance.

The Rover 2600S accelerates to 60 in just 10.7 seconds and will accelerate on, if you get the chance, to a top speed of 119 mph.

It should incorporate the benefits of advanced technology.

High technology was designed into the Rover range from its very conception: the Air Temperature Control Unit, for example, ensures that the engine fires at maximum fuel saving efficiency at all speeds and temperatures.

It requires totally efficient aerodynamics. The distinctive style of the 2600S contributes to its economy, exceptional road stability and adhesion, making it a delight to drive.

It should be highly specified and versatile.

The Rover 2600S converts from saloon to estate car in seconds and is superbly equipped with electric windows, a steel sliding sunroof, improved sound insulation, a 5 speed gearbox and central door locking all as standard.

That attention to detail and value is evident right across the range of five Rovers: the 2300S comes with central door locking and power steering; the Rover Vanden Plas is equipped with electronic cruise control.

And every Rover is finished with an advanced paint process that ensures high and lasting quality.

Above all, a successful car should have character.

Rover remains perhaps the most distinctive and individual car on the road.

All in all, it takes an exceptional car to succeed today.

Rover is that exception.



Success breeds success.

Plea for greater use of the local ombudsman

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

More use should be made of the local Ombudsman to investigate sensitive matters concerning local authorities, Lady Serota, chairman of the Commission for Local Administration in England, argues in the commission's annual report, published yesterday.

Commenting on three cases involving the death of a child, a young woman and an elderly man where the complainant felt that a council failure contributed to the death, Lady Serota says that investigation of such complaints is obviously sensitive and difficult.

When there was an allegation that a death had been caused by the action or inaction of a public body there was often an outcry for a full inquiry, even when a coroner's inquest had been held.

Suggesting that the flexible investigative procedures of the local Ombudsman have certain advantages, Lady Serota says: "Internal investigations and inquiries held in private by the authority itself may not command the confidence of the public and a formal public inquiry, besides costing many thousands of pounds, can have a serious and adverse effect on the morale of the service concerned, may breach the principles of confidentiality and can be very frightening for ordinary people involved."

She recognizes that there are reservations about the local Ombudsman's procedures and that "English lawyers trained in adversarial as opposed to inquisitorial methods tend to feel that the lack of cross-examination may fail to establish the truth".

The local Ombudsman, however, could decide on the best procedures, and she did not rule out a more formal hearing in private.

The report shows an increase of 12 per cent in the number of complaints against local and water authorities (from 2,181 in 1979-80 to 2,434 in 1980-81), although the commission points out that the number is small in relation to the number of council decisions.

Most complaints concerned planning (36 per cent) and housing (30 per cent), and during the year 315 investigations were carried out by the three Ombudsmen. Maladministration was found in 58 per cent, although it was found in only 9 per uent of the total number of complaints considered.

Errors ranged from simple failure to do things, or delays in doing them, to the mishandling of sensitive social services cases.

Lady Serota criticizes some councils that reject the local Ombudsman's findings. "Cases of this kind reflect badly on the authorities concerned and on local government as a whole, sadly at a time when it is under severe strain."

Your Local Ombudsman (Commission for Local Administration in England; 21 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BU).

Goods and services complaints are down

By Robin Young Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Fewer consumer complaints about faulty goods and deficient services were recorded last year, but because of government and local authority spending cuts it is impossible to tell whether that was because standards had improved, the annual report of the director general of Fair Trading, says.

It shows that in the year ended September 30 1980, the Office of Fair Trading recorded 531,470 complaints reported by local authority departments and advice agencies.

In the previous year 635,480 complaints were logged, but Mr Gordon Barrie, the director reported complaints dropped last year in areas where advice services were curtailed.

There were also fewer convictions under consumer laws last year, but that could be because the activities of local authority trading standard departments were restricted by spending economies.

The greatest number of complaints concerned:

Goods: Motor vehicles, 65,009; household appliances, 61,158; furniture and floor coverings, 55,794; clothing, textiles, 54,633; food and drink, 39,672.

Services: Home repairs/improvements, 15,315; public utilities and transport, 13,006; motor vehicles (repair and servicing), 12,752; entertainment/accommodation, 12,715; professional services, 10,650.

Annual Report of the Director General of Fair Trading 1980 (Stationery Office, £5.70).

Praise for NHS

Cured US doctor chooses Britain

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

A rare bouquet for Britain's beleaguered National Health Service has come from an American doctor who intends to settle in Britain because of the superior health treatment he has received here compared with the United States.

Dr Robert Farr, aged 61, suffered a serious stroke in 1977 and found no relief from his subsequent severely raised blood pressure until he came to Britain in February this year.

The drugs he needed to reduce his blood pressure so that he could undergo vital surgery to cure his underlying complaint were not available in the United States as they had not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

His doctors in the United States, after three years' delay, visits to eight hospital and 67,000 drug doses, diagnosed his condition as phaeochromocytoma, a rare complaint in which a tumour develops on the adrenal gland. The tumour had to be removed but no surgeon was willing to perform the operation because of Dr Farr's high blood pressure.

Consequently Dr Farr was invited to the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, where he was treated with two drugs approved for use in Britain: atenolol and nifedipine.

He was then able to undergo surgery at University College Hospital, London. After a tumour was removed from his adrenal gland in May, his blood pressure returned to normal and he has not required further medication.

Dr Farr is delighted with his treatment, for which he was charged £7,000 compared with the £87,000 it cost in the United States.

He intends to give up his home in Old Greenwich, Connecticut, settle in Britain and hopes to take out dual nationality. He stopped practising medicine when he became ill and makes his living by writing and lecturing. He has recorded his experiences in a book *The Disposable Man*, to be published by Rinehart in the United States next spring.

Dr Farr, whose wife committed suicide in 1979 after doctors told her that her husband's prognosis was extremely poor, said that too many doctors in the United States served two masters: the patient and their own financial gain.

Most important for his case was the availability of drugs in Britain, which cannot be obtained in the United States. About 600 such drugs are available in West Europe and about 10,000 Americans travel each year to obtain them, he said.

Dr Farr completes his treatment on Monday when he undergoes an eye operation at Oxford Eye Hospital to correct the multiple cataracts which developed in an eye as a result of the drugs he was given in the United States.

Delay in library action over debts

By Our Arts Reporter

A three-year delay between the detection of shortcomings in the British Library's accounts and the taking of effective remedial action is deprecated today by the Public Accounts Committee.

The library's internal auditor examined the library's photographic services in 1977, the committee's tenth report says. He found failures in the regular pursuit and collection of sums outstanding for work ordered and sent by post.

Mainly because of impending computerization, no corrective action was taken until a further review last year disclosed that satisfactory evidence of payment could not be found for £119,000 of manually prepared invoices. A further £48,000 of computer-prepared invoices had been outstanding for more than six months.

The committee notes revised arrangements introduced to ensure that internal audit reports are considered "speedily and at an appropriate level".

In another report, examining the inventory control, stocktaking and security of the collections at the British Museum, the Science Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum, the committee comments that although the existence of a complete inventory does not of itself safeguard a collection, it was a prerequisite for doing so.

BBC plans to put all services on VHF

By Kenneth Gosling

Continental interference on the medium and long waves will increase radically over the next 10 years, Mr Aubrey Singer, managing director of BBC Radio, said yesterday. He was announcing plans to have all BBC services fully audible on VHF by the end of the decade.

But he pointed out that it would be necessary to move the emergency services so as to extend the VHF band, a recommendation contained in two reports on broadcasting.

"Like many of these things," Mr Singer added, "this has been brushed under the carpet". In a warning to the Home Office, he said, "if we do not have a declared policy by the next wavelength conference we will lose the battle and radio will be in a mess for the twenty-first century".

Mr Singer made clear that the VHF programme, with expenditure on the transmitter programme up to 1987 totalling £30m, takes priority over the other options set out by the radio network working party.

A statement by the BBC's board of governors issued simultaneously in London set out two other main lines of development.

They were among proposals contained in the working party's report; notably option four, which included a national public affairs network and a local home service. The board is against restructuring of network radio for the 1990s.

What the board backs, apart from the re-engineering of VHF transmitters to improve portable and car radio reception and to fill gaps in coverage, is the setting up of three new English local radio stations a year, giving 33, against the present 22, by the mid-80s.

Secondly, although the BBC rejects the spending of large sums to reducing the relaying of network output by local and national regional radio, it says there should be limited experiments in providing distinctive "sustaining" programmes for the local services.

Mr Singer said they were awaiting the Home Secretary's approval for those small local "opt-outs" such as existed on Stornoway where they had an hour's broadcasting a day in Gaelic.

If the BBC succeeds in persuading the Home Office to move what it regards as the police, fire and ambulance trespassers off the VHF band, the age of push-button radio and an end to knob-twiddling comes closer.

The broadcasting band would extend to 108 megahertz and carry seven services: Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4; BBC local radio and the national regions; independent local radio; and network 5.

The latter is an extra national network not yet allocated but which Mr Singer said could be used to broadcast the educational service or for a separate national programme which could be a commercial channel.

But it was crucial to the BBC's plans, he said, to have the VHF capacity. "It would be futile and wrong to go for any of these options until we know we can achieve them practically".

The next international wavelength conference is in two parts; next year and in 1984.

Youth aid groups attack public service scheme

By Ian Bradley

The idea of a national community service scheme for young people was attacked yesterday as intolerable nonsense by the organizer of a group concerned with youth unemployment.

Miss Clare Short, of Youthaid, said that arguments recently put forward for such a scheme were "dangerous, damaging and insidious. They are simply designed to remove young people from the streets and offer nothing positive."

In particular, she criticized proposals by Youth Call, an organization chaired by the Rev Nicolas Stacey, director of social services in Kent, which is seeking to promote a debate on the desirability and feasibility of introducing such a scheme.

Miss Short was speaking at a conference in London called by Youth Choice, an alliance of 10 voluntary bodies concerned with young people, led by the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, which has been formed to oppose compulsory community service.

Those involved in the alliance feel that the growing call for such a scheme, which was first made in an article in *The Times* on April 8 by Sir Hugh Fraser, Conservative MP for Stafford and Stone, diverts attention from the need for an expansion of educational and training opportunities for young people

Another speaker at the conference, Mr David Carter of the Transport and General Workers' Union, described those calling for a national community service scheme as "a bunch of cranks and aging militarists".

The idea is likely to meet with a similarly stormy reception in the House of Commons tomorrow when Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham, West, and a member of the Youth Call working party, will propose in an adjournment debate that the Government examines the practicalities of implementing a voluntary national scheme of community service.

Because it is an adjournment debate, only Mr Meacher and the minister from the Department of Employment who will answer him will officially be allowed to speak. However, it is expected that a group of left-wing Labour MPs may try to intervene. They have tabled a hostile amendment to an early day motion tabled by Mr Meacher and signed by 61 Labour MPs, in support of a voluntary community service scheme.

The left-wingers' amendment "rejects completely that the answer to youth unemployment is a system of underpaid community service forced upon young people because there is no alternative".

In another move to increase parliamentary support for a national community service scheme, Mr John Watson, Conservative MP for Skipton, is today meeting other Conservative MPs who are on the councils of youth organizations which have joined the Youth Choice alliance.

Lending right head chosen

By Our Arts Reporter

Mr John Sumsion, a former shoe company director, has been appointed to set up and administer the £2m a year public lending right scheme.

Mr Sumsion, aged 52, is to be the lending right registrar for five years from next September.

Payments under the scheme are due to begin during the financial year 1982/83 and will be based on borrowings from public libraries. Mr Sumsion will have an office at Stockton-on-Tees, Clevland.

He will set up a register of authors and their works, develop a computer programme for it, then start a "call up" of authors whose books are registered in libraries.

Once they apply for payments he will be able to start the calculations that will enable them to begin. The money will come from central funds and will be distinct from the libraries' rate support grant.

A strong reaction to the Chancellor from the mild cigarette.



LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government

DANGER: H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:
CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH

Carrington puts three-point plan for EEC renewal

From Our Own Correspondent, Strasbourg, July 8

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, today proposed three themes for the development of the Community when he addressed the European Parliament at the start of Britain's six months' EEC presidency: renewal, enlargement and the search for collective identity.

The Foreign Secretary said the EEC was once more at the crossroad. "Decisions vital to its future development are due to be taken. If we are to succeed we must retain a vision of where Europe is going and of the Europe we want if we are not to become obsessed by our current problems".

Lord Carrington said he had chosen the word "renewal" because there was no question of overthrowing or discrediting the achievements of the Community. The requirement was to "modify, adapt and strengthen existing policies and where necessary to elaborate new ones".

The EEC's renewal had to be based on the reform of the budget and expenditure. It could "not be right that about half the Community's budget should be spent simply on the storage and disposal of surplus food". "This is an expensive and wasteful anomaly that must be corrected", he said.

The Foreign Secretary said more EEC resources needed to be channelled into "policies dealing with the problems of the 80s: regional development, rehabilitation and training, energy and perhaps new policies for industrial regeneration and urban renovation".

He quickly dispelled any notion that the British Government might be wavering in its opposition to an early relaxation of the 1 per cent limit on member states' value-added tax transfers to Brussels, which form the main source of revenue for new policies.

It was politically unrealistic, Lord Carrington said, to ask for resources to be increased "until it is clear that the budget has been restructured in such a way as to ensure that the excessive rate of growth of agricultural expenditure has been curbed, and that member states will not be called upon to make unreasonable or unacceptable contributions to it".

In a reference to the large net contributions to the budget of Britain and West Germany, the Foreign Secretary said: "If a community based on consensus and the common good is to flourish and advance, then every member state has to be broadly satisfied that the Community's financial basis is sound and equitable".

Renewal also meant extending the benefits of free trade already enjoyed by manufacturing industry to service industries such as insurance, banking and air travel. The service sector was now almost as important a source of wealth and employment as manufacturing industry.

Lord Carrington said that enlargement of the EEC to include Spain and Portugal would, if tackled with imagination and goodwill, strengthen both the Community and the new democratic systems of the Iberian peninsula.

By "identity" Lord Carrington said he meant "the impact that Europe can and should have on the events of the world outside". Only if the EEC was conscious of its collective identity could it "play the active role in international affairs of which our citizens and those of the world outside believe us to be capable".

The development of common positions on the main international issues was one of the most effective ways the Ten could make its influence felt.

Parliamentary report, page 12

Woman named prefect in radical French reform

From Ian Murray, Paris, July 8

For the first time a woman has been chosen to be a prefect in France. The appointment of Mme Yvette Chassagne to be the Government's representative in the department of Loir et Cher breaks the male domination of this post, which has existed since year VIII (1801) of the First French Republic.

Mme Chassagne's appointment is just one of the 52 changes in the prefectures all round mainland France and the overseas departments announced after today's Cabinet meeting. It represents the most sweeping collection of changes in personnel in this post including that of April, 1967, when a big shake-up was last announced and 38 prefects were moved.

This change at the top of local administration foreshadows the Government's declared intention of giving the local authorities and regions real control over their destiny and of removing from the prefects their right to interfere in local decisions on behalf of the central administration.

Mme Chassagne is herself something of a trailblazer in France, having in 1974 been the first woman to become permanent secretary in the civil service and then the first to be named a counsellor at the state audit office.

The Cabinet also approved a draft law aimed at doing away with the Court of State Security. This had been promised by President Mitterrand before his election, after strong and growing criticism of the "Star Chamber" fashion in which the court operated in dealing with cases of spying and supporting autonomist groups.

The court came into existence in 1963, essentially to deal with people involved with terror organizations born of the





Mme Yvette Chassagne: career as trailblazer.

Algerian war. Latterly it has been used for trying Corsican, Breton and Basque militants.

The Government has decided that cases of spying should be tried by the military courts, while acts of terrorism should come before the ordinary courts and be tried under common law.

The other important legislation agreed by the Cabinet was the Amnesty law, which is traditionally passed after the election of a new President. This time the law is far more sweeping than in the past, and among those now likely to be freed are some imprisoned by the Court of State security.

Other categories of offenders who would be amnestied include most prisoners sentenced to less than six months as well as those fined no more than 5,000 francs (£450). Those charged with breaking the state broadcasting monopoly will benefit from the law, as will the newspapers *Le Monde* and *Libération*, both of which were being prosecuted for alleged contempt of court.

"Watch your language!"

Expulsion threat to Ian Smith

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, July 8

A senior Zimbabwe Cabinet minister has warned Mr Ian Smith, the former Prime Minister, that he could be detained or forced to leave the country if he continued to make alarmist statements.

Mr Enos Nkala, the Minister of Finance, was reported in the *Herald* newspaper here today as saying that Mr Smith was undermining the Government's policy of reconciliation and was spreading alarm and despondency among the white community.

The minister, who is an influential figure and was imprisoned for a total of 14 years by previous administrations for political activities, said: "If he wants to be a hero in detention we can arrange it. If he wants to be a hero in South Africa we can also arrange that."

Mr Smith has been campaigning for candidates put forward by his Republican Front Party in two by-elections for white roll seats against the breakaway Democratic Party. The Republican Front won the first of the polls last month and is confident it will be victorious again next week.

In a series of election speeches, Mr Smith has been appealing on a basis of concern for the future—similar to that which saw his party increase its support at each election after 1962 until independence. Although the bogey of the UDI years, majority rule, has become what Mr Smith sees as the danger of one-party rule.

He has also claimed that inflation in Zimbabwe has risen to 20 per cent and that the economy is being mismanaged and it was on these points that Mr Nkala attacked him.

The minister said that inflation had been reduced from about 13 per cent at independence to less than 8 per cent and that government policies had resulted in substantial increases in employment and growth.

"I am fed up and if he does not shut up and start campaigning decently and democratically some of us in the Cabinet will start a campaign to have him detained or thrown out", Mr Nkala said.

Any such action would have dangerous repercussions and is extremely unlikely at present, if only for the effect it would have on whites whose skills are vital to the country.

Another prominent white, Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, the former Army commander, was told he would not be re-admitted to Zimbabwe last year after incurring government displeasure as a result of statements he made to the BBC.

MiG PILOT FLEES TO S AFRICA

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, July 8

A black Mozambique Air Force pilot sought asylum in South Africa after flying his Soviet MiG 17 across the border and signalling to South African aircraft which intercepted him that he wanted to land. He was escorted to Hoedspruit air base, about 60 miles from the Mozambique border.

The pilot, named as Lieutenant Adriano Francisco Bomba, aged 23, was questioned by security officials. He told reporters later that he had flown over the border and landed voluntarily. "I came to South Africa because I do not agree with the Frelimo policy. I cannot see any progress in Mozambique after six years. The way of life is getting worse and I am tired of this."

Pope sits up

Rome.—The Pope's doctors said his virus infection is under control and he is able to sit up in an armchair and take walks through the corridors of the Gemelli Policlinico hospital. Dr Emilio Tresalti, chief medical officer of the hospital, said that the Pope occasionally has a slight fever but the virus is under control.

Britain's Afghanistan initiative not quite dead, EEC is told

From Michael Hornsby, Strasbourg, July 8

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, today called on the Soviet Union to reflect on its rejection of the EEC's proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan, and gave a warning that "the Afghan problem is not going to go away" and would continue to sour East-West relations.

Reporting to the European Parliament on his visit to Moscow earlier this week, Lord Carrington said: "It is obvious that a Soviet refusal to negotiate on Afghanistan makes it impossible to speak of normal relations and prejudices efforts to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on other matters".

In his address, and afterwards at a press conference, Lord Carrington strove manfully to leave the impression that the EEC's British-inspired initiative is not dead, and that the initial hostile reaction of Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, should not be taken as Moscow's last word on the matter.

Lord Carrington claimed to have Mr Gromyko's agreement to discuss the Afghan proposal again when they meet at the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September. He hoped the Russians would then respond more constructively to what still offered the best hope for a negotiated settlement.

More

The Foreign Secretary also said that quite a lot of details in the EEC's proposal were deliberately left unclear and that some amendments could be made to take account of the Soviet Union's views. But these must "not undermine the basic principles" of the proposal.

Asked to specify what parts of the proposal he considered non-negotiable, Lord Carrington was evasive, but did say: "We certainly could not accept the (Moscow-backed) Babrak Karmal regime as being the sole representative of the Afghan people."

The Foreign Secretary also made clear that he thought the EEC's proposal for dividing the conference into two stages, and for excluding Afghanistan from the first stage, was by far the best approach. But he was careful not to say that this was the only possible form the conference could take.

A great deal of importance was attached by Lord Carrington and his officials here to Mr Gromyko's alleged assessment of the EEC's proposal as being "not realistic in its present form", implying that it might be acceptable after amendments which have yet to be specified.

Other versions of Mr Gromyko's views are less hopeful, however. The Soviet minister is reported to have referred at one point to the Afghan initiative as "a silly little scheme", and privately Foreign Office officials admit that the Russians may simply not be in sufficient trouble in Afghanistan to find the EEC's approach attractive.

It is certainly hard to see a way around the central problem posed by the Soviet Union's insistence that the legitimacy of the Babrak Karmal regime must be accepted as the starting-point for any international negotiations leading to a withdrawal.

Lord Carrington said that Mr Gromyko had told him that the EEC's proposal was unrealistic "because the main problem was intervention by others in the affairs of Afghanistan, because it was not stated that the present Afghan regime should participate at the outset and because the proposed composition of the conference was unsatisfactory".

The Foreign Secretary said that he had replied that he did not find these arguments convincing and has stressed that a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops was essential.

Leading article, page 16

Princess ignores low-key Irish protest in Canada

From Michael Leapman, Toronto, July 8

Photographs of Irish-Canadian demonstrators appear in Toronto newspapers today, sharing prominence with pictures of Princess Margaret and her daughter, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, after the first full day of their Canadian visit.

More than 100 noisy but non-violent protesters stood outside the theatre where they were attending a gala performance of the Royal Ballet.

The royal guests had been warned by their staff to expect some hostility and they took little notice of the demonstration as they strode towards the cheering, friendly crowd in the lobby. The police, roughly one for every two demonstrators, easily maintained order.

Yet the Irish Prisoners of War Committee, which organized the demonstration were well satisfied. Its Irish ranks were swelled by Trotskyist sympathizers but there were no reinforcements from the United States.

"It went very, very well", Mr Michael Quigley, secretary of the committee said. "It gets the point across to millions of people not ust in Canada but all across the world.

"For every one person who will come out and demonstrate there are 25 or 50 more who would not be caught dead at the demonstration but feel the same way. It is the only way the point can be got through to the rather thick-headed Government in England."

Mr Quigley said there were no further plans to demonstrate against Princess Margaret and Lady Sarah during their visit.



Princess Margaret smiles as she arrives at the O'Keefe Center in Toronto for a Royal Ballet performance.

A Requiem Mass will be held for the latest dead hunger striker but this will not be linked with the royal visitors.

They leave for home on Monday, their proposed trip to Washington having been cancelled for fear of demonstrations by Irish-American groups.

Wedding fever in S Africa

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, July 8

An anonymous letter writer in a Johannesburg newspaper recently asked why the South African Broadcasting Corporation should spend a tidy part of its income on a live television transmission of a foreign wedding.

The correspondent, who signed himself S.A. First, said he also objected to the screening of events such as the FA Cup Final at Wembley and other foreign, mostly British, occasions.

The letter appeared in the *Citizen*, which is republican in sentiment, and hardly pro-British, and for the past three weeks the correspondence it has generated has dominated the letters page. By far the majority of letters criticize S.A. First's attitude.

Enthusiasm for the royal wedding is, in fact, running at a high pitch in South Africa and the live transmission of the event will be the longest ever broadcast here.

The broadcasting corporation has booked satellite time from 10.45 am local time to 3.30 pm, a total of 285 minutes of viewing. It will pay only satellite fees as the BBC will not be charging for its coverage.

This will bring the cost down to much lower than the 15,000 rands (£90,000) paid for the Manchester City versus Tottenham Hotspur Cup Final and replay in May.

Mercifully, too, the wedding transmission will be free of commercials, which are as banal in South Africa as anywhere, and which frequently interrupted the 204-minute coverage of the men's singles final at Wimbledon on Saturday.

Polish ports halted by strike

Warsaw, July 8. — Polish dockers stopped work for an hour in the Baltic ports today and threatened to stage a general strike unless the Government met their demands for recognized rights and working conditions.

The protest by 46,000 workers in ports from Szczecin in the west to Gdansk in the east halted work on at least 60 ships. It was the country's first big strike for three months.

The dockers were protesting against what they said was the Government's failure to honour a pledge to grant a port workers' charter on conditions and rights by July 1.

A statement issued by the strike committee today set July 15 as a deadline for the Government to accept its demands for a charter. "Otherwise a general strike of all Polish seaports will take place", the statement said.

Today's token stoppage was held with the ful support of Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, the free trade union.

Meanwhile, employees of LOT, the Polish state airline, announced tonight that a threatened four-hour strike would go ahead as planned tomorrow unless the Government changed its mind at the last minute.

Official Polish sources said that a new spiral of industrial unrest could have damaging repercussions at the emergency party congress scheduled to begin next Tuesday, possibly encouraging hardliners to question the viability of the policy of dialogue.

Spokesmen for the small Autonomous Trade Union Movement were quoted today as saying that tomorrow's threatened national airline strike could provoke Warsaw Pact military intervention. This movement is one of two non-solidarity union groups which emerged after last summer's labour revolt.

Their warning was countered by Solidarity's Warsaw news bulletin, which said: "The notion that a four-hour airline strike could provoke intervention is an insult to our allies and common sense".

LOT employees are threatening to strike in protest against the Government's refusal to recognize the general manager elected by a workers' council.

The Government says it cannot accept Mr Bronislaw Klimaszewski, because LOT formed part of the country's defence establishment and must be subject to central control.—Reuter.

Arrigo Levi: A personal view

A Likud man flexes his party muscles

"It was difficult to walk with stars": This is how Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who is expected to remain Foreign Minister of Israel in a new Begin Government, explains Likud's declining fortunes a year ago. The cohesion of the coalition was restored when "the stars—Mr Moshe Dayan and Mr Ezer Weizman—resigned, and Mr Menachem Begin's Likud party again won public favour.

Mr Shamir, in his first interview since the election campaign, told me why he considers Likud "the real victor". Labour got back only its votes of 1973, while Likud continued to grow, so that "it has now become one of Israel's two great parties, like a conservative party in Europe or America".

Likud has strong foundations in the masses, especially among Oriental Jews, who know very well the Arabs, and he says: "It has come to stay. One day it will govern by itself".

Mr Shamir, in discussing the coming Government's foreign policy, pointed out that "we have a timetable and must act within it: first we must complete the negotiations on autonomy".

He sees no difficulty in reaching an agreement soon, since "the positions of the two sides are clear: anyway, ours are".

He reminded me that Camp David left no doubt that Israel would accept no autonomy agreement that would put a stop to new Israeli settlements in "the territories". Egypt knows that. So, Mr Shamir feels that Israel will not have to give up its plans for new settlements in order to reach an agreement with Cairo.

This view is not shared by all. The moderate Arab mayors of "the territories" are confident—as one of them told me—that "Sadat will not betray his brethern. He will continue stalling until the full return of Sinai in April, 1981. Egypt will then become again a free agent, and we shall see".

Mr Shamir is convinced that the autonomy talks will not fail. But even if they should fail, the peace process with Egypt will go ahead as planned: "Israel keeps its obligations. We will keep our promises", he says.

It seems that in the mind of Israel's present leaders, peace with Egypt is a closed chapter, which allows them to look to the future with confidence.

Mr Shamir also describes Israel's relations with America as "very friendly, very close". Such friendship cannot suffer seriously from "an occasional divergence of views": as he defines America's condemnation of Israel after the air attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor.

If Israel's relations with Egypt and America remain strong and stable, Mr Begin can indeed face with great confidence the problem of "the territories". These, Mr Shamir claims, were "occupied" by Jordan only after 1948. Their annexation by Jordan was never recognized by the world.

Mr Shamir says: "autonomy is neither sovereignty nor independence, and we must find a solution within the framework of this concept. We are against another Palestinian Arab state and against the Palestinian Arabs' self-determination, because the Palestinian Arabs already have thier state, which is Jordan. This is 80 per cent of Palestine. Its language, culture, religion, people are all Palestinian. So, the right to self-determination has already been fulfilled", he states

"As far as the territories are concerned, there is the problem of the Arab population, which does not want to live under Israeli military control." Mr Shamir adds. "This is why we suggested autonomy, a solution which can be found in many other places, including Italy's South Tyrol. Such problems appear when there is a population which is ethnically different from the majority of the population of the state to whom these territories belong."

Mr Shamir refuses to say whether Israel will propose, in five years, the annexation of "the territories" by Israel. He merely repeats that there will be negotiations and each side will present its own proposals. But his words leave few doubts as to what should be the final destination of "the territories", in view of Mr Begin and to his closest colleagues.

Mr Shamir's view of the future is explained both by his confidence in Israel's strength and by his optimism as to Israel's relations with Egypt and America.

But his conviction is that "the Palestinian movement, in time, will disappear. There is no other possibility".

"The PLO," he says—and he is quite right—"has not been able to prevent Israel from leading a normal life. There is less terrorism in Israel than in many European countries. The PLO has failed."

The Arabs, he concludes, hoped to destroy Israel through conventional war, than through terrorism, than with nuclear weapons. All these possibilities have not proved unfeasible. So there remains only one option—peace.

"The Arabs will have to accept us and make peace with us." Mr Shamir says.

UN anger as bulldozers render 76 homeless

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 8

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has protested strongly to the Israeli Foreign Ministry about the recent demolition of family houses in the occupied Gaza strip which has left 76 relatives of suspected Palestinian terrorists homeless.

Mr Peter Hawkins, the agency's field officer in Gaza, told *The Times* today that since the houses were destroyed by Israeli bulldozers and explosives experts the families—including many women and young children—have been living among the rubble under canvas sheeting provided by the Red Cross.

The first five houses were destroyed on May 17 in the Jabalia refugee camp after the arrest of six suspected members of Palestinian terror groups which were alleged to have committed between them 14 murders. Two more houses were destroyed in another Gaza refugee camp on June 22 after the arrest of two more suspected terrorists leaving another 10 Arabs homeless.

The Israeli policy of destroying houses where suspected terrorists have lived or stored weapons is based on the British-drafted Emergency Defence Regulations of 1945, a Draconian piece of counterinsurgency legislation originally intended for use against both Jewish and Arab extremists.

After widespread international criticism the practice was largely abandoned. But recent Israeli compiled figures showed that the numbers are on the increase again with 24 Palestinian houses demolished last year, compared with eight in 1979 and only two in 1978.

Earlier this week Mr Hawkins met the Gaza military governor to protest about the conditions of the Palestinians made homeless in the latest demolition cases, which also damaged neighbouring refugee homes. His move followed a protest letter sent last week to the Foreign Ministry by Mr Olof Rydbeck, the commissioner-general of UNRWA.

"These people have neither running water nor kitchens and we have no alternative homes to offer them," Mr Hawkins said. "If nothing is done before the beginning of winter their situation will become desperate. As far as we are concerned this is collective punishment of innocent people whose only crime was being related to suspects."

In his letter to the Foreign Ministry Mr Rydbeck is understood to have cited the fourth Geneva convention of 1919 which stated that destruction of property by an occupying power is prohibited, except where such destruction was rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.

Habib renews his search for peace in Lebanon

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 8

Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, has returned to resume his shuttle diplomacy aimed at averting a war between Syria and Israel over Lebanon.

The success so far of Mr Habib's mission stands in sharp contrast to the administration's generally confused approach to the Middle East.

Syrian missiles, which first sparked off the crisis, remain in Lebanon, despite Israeli threats to wipe them out, but as time has gone by tensions have eased

Mr Habib may take some of the credit for this. He now returns to signs of movement in Lebanon which give some hope, to the possibility of a respite in the six years of fighting there.

The Christian Phalangist forces appear to have agreed in principle to sever their links with their protector, Israel, in an effort to help Arab statesmen seeking a solution to the constant internal strife.

Mr Habib, by shuffling between the Arab capitals surrounding Lebanon, will be able to act as a catalyst to negotiations for peace. The Reagan administration, however, still finds itself facing two ways at once. A resumption of the peace process started three years ago at Camp David is urgently needed. President Sadat of Egypt is due in Washington in early August needing moves on autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank to appease critics at home.

The Israeli lobby is making itself felt, both by strong opposition in the House to the sale of Awac radar aircraft and in the administration's indecision over sending more F16 fighter bombers to Israel. The dual pull of sympathy for Israel and interest in Arab oil is not new, but it is not clear if this Administration can combine the two.

Volvo 244DL	£6656
Saab 900 GLS	£6852
Ford Granada 2·3L	£7235
BMW 520	£8150
Mercedes 200	£8700

Volvo	18·7 years
Saab	13·6 years
Ford	13·3 years
BMW	14·0 years
Mercedes	16·0 years*

YOUR MONEY GOES FURTHER IN A VOLVO.

If the figures above surprise you, we're not surprised.

Who would have thought the Volvo 244DL could cost less than the Ford Granada 2.3L?

Who would have thought Volvo (the marque) could have a higher average life expectancy than Mercedes?

But it's true. The prices are those published for all to see in the motoring magazines.

The life-expectancy figures are based on official Government statistics in Sweden.*

(If you think they might be biased, you'll be reassured to know that a similar survey carried out in Belgium puts the Volvo at No. 1 too.)

Of course, Volvos have long been admired for their longevity. And like all our cars, the 244DL is a model of durability. As well it might be.

It undergoes a 19-stage rust-proofing and painting process.

A PVC coating is applied not only to the underbody, but to the sills and side panels too.

All vulnerable and inaccessible components get a generous layer of double-sided hot zinc plate.

The exposed parts of the exhaust system have a rust-resisting aluminium finish.

And the brake pipes are made of the same copper/nickel alloy to be found on the £21,826 Porsche 928.

In view of all this, it's really no wonder that the Volvo lasts so long.

Nor is it any surprise that our car holds its value so well.

What is baffling, though, is how a car that's made to such exacting standards could possibly cost less than the Ford Granada 2.3L.



VOLVO. A CAR WITH STANDARDS.

PRICES ARE FOR MANUAL VERSIONS INCLUDING CAR TAX & VAT AT THE CURRENT RATE. FOR THE 1981 'VOLVO INTRODUCTION PACK' WRITE TO: DEPT. T15, VOLVO CUSTOMER SERVICES, HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKS. HP12 3PN. PRICES FOR THE NEW 1981-200 SERIES START FROM £6656 (DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA). ALL PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. SALES TEL: HIGH WYCOMBE (0494) 33444 (OFFICE HOURS) OR FOR 24 HOUR BROCHURE SERVICE TEL: (01) 200 0200. SERVICE TEL: IPSWICH (0473) 72026. PARTS TEL: CRICK (0788) 823511. *SOURCE: SWEDISH MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION CO. 1980.

'Desk murderer' walks free from Nazi trial

Asche: 'Belgium's Eichmann'

From Patricia Clough, Kiel, July 8

Kurt Asche walked out of court a free man yesterday after being sentenced to seven years imprisonment for his part in the murder of the 26,000 Belgian Jews deported to Auschwitz during the German occupation.

The man described during his trial as Belgium's Eichmann is aged 72, and was freed pending confirmation of the sentence because there seemed little chance of his evading justice.

The public prosecutor, lawyers for 49 co-plaintiffs and the defence all said they would apply to the High Court for a review of the verdict. It therefore appears unlikely that Asche will enter jail before the end of this year, at the earliest.

Dr Rudolf Dann, the presiding judge, said no sentence could match. Asche's crimes or atone for what he had done. If it were possible for Germans to make up for the Nazi past, the courts were not the place to do it.

The sentence was merely symbolic, the expression of the court's clear disapproval of what the accused had done, he said.

Seated below a dusty plaster relief of the goddess Justitia, with the scales of justice in one hand and a sword in the other, Dr Dann was evidently painfully aware of the importance of West German justice before the crimes of the holocaust.

As Dr Dann had evidently foreseen there were vehement protests at the sentence. As soon as the judge's comments were over a babble of voices rose in the foyer as former Auschwitz inmates and co-plaintiffs whose parents and relatives had died in the gas chambers, expressed their disgust.

"A great *Schweinerei*", commented Mme Miriam Wald, a former Auschwitz captive with her camp number tattooed on her forearm.

"It is scandalous", protested Mme Sophie Rechtman, whose mother, grandmother and other relatives died at Auschwitz. "It is a scandal for the dead, for the Jews and for the German people. It is not possible that he should be allowed to leave the court a free man", she said.

Maitre Serge Klarsfeld, a lawyer for the co-plaintiffs who, with his wife, Beate, had played an important part in getting this and similar cases before the courts, said he was satisfied and that the sentence was fair. "It was a fair trial", he said.

Asche's greyish face with its sharp features, remained expressionless during the verdict as it had done throughout the trial. As in other Nazi crime trials, onlookers had difficulty in associating this unobtrusive-looking pensioner in his neat, grey suit with the horrors recounted by witnesses.

The trial is the last of several of the "desk murderers", the SS officials who, with a stroke of their pens, sent thousands of Jews to their deaths without laying their hands on a single one.

Asche was the head of the Jewish office of the German security police in Brussels and was responsible for the registering, rounding-up and deporting of Jews in cattle trucks to the death camps.

Originally there had been two other defendants, Ernst Boje Ehlers and Dr Konstantin Canaris, nephew of the wartime Admiral. Both of these former SS colonels had been the heads of security police at different times in Brussels and were Asche's immediate superiors. Ehlers committed suicide the month before the trial opened and Dr Canaris, aged 74, has been certified too sick to stand trial.

It is now 18 years since proceedings opened. The investigations started late, were pursued slowly and much time was lost in appeals when an earlier court refused to send Asche for trial on the grounds that the evidence was not strong enough.

Maitre Klarsfeld and his wife had expedited the proceedings by producing documents and by protests, including the ransacking of Ehlers's home, to draw the public's attention to the delays.

Throughout the trial, Asche insisted that he had played an insignificant role, that his work consisted mainly of going over old documents and that, above all, he had no idea that the Jews were being sent to their deaths. He said he thought they were simply being sent to work camps.

The court found that he supervized everything to do with the rounding-up and deporing of the Jews and that he must have known where they were going.

Jewish and German witnesses who had been in Brussels at the time, testified that they either knew or suspected the real purpose of the deportation. If the little people knew, the court could not imagine that the head of the Jewish office, who had discussed the deportations with the main Jew-hunter Adolf Eichmann, could not have known.

The court's view of Asche amounted to a thumbnail sketch of so many middle-sized cogs in the holocaust machine. Unemployed, he had joined the Nazi Party not out of conviction but in the hope that he would thus find work.

Doctor in sex case to pay $4m

From Ivor Davis
San Diego, July 8

A San Diego psychiatrist who admitted that he had sexual intercourse with a woman patient as part of her treatment over a two-year period, was ordered to pay her $4.6m (£2.36m) damages yesterday by a jury composed of 10 women and two men.

Dr Zane Parzen from La Jolla, admitted that he had committed malpractice by engaging in sexual intercourse with his patient, Mrs Evelyn Walker, aged 41, on numerous occasions in his office.

He said he first started holding the woman to comfort her but "the relationship got out of hand" and eventually he became worried that if he rejected her sexually her condition might deteriorate.

During the month-long trial Mrs Walker, a tall, dark-haired, attractive woman, claimed that the psychiatrist breached the doctor-patient relationship by seducing her and continuing an affair with her as part of her treatment. As a result the experience scarred her emotionally and destroyed her personal life, she claimed.

She claimed that as a result of the affair she abandoned her husband, gave up the right to joint property and the custody of her sons, believing that the psychiatrist would marry her. After she was abandoned by the doctor, she said she remarried but the marriage ended in divorce.

She said she filed lawsuits after learning that a previous woman patient of the doctor had committed suicide. In a sworn deposition the psychiatrist admitted that three former women patients killed themselves when he practised psychiatry in Chicago. Court records also show that there are two other medical malpractice suits pending against the doctor in San Diego.



Srinagar, where the lotus buds choke

From Trevor Fishlock, Srinagar, Kashmir, July 8

"Pale hands, pink-tipped, like lotus-buds that float on those cool waters where we used to dwell."

The trouble today with the fabled cool waters of Dal Lake, in Kashmir, is that they are in danger of being choked by weeds and ruined by pollution.

With the lake in such critical condition, the state Government is seeking British conservation expertise to save it

Dal Lake, set against a background of Himalayan peaks and orchard covered slopes, is one of India's natural wonders and an important resort offering cool green respite from the baking plains. The feeding, housing and transport of tourists, and the large scale manufacture of carpets, clothing, handicrafts and gewgaws are a vital part of Kashmir's economy.

The lake, on which the state capital of Srinagar stands, has been the centre of Kashmiri civilization for more than a thousand years. It was the resort of Moghul emperors who laid out the famous lakeside gardens of Shalimar and Nishat during the seventeenth century.

But during the last century the lake has shrunk. Local people have for a long time been making floating market gardens of weed, willow and mud, for the growing of fruit and vegetables. Gradually these gardens have become anchored and merged to form islands.

When the Victorian poet Adela Florence Nicolson wrote of "pale hands I loved beside the Shalimar" the lake was about twice the six square miles it is today.

While people have been reclaiming the lake, the waters themselves have been colonized by houseboat builders getting round the law which forbids non-Kashmiris to own land in Kashmir. There are now many hundreds of houseboats, served by ubiquitous skiffs called *shikaras*, and these have become part of the lake's character.

There is a price for their picturesqueness, however. They discharge effluent into the lake. This and other nutrients entering the water have encouraged weed growth to the extent that parts of the lake have become covered with sargasso; and pollution poses a threat to health.

After a survey made a few years ago by environmental specialists from New Zealand, the Kashmir State Government started some remedial work.

But the overall problem remains acute. Srinagar badly needs a better freshwater supply and drainage system.

Prosecutor goes to Zurich over P2 case

From John Earl
Rome, July 8

Signor Domenico Sica, the Rome deputy public prosecutor, today had talks in Zurich with Swiss legal officials to seek information about numbered bank accounts reported to be held by Italian politicians involved in the masonic P2 affair.

The numbers were understood to be contained in documents seized from Signora Maria Grazia Donnini, the daughter of Signor Licio Gelli, the P2 Grand Master, when she arrived at Rome airport last Saturday from Nice. She was first held for questioning, and was then arrested on charges of espionage and complicity in conspiracy.

According to judicial sources, she was carrying five envelopes containing documents, addressed to P2 members in Italy. One was alleged to contain the numbers of bank accounts of minor politicians from various parties.

Others were said to hold blocks of blank P2 membership forms and a photocopy of a report in English, purported to come from the United States Central Intelligence Agency about plans by organizations other than P2 to disrupt countries of Western Europe.

These details are unofficial and unconfirmed, but Signor Sica's visit to Zurich last night and the arrest of Signora Donnini suggest that the documents contained information of importance to the P2 inquiries. She evidently did not expect her personal baggage to be searched on arrival, and had booked a return flight to Nice for Sunday evening.

Signor Gelli, who is wanted on several charges including political espionage, is believed to be in South America. The Italian authorities are working on the theory that he sent his daughter from South America by way of Nice to deliver the documents to certain trusted P2 associates here, to make use of them as they saw fit.

The P2 masonic group, which had nearly 1,000 names on its list, has been officially classified by the Italian Government as a secret organization. Among those whose names were listed —several of whom have denied membership—wre prominent figures in the armed forces, civil service, financial and business worlds, as well as three ministers in the last Government.

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the new Prime Minister, has promised legislation to suppress it and any other clandestine power centres. Most of those in public service have been suspended pending official inquiries.

SOVIET SPY PARDONED IN FRANCE

From Ian Murray
Paris, July 8

M Pierre-Charles Pathé, aged 71, has been released from prison after being pardoned by President Mitterrand for having givn information to the Soviet Union over a long period.

The son of the French cinema pioneer, M Pathé was an ideological Marxist, cultivated by KGB (Soviet Security police) agents, whom he used to meet frequently. He was jaild for five yars by the Court of State Security in May of last year.

His release is on humanitarian grounds because of his age, and is further proof that President Mitterrand intends to do away with the Court of Stae Securiy. There are now only nine people held in French prisons for spying.

Reagan promises to resist protectionists

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 8

President Reagan's White House today issued its long-awaited international trade policy declaration and firmly called for greater global efforts to secure free trade. It stated that his Administration "will strongly resist protectionist pressures".

The trade statement, which has taken several months to prepare and which has been the subject of wide consultations with Congress and all Cabinet departments, warns foreign countries that the United States will act swiftly against violators of international trade agreements.

The statement emphasizes that the Administration will not subsidize ailing American companies, or bail out firms suffering from international competition. Mr William Brock, the United States Trade Representative, told senators today that "we should be prepared to accept the competitive challenge, and strongly oppose trade-distorting interventions by government".

A key part of the Administration's trade policy, according to the statement, is more vigorous promotion of American exports and the Administration will seek tax cuts for Americans working abroad. The Administration will also support congressional efforts to create trading companies, it will move to eliminate regulatory disincentives to exports and it will change and weaken foreign corporate bribery laws.

The statement will form an important part of the presentation that President Reagan will make later this month at the Ottawa economic summit conference of leaders of the largest industrial nations. At that session the President will emphasize to the French, in particular, that he staunchly opposes the use of government credit subsidies to boost exports.

The Administration, according to the statement, will strive to cut substantially, if not eliminate entirely, the subsidy element in governmental export credits.

Mr Brock, the Cabinet officer in charge of international trade negotiations, told a joint meeting of the Senate's finance and banking committees, that the Administration is pledged to both free and fair trade and that it will at times resort to anti-dumping, countervailing duty and other sanctions against foreign exports. "We regard these (international trade) laws as essential to maintain the political support for a more open trading system."

Mr. Brock stated that American industry must take part in international competition and must not be aided by governmental support. The United States expects foreign nations to take a similar view.

The statement underscores the Reagan Administration's deep faith in the free enterprise system and Mr Brock noted that "it will be critical to encourage, through international negotiations, all governments to adopt adjustment policies which do not have trade and investment distorting effects."

The Administration will seek new multilateral negotiations that will expand trade and set rules in international trade in services, as a complement to rules concerning goods. New multilateral codes will be sought for trade-related international investment proctices.

The statement is not specific and its general formulation may prompt critics to suggest that it provides the White House with sufficient scope at times to impose protectionist measures. Administration officials admit that is phrased to "allow flexibility," but they point to tthe President's recent decision to lift restrictions on shoe imports from Taiwan and South Korea as evidence of the anti-protectionist mood.

A clear implication is that the administration, had it have been in power last year, would not have rescued the Chrysler Corporation, which was brought to the verge of bankruptcy in part because of Japanese competition. Officials insist that the recent agreement by the Japanese to limit their exports of cars to the United States was sought solely to counter the prospect of protectionist measures against the Japanese being enacted by Congress.

It is likely that the Reagan Administration may face some criticism in Ottawa about the car pact. In June, imported cars captured 28.4 per cent of the United States market for new cars. Imports totalled 205,000.

Extradition for Basques

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris

The court at Pau in the Pyrenées-Atlantiques agreed today to recommend the extradition of three Spanish Basques wanted for murder in Spain. The same court turned down an extradition request for six other Basques, who are wanted for offences varying from armed robbery to bomb attacks and to stealing explosives.

The recommendations for extradition have to be confirmed by the Government, which has already made it plain that only criminals wanted specifically for offences against common law are liable to be handed over to the justice of another country.



Nurses' VC for Britain

Miss Helen Cookson, a British Red Cross nurse from Garstang in Lancashire, (above) has been awarded the highest international honour the Red Cross movement can bestow, the Florence Nightingale Medal. The medal, which is awarded to a maximum of 36 people once every two years, is dubbed "the nurses' VC" and is presented "for great devotion to the sick and wounded in time of peace or war". Miss Cookson went to Hongkong at the height of the "boat people" crisis in 1979 and turned a derelict building into a medical centre which now serves 17,000 refugees.

Officer in alleged Spanish conspiracy is rearrested

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 8

The Spanish Government took legal action for the second time to keep an Army officer in custody during an investigation into subversive activities, it was reported here today. The Government was counteracting the successive orders of a military judge and a civilian magistrate to release him for lack of evidence.

The officer, Major Ricardo Saenz de Ynestrillas, was placed under arrest by military authorities at the Government's request on June 23, and an investigating officer ordered his release four days later. The Government then immediately had him rearrested under the terms of the Anti-terrorist law, but a magistrate ordered that he be freed 10 days later.

Major Saenz de Ynestrillas wascotvicted in 1979 for his part in the so-called "Galaxy plot" to overthrow the democratic Government, but he later returned to active duty. He was one of four Army officers and 12 civilians who were taken into custody late last month in connexion with what the Government called a plan to destabilize Spain's democratic regime.

The State Prosecutor appealed yesterday against the latest court order to free the major. As a result the major must now remain in prison at least until the appeal has been heard. That may take up to 25 days, according to legal sources here.

Of the 12 civilians who were interrogated in connexion with the case, all but three have been released, and the remaining three were to have been freed together with the major by the same court order against which the Government appealed. Consequently they too must remain in prison pending the outcome of the appeal.

The arrests came after a home-made bomb went off as it was allegedly being placed in a dustbin in a Madrid street by a young right-wing activist. Police said they found evidence in his possession which implicated the others.

33 DIE IN BUS

Delhi, July 8.—A bus with 52 passengers plunged into a 300ft deep gorge in Eastern India, killing 33 people and injuring 20. The accident occurred near Aizwal, capital of Mizoram,

MEN'S FOIE PAS

Bergerac, France, July 8.—Two men who stole 62lb of foie gras worth £1,750 were jailed for a year and fined £7,000.

مكرر من الأصل

Government coalition breaks up in Nigeria

From Karen Thapara
Lagos, July 8

The civilian coalition government which came to power after 13 years of military rule here fell apart today after less than two years amid acrimonious exchanges.

President Shehu Shagari's National Party accepted the immediate abrogation of its coalition with the Nigerian People's Party. Earlier this week, the Peoples Party had issued a six-month notice of termination of the accord.

Today's acceptance by the President's party says: "We accept the notice of termination with immediate effect. We expect all Peaples Party ministers ,the deputy president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to resign immediately. That is the path of honour".

In his reply to his Peoples Party counterpart, the National Party chairman has written to say that with the exception of its help in the election of the senate president, the National Party gained nothing from the coalition accord with the Peoples Party. "Since then", the statement added, "we have received only open confrontation from your party."

As far as the National Party is concerned, he claimed, the accord died one year ago, and the Peoples Party was its only beneficiary.

The 21mouth-old coalition came to power when the Army returned to barracks in October, 1979. Under Nigeria's American-style new constitution, the fact that the President's party did not have a *majority in* the National Assembly did not necessitate a coalition. It was the mood of national reconciliation at the onset of civilian rule which determined the accord. A similar accord had been at the heart of the first Nigerian republic which fell when the *Army took over in 1966.*

The present coalition first ran into serious trouble when members of the Peoples Party voted against it during the January revenue allocation debate. Their National Party colleagues sought revenge by failing to ratify its ambassadorial nominees.

The impeachment of the Kaduna governor last month by National Party men was the last straw. It convinced the Peoples Party that it would be better off in opposition than to accept the responsibilities of power without either the influence, or patronage it thought it deserved.

Diplomats report that on both sides severe doubts as to the efficacy of the coalition had existed for several months. The Peoples Party feared the National Party was trying to displace it. The National Party had come to regard its partner as an encumbrance.

The fact that it had in recent months secured support from several other individual and party legislators gave it confidence to face the assembly alone.

The result is a rigid polarization, with the National Party Government and President facing four political parties united by their opposition.

The northern electoral base of the National Party and its supporters has now been pitted against the splintered south.

Turnhalle lobby to stiffen American resolve

From Eric Marsden, Johannesburg, July 8

As guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) and South African security forces clashed for the sixth succcessive day in the Namibia-Angola border area, it was announced in Windhoek that the two leaders of the territory's ruling party will leave for the United States on Friday for talks with leading American politicians.

The mission will consist of the Rev Peter Kalangula and Mr Dirk Mudge, respectively president and chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), which has 39 of the 50 *seats in* the Namibia (South-West Africa) National Assembly. Mr Mudge is also chairman of the Namibia Council of Ministers.

The commanding officer of the South-West Africa territory force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, disclosed today that another 12 Swapo insurgents were killed in five skirmishes in the border area yesterday, brining the total killed in six days to 77. He said that there were no casualties among the security forces, but an Ovambo civilian had been murdered by a group of 30 guerrillas about two miles from the border.

It is understood that the DTA mission to Washington is a reflection of concern in windhoek that the United States Government may be backtracking on its initiative on Namibia. Recent American statements have emphasized that the United Nations Security Council's resolution 435 is still the main basis of any settlement. This amounts to a *volte face* from the line taken in Washington at *the time of the United* Nations debate on sanctions in April, when a senior State Department *official* described resolution 435 as "dead in the water" and warned Swapo and the black states that they would have to make concessions to the South African viewpoint to make a settlement possible.

Though the details were never clearly stated, the United States was believed to have proposed a new formula to meet the *objections* from the DTA and South Africa that a United Nations-supervised election, as called for by resolution 435, would be biased in favour of Swapo because of the support the world body gives to the guerrillas, and *that this could* lead to a Marxist one-party state. *It was this belief that led* to the collapse of the Geneva conference on Namibia in January.

The United States formula was *reported* to be for the drawing up of a Namibia constitution before an election to safeguard minority and property rights, and for the replacement of United Nations troops in the pre-election period with a force drawn from Western and moderate African countries. This was firmly rejected by Swapo and the black front-line states and the United States Government seems to be having second thoughts.

Ugandans to try Astles for murder

Kampala, July 8—Major Bob Astles, aged 57, the former British road foreman who became Idi Amin's chief adviser, was committed to the Uganda High Court today to stand trial for murder.

Major Astles was extradited from Kenya in May 1979, and has been in Luzira prison outside Kampala for the last two years.

Mr James Dkuku the chief magistrate, transferred the Astles case to the High Court and recommended that he be tried "in the very near future" for the alleged murder of Mr Henry Musisi, a Ugandan fisherman. If he is convicted, the maximum sentence is death.

Major Astles said he had been treated well both at prison and by the court, but observers in court noticed that he had lost over 20lb during his captivity. He was wearing a black suit that looked too big for him and *he has grown* a beard in prison.

During the Amin regime, Major Astles was in charge of Uganda's anti-smuggling unit and it is alleged he killed Musisi in the course of an anti-smuggling operation on Lake Victoria in May, 1977.

Major Astles said that "there was such an incident", but that it involved a Ugandan soldier in the anti-corruption unit and the *civilian* police.

Watched from the courtroom by his wife Mary, he said that he intended to call witnesses on his behalf and asked for a sketch of the location of the alleged murder.—UPI.



Police were forced to use wire-cutters to free a demonstrator, one of four protesters against the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand who chained themselves to scaffolding outside the Canterbury Rugby Union building in Christchurch yesterday. There were reports that human blood had been daubed on the outside of the building.

Tour threat to talks

Bahamas may be host to finance ministers

Wellington, July 8.—The forthcoming Commonwealth finance ministers' conference will be moved from Auckland to the Bahamas if the planned New Zealand tour by the South African Springboks Rugy team goes ahead, Government sources said here today.

A decision on the venue of the September meeting is expected in London on Friday when the Commonwealth's Southern Africa Committee, which consists of London-based Commonwealth diplomats, meets to discuss the issue.

In the meantime, the New Zealand Rugby Union Council is expected to meet to make a final decision on the tour, which is scheduled to begin in two weeks.

Despite pressure from both inside and outside New Zealand, the council is expected to reaffirm that the tou rwill go ahead. Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, has said that New Zealand will not attend the Commonwealth inance meeting if it is moved from Auckland in protest against the Springbok tour.

In Christchurch, two anti-tour protestors were arrested today after splashing blood on a portrait of Mr Muldoon and on a desk at the local office of the ruling National Party.

They were arrested later at the offices of the Canterbury Rugby Union, where they *splashed blood on the walls and* floors.—Reuter.

☐ Sporting contacts with South Africa and the Gleneagles agreement are likely to provide the more important Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne starting on September 30, with its most contentious issue (Our Foreign Staff write).

Mr Muldoon has also threatened to withdraw New Zealand from the Gleneagles agreement should the finance ministers move their meeting, and four Caribbean governments have also given notice that they intend to raise the question.

The proposed rugby tour has brought the issue to boiling point. Diplomatic relations between New Zealand and Australia have been strained since Australia refused to allow the Springboks to overfly on their way to New Zealand.

Should the tour go ahead, *there is little doubt it will lead* to turmoil in the conference rooms

☐ Extraordinary security measures will be taken at the Melbourne summit (our Melbourne Correspondent writes).

Already police have refused to disclose to the press plans of Melbourne's Royal Exhibition building, even though they are available at every exhibition hld there.

Newspapers have been asked not to publish where the Royal Yacht Britannia will be berthed during the conference.

The Queen will be visiting Melbourne but will play no formal role in the conference. *Nevertheless she will receive* each head of government, probably on board Britannia.

It is clear that the conference, costing an estimated \$13,750,000 (£6,730,000), will be he most elaborate ever beld in Ausrtlia.

Gibraltar attacks BBC cuts

By Kenneth Gosling

Sir Joshua Hassan, Chief *Minister of Gibraltar*, yesterday condemned the Government's proposal to shut the Spanish service of the BBC as part of cuts totallying £3m which also affect six of the other language services.

Sir Joshua, who went to see Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, on Tuesday, said the decision was not fair. Referring to tthe BBC's "accustomed and repnted neutrality", he said it *was particularly important now*, Spain was going to join the European Community, that there should be understanding between nations.

"I do not see any good reason", he said, "for the services to Spain to be cut". Gibraltar did not like it, and he had told Lord Carrington so.

The Somali Ambassador has also made a formal protest to the Foreign Office about the closure of the Somali service.

A Commons motion calling on the Government to rescind its decision had by yesterday been signed by 122 MPs of all parties. A debate on the cuts is expected in the House of Lords before the summer recess.

China criticizes US for its links with Taiwan

Peking, July 8.—China today made its most striking attack on United States policy towards Taiwan since President Reagan came into the White House, accusing Washington of maintaining disguized official relation with the Nationalist Chinese regime.

It also accused the United States of *opposing Third World* people in order to support a few "old friends".

The official New China news Agency attacked Mr Larry Speakes, the Whitehouse spokesman who yesterday referred to the "Taiwan "Taiwan Government".

"The remarks of Mr Speakes are both ludicrous and stupid", the agency said, recalling that the Sino-American normalization communiqué of January 1, 1979 recognized the Peking regime as the sole legitimate Government of China.

The report datelined from Washington noted that though speaking of the "Taiwan Government" Mr Speakes had said that the Reagan Administration did not intend to change the non-governmental relationship between Washing and Taipeh.

"It is a big retrogression for the White House spokesman to call the local authorities of Taiwan, 'Taiwan Government'," the agency went on.

"Obviously the so-called non-governmental relationship is merely for covering up the official relationship."

Before the visit to Peking of Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, in mid-June ,China had strongly attacked American policies towards Taiwan and virtually called on Washington to end its arms sales to the Nationalist regime.

The agency today again alluded to Peking's opposition to United States arms sales to Taiwan and affirmed that the non-official missions maintained by Taiwan and the United States in each other's country "are really embassy and consulates and diplomatic officials".

After the break in diplomatic relations between Washington and Taipeh which occurred simultaneously with the Sino-American normalization, the United States opened an American Institute in Taiwan while *Taiwan is represented* in the United States by a coordination Council for North American affairs.

The agency said that the supply of United States arms to Taiwan which would be used "to oppose the central Kovernment of China" went "beyond official relationships and interfered in China's internal affairs".

Mr Speakes was yesterday attempting to discount reports that the United States intended to alter its unofficial relationship with Taiwan.

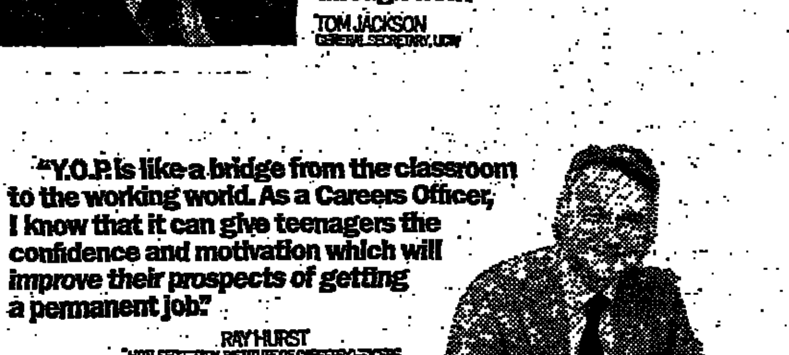
He said: "Since January 20, there have been numerous contacts with the Government of *Taiwan, probably more* frequent and more cordial than under the previous Administration."

The agency said that the continuing dispute over Taiwan would thwart greater strategic cooperation between Washington and Peking.

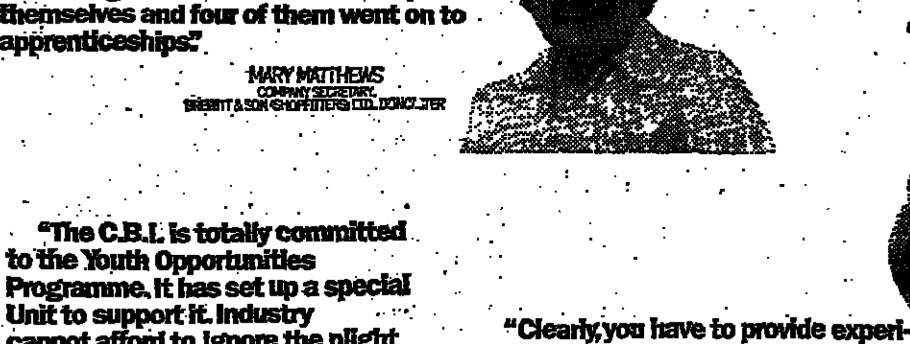
Apparently to prove the point, the agency carried a second commentary criticizing the Americans for supporting Israel, South Africa, South Korea and Taiwan.

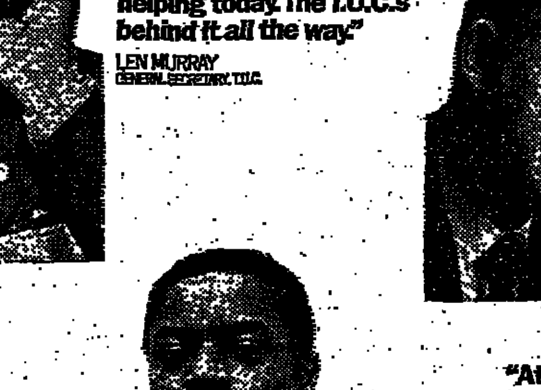
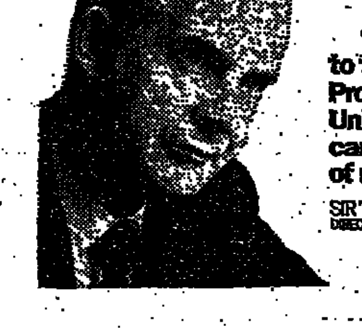
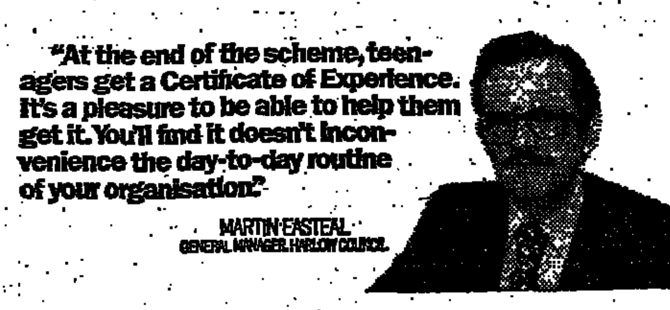
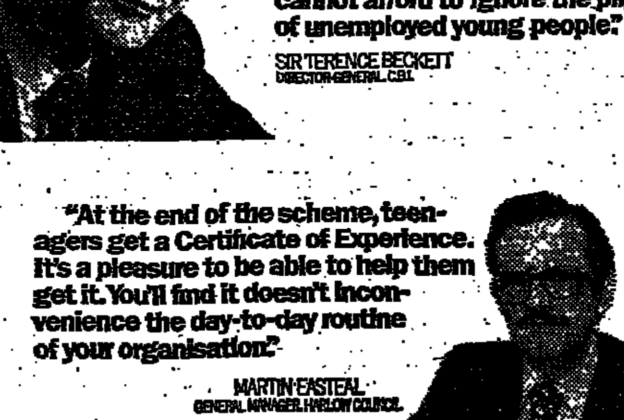
"The United States Government, because of its bias towards a handful of its old friends is poised against the Arab and African peoples and the peoples of many other Third World countries", it said.AFP and UPI.

☐ China said today that Mr Huang Hua, its Foreign Minister, would not attend a United Nations conference in New York on Cambodia and that a deputy would lead the Chinese delegation.—UPI.





PARLIAMENT July 8 1981

Pressure for ceiling on council rate rises

ENVIRONMENT

The Government would have to consider seriously whether it should put a ceiling on local authority rates increases, Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in explaining that he was being pressed to take that sort of measure.

Mr Dunstone Dover (Chorley, C) asked Mr Heseltine to introduce further measures to protect ratepayers from the consequences of the high spending policies of some local councils.

Mr Heseltine (Henley, C): I am suggesting further measures, including the possibility of legislation next session, to bring home to individual authorities and the electorate, the consequences of high spending policies.

Mr Dover: Following the recent county council elections, Lancashire are levying an 18 per cent supplementary rate. What effect will that have on businesses and householders?

Those ratepayers and the electorate will fully support any measures Mr Heseltine wants to take.

Mr Heseltine: Supplementary rates like that will lead to a worsening of the economic situation and to worsening unemployment.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab): The crisis of local government is not so much those spending policies as the cuts of rate support grant by the Government. High interest rates are another factor introduced by this Government.

Mr Heseltine: Interest rates throughout the world are much higher than we have been accustomed to, but the crisis of local government, which Labour is not prepared to face up to, is that Britain's ability to live up to previous standards has been eroded by the world recession.

Mr James Pawsey (Rugby, C): Recognizing the need to retain local democracy, will Mr Heseltine put a ceiling on rate increases and perhaps ensure that hard-pressed ratepayers in Labour authorities do not have to suffer increased hardship?

Mr Heseltine: I am being pressed to take that sort of measure. A number of authorities appear to feel that they can act outside the constraints of Government policy. That is a challenge to the traditional relationship of freedom which exists between central and local government.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment (Manchester, Ardwick, Lab): Of those authorities which Mr Heseltine says are overspending, 14 councils are overspenders to the extent of £186m, according to his criteria, but that is overspending on Conservative budgets.

Are Labour councils to be penalized for Conservative budgets?

Mr Heseltine: The effect of my proposals is irrespective of party control. I have shown to each authority, irrespective of political control, the level of hold-back proposed if the budget is not changed from the original submissions. I have acted in a non-political sense.

In other exchanges, Mr Tom King, Minister of State for Environment said he is to meet leaders of the Association of County Councils and other local authority associations in the Consultative Council on Local Government on July 30, when he was asked when he would meet them to discuss allocation of block grant.

Mr Gordon Oakes, an Opposition spokesman on local government (Widnes, Lab): Will they discuss the threats of the minister on June 2 about what he will do to local authorities in the autumn? Will he listen to their views about those threats?

Mr King: We shall have negotiations, although it will take some time to assess the budgets.

If it is necessary to have a consultation document, we shall do it at the earliest possible date. We shall press on with it in early September if necessary.

16,000 acres of public land underused

Registers of unused and underused land had disclosed 1,723 sites amounting to 16,366 acres, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment said. Nothing indicated more, he said, the mis-government of the country under the previous Labour government than the way it had allowed the scandal of public sector land to go unchecked.

Registers of unused and underused public land more than one acre in extent had been published in 27 out of the 33 areas so far designated to have them. Two more registers, for Birmingham and Sandwell, would be published this Friday. About one third of the registered acreage was considered suitable for development.



McCrindle: Devastating. Allaun: False reports.

Labour plans on mortgage tax relief

Mr Frank Allaun, who is chairman of the Labour Party NEC housing group, stated that reports that the Labour Party would be recommending the phasing out of tax relief on mortgage interest were false.

Mr Allaun (Salford, East, Lab) said that the Labour Party was in favour of granting mortgage interest relief at the basic rate but not of allowing it up to 60 per cent for the very wealthy.

The matter was raised by Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) who asked the Secretary of State for Environment what he thought the building societies would make of the suggestion that there should be a phasing out of tax relief on mortgage interest, evidently to be recommended to the national executive of the Labour Party as future Labour policy?

If this report in *The Times* today is correct (he said) the effect would be a devastating increase in the average family budget.

Mr Heseltine (Henley, C): I suppose that the ordinary detached observer of the scene would draw from the reports I have read in this morning's papers that the Labour Party is back in its traditional role of attacking private wealth and private house ownership.

After Mr Allaun had intervened, Mr Heseltine commented: Could he tell us which Labour Party he is speaking for?

Mr Toby Jessel (Richmond upon Thames, Twickenham, C): It would be right to review the present tax relief limit fixed by Mr Denis Healey, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, as far back as 1974, at £25,000. The average price of houses in Greater London is £30,000 and in constituencies such as Twickenham, it is more like £40,000.

Mr Heseltine: I am aware of his point. We have considered this matter from time to time but felt in the present circumstances we could not accord it the level of priority that such an adjustment should invite.

Power to cut number of empty houses

The primary difficulty in reducing the number of empty council dwellings was that some local authorities would rather keep properties empty then sell them, Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, said.

He was rejecting an assertion by Mr John Sever (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab) who had asked the minister to admit that he had "lost control of the situation".

Mr Stanley cited what he termed as substantial number of initiatives to help local authorities reduce empty dwellings.

Mr Anthony Durant (Reading, North, C): Which councils have more than 2 per cent of their stock empty?

Mr Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling, C): On the last housing investment programme returns from local authorities there were seven reporting more than 1,000 dwellings vacant for more than a year.

They were: Manchester, Islington, Knowsley, Hackney, Southwark, Lambeth and Camden.

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk, C): In Norfolk nearly 1,000 houses are empty, more than 600 in the city of Norwich alone. What action will he take to ensure that these are let or sold?

Mr Stanley: We have given local authorities powers to enable them to cut the number of empty dwellings. I hope ratepayers and electors everywhere will put maximum pressure on their authorities to make sure empty properties are sold or otherwise occupied.

Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann (Merton, Mitcham and Morden, Lab): Two per cent of local authority dwellings are empty but 4 per cent are empty in the private sector. Of the 22,000 local authority dwellings empty for over a year, 15,000, or 64 per cent, are empty because they await repairs.

Does he think the Government's policy of cutting local authority spending for housing contributes to empty properties?

Mr Stanley: I do not accept that a local authority is justified in keeping a dwelling empty because it is awaiting repair, given the enormous success which the Tory GLC have in selling empty dwellings for homesteading for housing needs.

On houses empty in the private sector, I should be grateful for his support in rescinding the irresponsible Opposition commitment to repeal shorthold.

Lord Carrington points way forward for EEC

EUROPE

The 10 members states of the European Community as well as the majority of the international community were convinced that complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was an essential element in any solution to the crisis there, Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in his inaugural speech as President of the EEC Council of Ministers to the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

He said he had made it plain to Mr Gromyko, the Russian foreign minister, in Moscow on Monday that his proposal, which had already received an encouraging degree of support in the international community remained on the table and that a positive response by the Soviet Union was highly desirable in the interests of world peace and stability.

The proposal provided the best hope of a negotiated settlement which was wanted by the whole international community and which the Soviet Union had said it wanted.

It was obvious that a Soviet refusal to negotiate on Afghanistan made it impossible to speak of normal relations and prejudiced efforts to reach agreement on other matters.

This was a serious proposal and he hoped on reflection the Soviet Government would react in a constructive manner.

Referring to the Middle East, he said patient, and persistent work had enhanced the reputation of European diplomacy and kept alive the hope that Europe had a contribution to make to an eventual settlement of the problems affecting that troubled, but important area.

If Britain was to perform its task in the presidency effectively and harmoniously, the support of the parliament would be needed. Part of Parliament's role was to discuss and criticize, but they should not regard themselves as adversaries. They should be partners in the joint enterprise of making a success of Europe.

The British were determined to establish an effective dialogue rather than an exercise in mutual frustration. Mr Nigel Lawson, the President of the Budget Council, would experiment by inviting a parliamentary delegation to meet the Council on July 22, the day before the establishment of the draft budget, to give more time for the Council to consider Parliament's views.

The course of the British presidency would be influenced by the economic and political environment. The twin evils of inflation and unemployment had not been brought under control in the EEC.

Budget problems made this a crucial period as the resources available had nearly reached the limit. The Community was having to examine carefully its spending programmes and this combined with the need to restructure the budget recognized in the Council mandate of May 30 meant that decisions of far-reaching importance on EEC policies and the financing of them would need to be taken soon. Such decisions were all the more necessary by possible enlargement of the Community.

The Community stood once more at a crossroads with decisions vital to future development due to be taken. If they were going to succeed they must retain a vision of where Europe was going and what they wanted if they were not to become obsessed by current problems.

They must modify, adapt and strengthen existing policies and where necessary elaborate new ones. There must be a successful repetition of negotiations on enlargement. The admission of Spain and Portugal would mean a strengthening of the forces for peace and democracy.

By the active exercise of influence in the world outside, Europe could develop the identity of which the Community was a symbol.

The basis of the Community's renewal must be the restructuring of their budget and the accompanying expenditure review. The Council agreed on May 30 to aim for decisions by the end of the year and the British presidency must have as its major objective the achievement of decisive progress in the next six months.

The task before us (he said) is not insuperable as some may have us believe. There is already an emerging concentration on the three main elements that must contribute to the restructuring that is required.

The first was that there should be changes in the common agricultural policy to discourage the production of surpluses and to limit the costs to which they gave rise. It could not be right that about half their budget should be spent on the storage and disposal of surplus food.

This was an expensive and wasteful anomaly that must be corrected, but not so as to undermine the principles of the CAP nor to lose the benefit Europe gained from having a healthy agricultural industry and security of food supplies.

More resources needed to be devoted to the problems of the 1980s such as regional development, rehabilitation and training, energy, and perhaps new policies for industrial regeneration and urban renovation.



Scott-Hopkins: Need for secretariat.

The third element was to fulfil the pledge that no member state was ever again to be faced with an unacceptable budgetary situation. This did not mean every member should receive from the Community till a sum equivalent to that it paid in. But if a community based on consensus and the common good was to flourish and advance then every member state had to be broadly satisfied that the financial basis was sound and equitable.

The first factor which acted as a constraint and stimulus to decision-making was that the EEC was fast approaching the 1 per cent limit on the VAT contributions that made up the bulk of its budget resources. While so many European governments were facing unprecedented budgetary and financial discipline, it was not surprising that many people felt the Community too should live within its ceiling.

The second factor was that of enlargement. It would not be appropriate formally to associate the two applicants with the decisions the Community must take, but it would be unwise and unjust not to take account of the effects of their membership.

If they were to win the fight against inflation and unemployment, they must adapt their industrial capacity to take full advantage of technology of which they must be among the leaders. Only then would new jobs be created and their position in the world guaranteed.

Much of Europe's identity came from existing policies and it was now the world's largest economic unit in terms of accounting for 20 per cent of the world's trade. They had a vested interest in preserving the open trading system from which they had so greatly benefitted.

They were preparing for important Gatt negotiations on extension of the multifibre arrangement. They must find an outcome which took account of the developing world, while allowing their hard-pressed domestic textile industries to adjust.

At the Ottawa summit later this month, the EEC would be working to maintain an open trading system, but they would not ignore the problems posed by individual trading states. Relations with Japan were going through a difficult patch and there was good cause to ask for some restraint by that country. At the same time, they saw only mutual benefit in building a closer political partnership with their Japanese friends.

The gap between Europe's potential influence in the world and what it had achieved was still too wide. If political cooperation was to prove adequate to the expectations increasingly laid upon it, existing arrangements would have to be strengthened. To say Europe was at a turning point was not to say it was in crisis. The triple objectives of renewal, enlargement and identity could point the way forward.

Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, said there were dangers in the trend towards protectionism in the EEC, but member state governments were aware of this danger.

European citizens could not be expected to show enthusiasm for such things as European passports when they were subject to crossed internal frontiers. The Commission would be making proposals to eliminate these formalities by the end of 1982.

The Ottawa summit must be the start of monetary cooperation between the industrial powers. There was need to strengthen the European monetary system.

Sir James Scott-Hopkins, leader of the European Democratic Group (Hereford and Worcester, ED) said a small private office or a kind of political secretariat should be established to help Lord Carrington get greater cooperation between the ten member states during his term of presidency.

Over the years they had heard elaborate blueprints from new presidents only to be sadly disappointed. A small secretariat would be an eminently practical way of improving political cooperation and would make a substantial contribution to the reconfirmation of the Community's identity in world affairs.

Some of Lord Carrington's objectives were unattainable unless a fundamental change was made in how the Council worked. Hundreds of Commission and Parliament proposals were mouldering on forgotten shelves. Many Britons were becoming apathetic or hostile because they could see nothing being done to solve their problems.

Until the Council was prepared to move to majority voting on all but truly vital national issues, no progress would happen.

Mr Leo Tindemans (Belgium, EPP) said he hoped the United Kingdom would now deal with the parliament. There was a need to develop relations between parliament and the council through improvements in question time. Britain was well placed to make improvements particularly in such matters as relations with the United States.

Mrs Barbara Castle (Greater Manchester North, Soc) leader of the United *Kingdom Labour Group*, said Lord Carrington was a master of diplomatic suavity, but Britain was the last country that should be holding the presidency at present. With three million people unemployed it was in no position to direct a European attack on unemployment.

The Socialists welcomed his insistence that the 1 per cent VAT ceiling could not be breached until restructuring of the Budget had been carried through. He would get their full backing if he stood by that.

Sir Frederick Catherwood (Cambridgeshire, ED) said the presidency should take an economic initiative against the present raging torrent of unemployment sweeping Europe where eight million peope were without jobs.

This had brought riots from British youngsters with nothing else to do and all day and night to do it in. They had no stake in the economic system. The Ulster 'roubles had started in Londonderry 12 years ago when unemployment there had reached this level.

British Gas showrooms to close

CONSUMERS

The Government has told the British Gas Corporation that it is to cease selling domestic gas appliances and to dispose of its showrooms over the next five years. The announcement, made by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, was greeted with loud protests from Labour MPs. The Opposition spokesman said Labour would reverse the decision when returned to office.

Mrs Oppenheim said: I told the House on June 17 of the public interest findings made by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in their report. They considered that the British Gas Corporation's monopoly had acted against the public interest by restricting competition in the retailing of appliances. This had limited the number of independent outlets, suppressed competition, and possibly had increased prices.

They also considered that the manufacturers over dependence on BGC had indirectly led to poor export performance on the part of the manufacturers, reduced incentives to improve efficiency and depressed investment; and that this was against the public interest.

I told the House on June 17 of the options put forward in the commission report. The Government has considered these, and others, with great care, bearing in mind that the Government's objective and first responsibility must be to respond to and remedy the adverse findings in the commission's report in a way consistent with the need to give consumers wider choice, better service, safety, availability and convenience, and at the same time to minimize as far as possible any adverse effects of any changes on our own manufacturing industry and the employees of the British Gas Corporation; and I should like on this occasion to repeat the statement which I made in the House on June 17 that no solution that failed to maintain safety, at least at its present level, that generally inconvenienced consumers, or that was serously damaging to manufacturers, would be acceptable to the Government.

Having considered carefully and consulted widely, the Government has concluded that in order to remedy the adverse effects identified by the Commission the BGC should withdraw from its current retailing operations but that the timetable of three years in the MMC's first option is too compressed a period.

The Government has decided therefore that the corporation should be required to cease retailing domestic gas appliances and to dispose of their showrooms over a five year period. This would be a carefully structured and phased programme of withdrawal, with the corporation being required to dispose of half their showrooms within two years, a further quarter in the following year, and the remaining quarter in the final two years. The Government will, if necessary, introduce legislation to give effect to this decision.

As a counterpart to these steps, the Government is also considering measures under the Fair Trading Act to counteract certain adverse effects of the gas appliance manufacturer's monopolies identified by the commission.

The Government is clearly concerned to minimize the impact of its decision on employment. In this context I must stress that the Government is not proposing to curtail British Gas's servicing and installation activities.

The decision will therefore only have a direct bearing on those who are employed in appliance retailing, mainly in British Gas's showrooms. The Government would wish British Gas to maintain some customer contact points and since they have stated that 80 per cent of showroom staff's time is spent on activities other than retailing the number of jobs which could be affected should be minimized.

Nevertheless, the Government recognizes that concerns about employment are deeply felt—notably by gas corporation employees. Whereas we can understand and sympathize with their concern, in the Government's view these fears are largely unfounded. The Government will consult British Gas and their unions closely at all stages about the detailed implementation of these decisions so that the impact on employment prospects can be minimized.



Oppenheim: Consumers will benefit.

The Government is well aware that a change of the kind it has decided upon will represent a radical move away from the gas appliance market as we know it today. But the Government would not have reached the decision which it has reached if it did not believe it to be right, justified and necessary, and a measure essential to the enhancement of competition in the public interest.

We believe also that as this sector evolves away from its present monopoly dominated structure there will be positive benefits alike to the consumer and to gas appliance manufacturers, as competition between retailers develops to meet consumer needs and satisfy consumer demand, providing, as enhanced competition always does, wider choice and better services.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on consumer protection (North Lanarkshire, Lab): This is one of the most appalling and spiteful decisions—(Labour cheers)—ever to be announced. It is further evidence of the spite and animus which exists in the Government against the British Gas Corporation, one of our most successful state industries.

Following hard on the heels of the decision to force them to dispose of the Wytch Farm oilfield, they are now being forced to give up a profitable and successful retailing business in order to satisfy the ideological requirement of the Government.

There is no provision whatever in her statement to counter legitimate fears on safety that have been raised. Recent statistics show the private gas installations have 15 times more accidents than the British Gas Corporation in their appliances.

The decision to remove the profitable retail arm from the corporation and leave them to have responsibility for safety, service and installation is disgraceful. They will not make profits from retailing to provide proper services and installation cover, and after the private main dealer has made a quick profit British Gas will have responsibility for service, maintenance and safety.

The result of this decision will be that British Gas appliance manufacturers will be displaced in the market place by a flood of foreign imports.

The Gas Consumers' Council and the National Consumers' Council were against the decision. It was a remarkable humiliation for the Secretary of State for Energy. The decision would be met by the united and determined opposition of the whole Labour movement. In an industry where industrial relations were model, it was likely that industrial action would be taken.

This Party (he said) will seek to reverse this decision as soon as we have the power to do so. This appalling decision will lead to worse services, less safety, higher prices and poorer choice for consumers.

Mrs Oppenheim said it was not a party political matter. The reference to the Monopolies Commission had been made under the last government. The Monopolies Commission was an independent body. Was he saying a Labour Government, on receipt of a report containing such adverse criticism, would do nothing on behalf of the consumer?

On the question of safety (she said) I have consulted Dr Philip King, senior lecturer in chemical engineering at the University of Manchester and responsible for two major reports to both a Labour and a Conservative government on gas safety. Dr King stated to me that in his view, with adequate safeguards, there should be no safety problems inherent in the expansion of private gas installations.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, Lab) said that the decision would be welcomed by everyone who put the interests of the consumer before those of nationalized industries, unless they had swallowed the outrageous propaganda campaign of the gas board. The Government should reassure the public on safety and on the question of employment tell those people doing useful and necessary jobs now that their services would be required by the private sector.

Mrs Oppenheim said the Government would want to ensure that safety was achieved by way of observance of codes of practice, either voluntary, or statutory if necessary, and higher standards of appliances if that proved necessary.

Some good flows from Government assistance

REGIONAL POLICY

Positive regional policies, not panic fumblings, were needed from the Government, Mr Eric Varley, Opposition spokesman on industry said, opening a debate on regional policies.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, replied that it was simplistic to suppose that, for the cost of unemployment benefit people could be put to work with all the overheads, materials, and other costs involved.

Mr Varley (Chesterfield, Lab) moved: "That this House condemns the Government for pursuing disastrous economic and social policies which have reduced overall financial assistance to the regions, crippled local authorities and increased unemployment to intolerable levels in every region of the United Kingdom."

He said the Government had said it intended to concentrate regional aid to make it more effective. But concentrated, as interpreted by the Government, simply meant reduced.

The Government had reduced the areas which qualified for regional assistance from 40 per cent to 25 per cent, it had reduced regional development grants in development areas from 20 to 15 per cent and it had failed to increase special development areas. One of the areas which had lost intermediate area status was Warrington.

Government policies made no sense. It was no wonder Mr Heath described their impact on the social system as disastrous. The Conservative Party liked to prate on about law and order as though they were in some way its proprietors, but the greatest enemy of law and order was unemployment

Sir Keith Joseph (Leeds, North-East, C) moved the Government amendment: "That this House, noting that Government expenditure on financial assistance to industry in the regions continues at high levels, supports the Government's policy of concentrating regional assistance on the areas of greatest need; notes that regional assistance is provided at the expense of individual and corporate taxpayers throughout the whole of the United Kingdom; and believes that Government interventions are less important than the efforts of existing and new managements and their workforces to be competitive and so to secure prosperity and fuller employment in the regions."

He said that M Varley should have offered a serious alternative policy. He surely did not think it practical policy that, given good will, the unemployed could simply be put to work. At what would they work? Would it be voluntary or did Mr Varley have some kind of compulsion in mind?

What would they make and where would the markets come from? If it was simply a matter of good intention, why, during Labour's office, did unemployment also rise?

He admitted that they had also probably not reached the peak of unemployment but they must be approaching the end of rising unemployment.

The motion suggested that the Government's policies were crippling local authorities. On the contrary. The Government said that it was some local authorities which were crippling jobs and firms by the level of their rate increases.

The regional grant system might do some marginal good, but it did so at a cost. He must tell MPs who emphasised that their assisted area status was being misunderstood. It was the relative economic health of any area compared with all the other areas which had to be assessed in deciding whether in fairness and effectiveness to use taxpayers' money.

Workers had in many cases priced themselves out of jobs. It was not sensible to depend entirely on persuading Governments to provide more money from the taxpayer. There was a much bigger contribution to be made in work habits, work effectiveness and cooperation,

Mr John Evans (Newton, Lab) said Sir Keith Joseph)lould go to Warrington with his appalling lecture and see how he was received by the people there who had lost their jobs as a result of Government policies.

Mr Keith Best (Anglesey, C)said there had been no constructive proposals from the Opposition. It was easy to say the Government was wrong, but that had to be considered in the light of any alternatives put forward.

Mr James Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill, Lab) said the country needed more than a tired philosopher in charge of the Department of Industry. No wonder so many people were thinking of emigrating.

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon, Pl Cymru) said the problems of Wales would only be solved when the Welsh people decided to generate their own future from inside—and that meant self-government and not regionalism.

Mr James Dunn (Liverpool, Kirkdale, Lab) said if they did not overcome the difficulties, that which had happened on Merseyside, and in Wood Green, would be multiplied many times over. Time was running out for the Government.

Mr Tom Ellis (Wrexham, SDP) said that the Secretary of State had made an outrageous speech. He clearly did not believe in regional policy, or if there were one, here it should be only cosmetic.

Mr Michael Grylls (North-West Surrey, C) said both sides of the House should be rethinking the kind of value for money the taxpayer was getting from nearly £1,0-0m spent in regional policies. There was a lack of coordination in government services.

Mr bohn MacGregor, Under Secretary of State for Industry (South Norfolk, C) said last year his department spent C730m on regional policy. That was not peanuts.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 302 votes to 236—Government majority, 66, and the Government amendment agreed to.

Labour attacks university cuts

EDUCATION

The Government's higher education policies were ruled by economic theories which in the name of savings wasted talent, destroyed opportunities, sacrificed enlightenment and defeated excellence. Mr Neil Kinnock, chief Opposition spokesman on education, said.

Mr Kinnock (Bedwellty, Lab), moving a motion strongly condemning cuts in resources for higher education, said the Government, through the agency of the complaining but compliant University Grants Committee, had exterminated 20,000 or 25,000 places in universities. It had taken resources worth 17 per cent of their total funding away from the universities; it had weakened th research and development effort.

The further north the institution and the nearer it was to the polytechnic system, th greatr th cuts and the bigger the damage. That was not rabble rousing—a look at the facts clearly showed the disparity in cuts between the South and North.

Was it just a coincidence that the universities from which the members of the University Grants Committee came got off lighter or was he impugning the members? If he was, he deeply regretted it and publicly apologized, but he would be pleased to discuss with them the coincidence between uzier backgrounds and the placing of the cuts or lack of cuts.

Universities could not be sacrosanct. What was important was that the reduction in expenditure which had to be made was made in a way which caused the least possible disruption to the universty system.

The UGC had decied to act selectively in distributing the reduction required of them, and had moved away from arts and towards science and engeneering. While overall student numbers wouod fall, they had provided for an actual increase in numbers in engineering, technology, mathematics, physical sciences, medicine and business studies.

Sir Harold Wilon (Huyton, Lab) the former Prime Minster and Chancellor of Bradford University, said the reduction in the number of overseas technological students in British universities had been a major retrograde decision.

To discourage them by increasing fees and other deterrents was to sabotage British export prospects for a generation ahead. It would inevitably reduce orders in British goods in years to come.

Because of Government policy, the number of overseas students at Bradford was due to fall from 680 last year to 225 in 1984-85. This would mean a corresponding fall in ritish exports for many years to come.

How could the Government justify the heartlessness of its proposal to cut breast cancer research at Bradford? The Government was going to slash it, not through malice, but through ignorance.

Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge, C) said many universities had become sacrosanct from economies affecting other sectors and remote fro mpubli opinion. If they had few friends today, they had only themselves to blame.

He welomed in general the strategy of the UGC, which brought a long overdue commons sense and reality to the situation. The general move away from arts to science, engineering and medicine was fundamentally right.

Mr John Golding (Newcastle-under-Lyne, Lab) said the Government was denying not only jobs to young people, but higher education as well. It was a policy of barbarism.

Mr James Pawsey (Rugby, C) said it was essential that the best use was made of reources. For that reaon, it was logical to see that partly-filled courses closed.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) said he wanted to see more people coming back into education for retraining in later life, but the cuts would make this more difficult.

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab) said the technological universities which were most worthy of support had suffered the worst cuts. here were now doubts as to whether Salford university would survive. The cuts which had been announced could be the first step towards the closure of the university which was the pride of the city.

He was going to press within the Labour Party to include in its election manifesto a pledge to reverse the cuts, which had been inflicted on a class basis.

Mr Phillip Whitehead, for the Opposition (Derby, North, Lab) said that the Government's timing was seriously out of kilter over increases in the population of students. The number of students was rising up to the year 1983.

Dr Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretary for Education and Science (Brent North, C) said the Government were carrying out and achieving what people had been talking about for years—rationalization. Every university could not offer every course to every student—that was the economics of Passchendaele.

The need of this country at present was not necessarily more graduates—employers did not ask for them—but more people on the work bench.

Mr Mark Carli*le, Secretary of State for Education and Science (Runcorn, C) moving an amendment welcoming the recommendations of the UGC for the rationalization of the university system to ensure balanced provision, said that Mr Kinnock speech was full of unfiar attacks o n the UGC, of wild exaggeration, hyperbole and statements that could not possibly be justified,giving the impression that the Government vus involved in the destruction of the university system.

The Government was involved in a necessary reappraisal of university provision in the light of the country's need to restrain public expenditure, the recognition of the possibilit y of rationalization within the universities, and the fact that over the next decade and a half there would be a drop of 30 per cent in those of university age.

In the coming education year the Government would be spending £1,300m on universities, taking no account of the support of students; £1,800m on higher education, which was 16 per cent of the total education budget, which was 10 per cent of public expenditure or 5 per ent of the gross national product.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 272 votes to 230—Government majority, 42 and the Government amendment was agreed without a vote.

Anti-race Bill

Mr Sydney Bidwell (Ealing Southall, Lab) was given leave by 171 votes to 38—majority, 133, to introduce a Bill that would amend the Public Order Act 1936, as amended by the Race Relations Act 1976, so as to provide further for the prevention of incitement to racial hatred.

He said the Bill proposed that a person would commit an offence if, having regard to the circumstances, he either stirred up hatred against or advocated discriminatory policies or course of action against any racial group through publication, public exhibition, printed or pictoral matter, or by words at a public meeting or broadcast in a public place.

The Bill was read a first time.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Home Office; Prime Minister. Debate on the army. Lords (3): Northern Ireland Act 1974 (Interim Period Extension) Order and Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance) Order. Atomic Energy Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, committee stage.

Labour drink law move fails

TRANSPORT BILL

An Opposition amendment to give drivers suspected of driving over the prescribed alcohol limit the option of taking a blood test instead of a test by the new breath analysis machines would "drive a coach and horses" through the drink driving proposals in the Transport Bill, Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said during the report stage of the Bill in the Lords.

The amendment was rejected by 111 votes to 97—Government majority, 14.

Lord Underhill, for the Opposition, moving the amendment, said the breath machines were an innovation which it was essential that motorists should regard as acceptable. Some people would have serious doubts about the accuracy of the machines and they should be given the opportunity to take a blood test as an alternative. The amendment had the full support of the AA, RAC, and the Royal Scottish Automobile Club.

Lord Bellwin recalled that peers had been given the opportunity to examine and to take tests on the breath analysis machines. From the observations (he said) that I made at the time—I mention no names—I think the machines stood up to it very well. (Laughter.)

Tests were now under way on a new generation of machines and there was no reason to think they would be any less accurate than the previous ones. As they were proposing to replace the well established methods of laboratory analysis they were providing in the Bill for a large number of safeguards for drivers.

The machines would have to be ones approved by the Home Secretary and before being installed in police stations would have to receive a British calibration service certificate. They would be regularly inspected and re-calibrated if necessary.

Instructions for the operation and maintenance of the machines would be issued and a select group of police officers would be properly trained to operate the machines. Drivers would get a print-out of the machine's findings.

The amendment would undermine the Bill's objective which was that testing should be done better and more accurately.

We must (he added) do something about this aspect of safety on the roads.

Lord Bellwin moved an amendment exempting drivers delivering goods or mail from the compulsory wearing of seat belts only when making local rounds of woliveries.

The Bill, which exempted the users of vehicles constructed or adapted for the delivery of goods or mail went, in the Government's opinion, much too far.

Local rounds meant where they were stopping and starting outside every other house in every other street, but did not include delivery men who had to travel long distances.

The amendment was agreed to.

Lord Monson (Ind) moved an amendment which made it not an offence to aid and abet the offence of not wearing a seat belt. The intention was to ensure that a driver was not responsible for a ussenger's refusal to wear a seat belt and the passenger was not responsible for a driver's refusal.

Lord Bellwin said the Government was neutral about this, and would be prepared to accept the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Lord Inglewood (C) moved an amendment making any power conferred by the section on compulsory seat belts to make regulations would be exercisable by statutory instrument which would expire after two years from the date it was made, unless renewed by a further resolution in both Houses.

The amendment was agree to.

A Government amendment was approved to enable the Secretary of State for Transport (Mr orman Fowler) to specify the kind of devices in which children could travel if the driver wanted them to be in the front of the car.

Lord Bellwin, moving the amendment, said the under one year-olds would have to use prescribed devices appropriate to their physical condition—their size and inability to st up.

For children over one year various kinds of restraints, including adult seat belts, might be used. It would be for the parents to decide what was appropriate for their particular needs.

The Government would be issuing guidance to parents on the type of restraints suitable for children of various ages and sizes.

New peer

Lord Mayhew of Wimbledon, formerly Mr Christopher Mayhew, was introduced.

Part four of THE RETURN OF THE AYATOLLAH: Mohamed Heikal describes the refashioning of Iran on Islamic principles

The reluctant 'saint' who rules a state

The last flicker of imperial rule in Iran had been when General Gharabaghi implored the new prime minister, Khomeini's nominee Mehdi Bazargan, to send somebody to take over the army from him. But in fact there was then no army to be taken over.

Nor was it only the army *which had* evaporated; the whole apparatus of government had ceased to exist. *Every element in the life of* the country had come to a stop, waiting to know what the Imam *wished done with* it.

Khomeini now exercised an authority far more absolute than that of any shah. The wealth and prestige of the country were *at his* disposal. Even those who had for long and independently opposed the Shah — the old politicians of the National Front and other groupings; the left, including the communists; the bazaar — now recognized their master. Internationally Khomeini was the new and incomparable hero for every revolutionary movement.

Clearly a completely new chapter in Iran's history was *opening*. But what was the Imam going to write in it?

When I saw Khomeini *in* Paris at the end of 1978 I told him I had no doubt of *his ability to demolish the* old order, but I was not so confident about his ability *to build a new one*.

"If I may use military terms," I said, "you have *shown that you command* very effective artillery, but after your guns have done *their work you need infan*try to occupy the positions captured. Where are your *infantry?* In a revolution the infantry are the political cadres, the bureaucrats and technocrats who have to carry out the programmes which the revolutionaries have been fighting for. Of course some of the old bureaucrats and technicians in Iran were corrupt and incompetent, but you will need the services of the good ones among them."

Khomeini's answer was that Iran would not be deprived of the services of good Moslem technicians *who had been trained in the* West and who could come home and carry out pro*grammes of modernization* "on the basis of Islamic principles".

When I pressed him to explain what the "Islamic principles" governing the *new* government amounted to, he said "liberty and justice". I said I could see no conflict between us there.

But was his explanation sufficient? In the first days of the Revolution, many people, including politicians like Bazargan and Sanjabi, described Khomeini quite simply as "a saint". They saw him as a man of God who had thrust aside the forces of darkness, and who had thereby left the stage free for men of goodwill (like themselves) to take over the reins of government.

These people believed that what the saint would do after his victory would be to spend *a few days in Tehran* and then go back to Qom, once again collect his *hawza* around him, and continue to instruct his disciples in religion as if all that had happened since *1963 could* be forgotten.

At first, no wish to rule

This was, indeed, Khomeini's own intention. Like so many military rulers who have seized power in the modern world and have proclaimed their intention to go back to barracks as soon as possible, Khomeini genuinely had no wish to rule. But, like so many of the soldiers, he found it was easier to wish for retirement to private life than to achieve it.

The fact is that the success of the Revolution had overthrown old focuses of authority without setting up *new* ones, apart from Khomeini himself. Any regime, if it is to survive, must have behind it some *class or* sectional interest; but in the early days of the Revolution in Tehran this *did not exist*. People like Bazargan (now seventy-five years old), Sanjabi and the *others were* leftovers from the Mossadeq generation. In spite of owing their present *positions to the* Ayatollah, they were isolated individuals, with no power base or *organized following* in the country.

If Khomeini understood *this, it did not worry him*. It was his firm belief that the first duty of the Revolution was to destroy *everything* connected with the Shah's regime; and in this he was proving remarkably successful.

The army had to be destroyed, not only because it was the creation of the Shah but because it represented the only real potential threat to the Revolution; both the exiled Shah and the Americans had their eye on it as the nucleus for a counter-revolution. Similarly the police had to be disbanded because they too had been instruments of the Shah's tyranny. The worst among them, from Savak, must suffer exemplary *Islamic punishment (qassas)* for their misdeeds.

When I *spoke* to him in *Qom, Khomeini showed* a Utopian belief in a society's ability to live in harmony *without compulsion*. "Certainly," he told me, "I could reimpose law and order *on the country tomorrow, but* this could only be done by means of the army and a new Savak-like *police. Am I* to resort to suppression, like the Shah?

"Our *people have* been in prison for thirty-five years; no government is going to *put them in prison again*. They must be given a chance to express themselves as they wish, *even if* it means a certain degree of chaos."

Bureaucracy to be liquidated

The army and the police *were not the only casualties*. All the old bureaucracy had to be liquidated too. I remember Qotbzadeh saying to me one day in his office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "The real enemy I have to deal with is not outside — it is inside my ministry. The civil servants have been doing their best to frustrate my efforts and to carry on just as they did in the days of the Shah. I have to get rid of two levels of officials and make use of the third layer."

The intellectuals were not trusted, and in any case they had no practical proposals for dealing with current problems. In these early days, when Khomeini was accessible to all, he found himself daily bombarded with grandiose plans drawn up by the intellectuals on every conceivable subject, which had little or no *relevance to the* country's needs.

On the other hand, there *were many technicians*, who had been educated abroad and who had remained *abroad to avoid working for* a regime they detested, and officials from international agencies such as the United Nations and the World Bank, who had, as Khomeini conceded, much to offer. But most of these, having returned home eager to see if the Revolution could make use of their services, sadly came to the conclusion that the time for them was not yet.

The bourgeoisie, who had for the most part abandoned the Shah in his last years, now found themselves in a world for which they could feel no sympathy and which *showed no sympathy* for them. There was chaos on the streets and in the *markets; trade* and credit had come to a halt; there seemed nothing for them to *do or to hope for*.

So the vacuum was there, and though a Deputy Prime *Minister with responsibility* for Revolutionary Affairs, Ibrahim Yazdi, had been appointed, who was *sup*posed to coordinate and reconcile all the forces *behind the* Revolution, this proved no more than window-dressing. There was only one authority *in the* country.

As Yazdi himself — said to me, the Revolution consisted of one man, the Imam, and the millions of his followers, with nothing in between.

The result was that when, after a few weeks, Khomeini did quit Tehran and return to his home in Qom, he did not go as a private citizen, or as a saint, or as a teacher about to reassemble his *hawza* around him. The problems he was leaving behind him were too big for any person or any group of people to cope with, so all Tehran went to Qom with him.

In fact if not in name, Khomeini remained the government. In vain he protested that it was not his wish to be a ruler. But if he was not to be a ruler or a private citizen, what was he to be? The answer was of his own choosing. He would be an arbiter.

There was plenty of scope for arbitration. The new forces were divided. There was conflict between the mullahs and *the* intellectuals, and between the insiders and the outsiders. The intellectuals — men like Bani-Sadr, Yazdi, Shemran and Qotbzadeh — were not "seculars", as they were sometimes wrongly labelled, for they too believed that the Revolution must have an Islamic character, but they *had had a* western education and naturally saw things differently from the mullahs.

Then, as in so many revolutions, there was a rivalry between those *who had remained all the time in* Iran, facing the tortures of Savak and the bullets of the *army, and those who had* organized the revolution abroad and returned in *triumph with the Imam. No* one faction was strong enough to dominate the others.

Some of the mullahs had strong local support, but none had truly national following. Many of the intellectuals returning from abroad did not even own a house, let alone a power base. Bani-Sadr, for example, was still a lodger in his sister's house in Tehran when he was elected president, his only personal possessions there amounting to a few books he had brought back with him.

It seemed to Khomeini much better that the differences, often acute, between these various groupings should come out into the open while he was still alive and, thanks to his unique prestige, able to resolve them, rather than that they should fester and break out *after his death — and he was* feeling that his end could not be far off.

So he set about creating a balance. As in the American constitution there are checks and balances between the President, Congress, and the judiciary, so in revolutionary Iran there was to be a balance between the President and the Majlis (the Parliament), between the governmental machine and the mullahs.

Khomeini's nominee for the presidency was his loyal supporter, the head of his Paris Komitay and organizer of his Paris sojourn, Bani-Sadr. Not that he received Khomeini's endorsement in so many words; but few had much doubt about whom they were expected to vote for in the presidential election.

On one occasion before the election, I had been *invited to dine with* Bani-Sadr at the house of his sister and brother-in-law. He *was late in turning up*, having been delayed by business at the Revolutionary *Council*, and I *said I* would go away and come back later.

As I was leaving I met Khomeini's grandson Hussein coming in. He greeted me: "So you are going to have dinner with the first President of the Iranian Republic?" I told him he had just given me an important item of news, and though he tried to pretend that he had only been joking it was clear whom Khomeini was going to vote for. Bani-Sadr duly got 76 per cent of the votes, and if Khomeini's wishes had been more explicit he would probably have got 100 per cent.

If a representative of the laity was to enjoy the *presidency*, the *mullahs* were to have their reward in the Majlis. When a general *election was held in March* and May 1980, the Islamic Republican Party, led by Ayatollah Beheshti, was duly successful, gaining a majority of the 270 seats.

Pleas from the old guard

At the same time, to give a more formal sanction to his own position, Khomeini decided that the 1906 constitution *should be* amplified by an amendment laying down that when a *faqih* (such as himself) was available, he should be the supreme authority in the state, but that in the absence of such a person this authority should rest in a committee, its members acting as trustees for the *faqih*.

In another move aimed at eliminating any threat to his authority, Khomeini disposed of the *only other* divine who enjoyed a large personal following, Ayatollah *Shariatmadari*. It was known that the Americans had been hoping to make use *of Shariatmadari. Khomeini* visited him, showed him documents which had been found in the imperial archives, and in half an hour it was all over. Shariatmadari disappeared from the scene.

But the delicate balancing act envisaged by the revolutionary arbiter did not work. What emerged was not a balance, but deadlock.

Bazargan, Khomeini's first choice for the premiership, was its first victim. He resigned in November 1979, and when I saw him soon afterwards and asked what had prompted his resignation, his answer consisted simply of two Arabic words — words which, like so many others, have become *part* of the Persian vocabulary: *mudakhalat* (interference) and *muzahamat (crowding)*.

Bazargan always maintained that if he had been *given five years he could* have built up a strong party. The same sort of plea was heard from other *old-guard* politicians. But in a hurricane, who talks of five years of grace — or even of one?

As president, Bani-Sadr found that he was unable to appoint *ministers of his* choice, even though he was prepared to settle for control over only a few key posts, such as foreign affairs and economics. The mullah majority in the Majlis blocked all his nominations. In the end he had to accept as prime minister a man forced upon him by the mullahs, Mohammed Ali Rajai, whom he made no secret of thinking was totally unfitted for the job.

Another element in the equation which has emerged to make a balance between the revolutionary forces even harder to maintain is the students. They are particularly interesting because it is probably from among them that future political groupings and political leaders will emerge.

They are, as I can testify, very idealistic, proud of having captured the attention of the world, but astonishingly naïve about many things. They really seemed to think, when I spoke to them, that the whole of the rest of the Islamic world was looking to them for leadership.

Because of the intensity of their Islamic beliefs they have become allies of the majority of the Majlis, thus producing the paradox of mullahs and universities uniting against the so-called seculars, who might in any normal conditions be expected to provide the students with their natural leadership.

Another complication has been Khomeini's poor health. He is nearly eighty, and, after his return to Qom and more than one heart attack, *the energy he* showed in exile weakened. It became impossible for him to concentrate for more than twenty minutes at a time.

Although *all* important questions continue to come to him for decision, his reactions are *instinctive* rather than thought out. He reads no reports. In the early days after his return to Qom he used to complain that every day he was being sent three reports — one from the Foreign Ministry about foreign security, one about *internal* affairs, and one on economic matters. He begged the officials in Tehran to stop sending them. "I never read them," he said.

In Qom there is no formal method of conducting business. The direct, personal relationship which Khomeini has maintained with the masses has rendered abortive all attempts at creating some sort of real political life in Iran.

Every morning his supporters come to him from all over Iran, in buses, taxis, any way they can manage. He greets them from the roof of his house, and has a brief dialogue with them.

It would be too much to expect that all this adulation has had no effect — Khomeini is but human, after all — and one result of it has been to persuade him that the more formal machinery of government is relatively unimportant. Institutions, he thinks, can take their time, for what are they compared with the fact that he and the masses are in constant contact and understand each other? He is the Imam, and the Imam has returned to his people.

The Return of the Ayatollah, from which these extracts are taken, is to be published by André Deutsch in November.



The Ayatollah with his guard: The Revolution created no new 'focuses of authority' for those it swept away — save Khomeini himself



Ayatollah Uzman Shariatmadari: sacked by Khomeini



Leading players in the power games



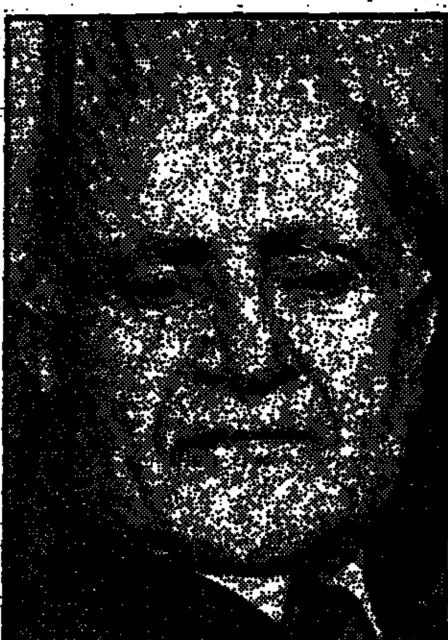
Ibrahim Yazdi, deputy prime minister: Illusion of power



Bani-Sadr, Western-educated president: Out of step with Mullahs

Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign affairs minister: Dealt with internal enemies

Mohammad Ali Rajai, prime minister: Unsuitable, according to Bani-Sadr



Dr Mehdi Bazargan, first prime minister: Victim of deadlock



Kasim Sanjabi, Mossadeq-era leftover: No power base

Tomorrow: Iran after the Ayatollah

Theatre

Jacobean romp in a less characterful environment

Eastward Ho!

Mermaid

The pleasure of once again heading a notice with the above address is somewhat qualified by seeing what they have done to the place during the last three years.

Those who remember Sir Bernard Miles's playhouse as a proud, free-standing building will now have to seek it out in the bowels of the Touche Remnant office block. The ample foyer has gone, and in its place there is more space on the auditorium level, including a long exhibition gallery suggesting the companionway of a ship. I am not convinced by the new arrangement. The Mermaid used to be a combined playhouse and pub. Now it is a theatre with two interval bars; the atmosphere is that of a long-established restaurant that has fallen into the hands of a chain of eateries.

The auditorium has been enlarged, with the result that it has lost its "one room" character. But the good news is that there is now a separate studio for the Molecule Club, and the main stage has been extended to truly majestic dimensions, offering a noble instrument for the kind of virile classicism to which this theatre has always aspired.

So far this remains no more than a promise. The opening show, a bungled musical adaptation of Jonson, Chapman and Marston's comedy, is more the kind of Jacobean festivity you would expect from the English department of a dinky football college in Mississippi. The line-up of contributors to Robert Chetwyn's production is impressive: lyrics by Howard Schuman, music by Nick Bicât and a company including Richard O'Brien and Clive Merrison. But from the moment the groups of citizens take up waxwork groupings on the various levels of Kenneth Mellor's weathered timber setting and introduce the characters and situations to come in a number called "Humours of 1605" of which barely one word is audible, it is clear that the comedy is not going to take off.

Much care has gone into making the text accessible, feeding modern asides into the dialogue, carving out pretexts for songs (some of which even help the action along); but nobody has given any serious attention to the narrative. The set, for instance, does nothing to suggest a goldsmith's shop, a usurer's office, a prison, or any of the other locations, except for the mudflats of Cuckolds' Haven where the bedraggled runaways are washed ashore in their frustrated attempt to escape to Virginia. All it really represents is Puddle Dock itself.

Performances, similarly, are so busy telegraphing generalities of honest toil, female vanity, bankrupt nobility, and crafty ambition, that no individual character gets a chance to take shape, much less any coherent account of the fortunes of the two apprentices.

You have to be very quick off the mark to spot why Security, the usurer, is ready to finance the prodigal apprentice Quicksilver in his pursuit of a knighthood. And once the information has sunk in, there is no fun in watching how his schemes develop and misfire.

No sooner have Jonson and Co got into their stride with a scene of Jacobean coney-catching than along come Mr Schuman and Mr Bicât to puncture it with references to Barbara Cartland and Fred Astaire, and off-stage Red Indian drumming.

A curious change begins to overtake the show after the fleeing males struggle ashore at the Isle of Dogs. Richard O'Brien's Quicksilver, until then encased in wig and satin trunks, emerges from the ooze in studded black leather; and, in so far as the production does then come to life, it is as the O'Brien show. Cast into prison after the failure of his schemes, O'Brien plays his trump card by heading a religious revival.

The virtuous Puritan citizens roll up to view this curiosity, to be confronted by O'Brien, arising sepulchrally from a trap, bald and clad in sackcloth, to ascend to the pinnacle of the set and engage in brisk and decidedly ambiguous self-flagellation. You would not expect the *Rocky Horror Show* to be a match for Jonson, but it is better than nothing. Otherwise, the show will linger in the memory as a limp sequel to the Mermaid's first musical, better entitled *Lock Up Your Husbands*.

Irving Wardle



Philip Sayer (left), Vivienne Ross, Anita Dobson and Richard O'Brien in *Eastward Ho!* Photograph by Donald Cooper

Matching gifts from the gods

Androcles and the Lion

Regent's Park

Since Parliament cannot legislate the weather, and the Arts Council will not subsidize the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park any longer, it seems that commercial subsidy is the way of the future. It certainly would be mean if the Arts Council had judged the poor ticket sales of the past three summers as a reflection of the company's work when it was clearly a result of rain.

For instance, last summer the company tried something a little different with Bernard Shaw's *Androcles and the Lion*. The story of the Christian who pulled the thorn from a lion's paw and then met the lion in a friendly embrace when the Romans were expecting him to be devoured proved popular enough to bring about a revival this year and the combination of good weather and good reputation nearly filled the amphitheatre on the opening night. The pity is that the production is much less alive this season.

Now that might not be the fault of Ian Talbot's direction, although a crucial change in the settings and some undercasting among the actors could be his choices. There is, however, the likelihood that the abrupt withdrawal of funds by the Arts Council created problems in the programming and that even the generous gift of cash from the impresario Peter Saunders came too late to permit real success, even with the matching gift of this week's sunshine.

The production is still a playful idea, beginning in a normal enough fashion on the grassy stage itself with the meeting between Androcles and the lion, then on to the arrival of Christian prisoners on their way to the coliseum to amuse Caesar with their deaths. But last year the play continued as an extension of the interval, with spectators sipping their mulled wine in the bar area while the Christians were tied to trees nearby, and the sly identification of playgoers with Romans was introduced.

That is lost this year, with the play continuing first in the car park and then resuming in the theatre, but without impetus. There are decent performances, from Bill Buffery as a centurion, Gabrielle Drake as a clever doubting Christian and from Peter Spraggon as the violent and repentant Ferrovius, and many lines still sing with wit, but there is much less characterization in general, perhaps lost in the movement.

My doubts about the communal hymn-singing and Shaw's intentions remain, but the extra movement clearly provides less temptation for participation, and many less people were singing this year. Still, it is as pleasant a place to see a play on a good evening as Britain provides and it deserves to have its next year assured. Since there are always a few 747s overhead, perhaps Boeing could underwrite it now.

Ned Chaillet

Dance

Desirable filling

Ballet Stars of America

Sadler's Wells

If the American dancers at Sadler's Wells have a ha'porth of sense, they can redeem their season after its bad beginning. All that is needed is to put Tudor's *Sunflowers*, the one good work from their opening bill, between the first and last thirds of Tuesday night's second programme. The result will not be great art, but it will be an entertaining show which they could play for the rest of the week.

One advantage would be that it would show the performers at their best, which is not when they are out to prove themselves as stars, but simply dancing as a group of friends taking pleasure in their work.

A consequence of my proposal would be the loss of Tuesday night's centrepiece, *Desire* — and the sooner, the better. Why anyone should want to turn an O'Neill play into dance, I cannot imagine; simplifying the plot of this one seems to have given it Dutch elm disease. John Butler's production is professional, as always, and the three dancers yearn or grope solemnly, but the result is boring, redeemed only by Alun Hoddinott's music, an agitated quintet for strings, flute and clarinet. Relinquishing that ballet, Martine van Hamel would still have three roles: all tutu numbers (which suit her best) but well contrasted. She might try the effect of a little less earnestness in her otherwise well-danced *Dying Swan*. She brings an amusingly flippant touch to the closing romp by Michael Kessler, and Balanchine's *Sylvia pas de deux* allows her and Kevin McKenzie to show a little bravura.

Lise Houlton and Gregory Osborne show wit and a nice sharp clarity of detail in *Casual Moments*, a sexy and amusing duet for a self-satisfied man and provocative woman. It is the first work by Choo San Goh to be seen in London and, although slight and occasionally over-ingenious, leaves the wish to see more. He finds some unusual movement and makes unexpected but skilled use of music by Lutoslawski for piano and clarinet.

Gary Chryst brings real Broadway razzmatazz to a solo from Bob Fosse's overrated *Dancin'*. Kristine Elliott and Osborne dance attractively in a duet by Van Hamel to a Beethoven trio; what a lot of pretty steps she uses, although in odd combinations, and how unusual to see a classical dance exemplifying the Cage-Cunningham principle that music and choreography should have no relationship with each other.

Christian Holder's *Passeggiando*, to Haydn music for solo cello and strings, was having its première; perhaps nervousness made him dance poorly himself, but Kristine Soleri, Sylvia Kinal and McKenzie (the programme incorrectly listed Osborne) presented the pleasant, although somewhat ambling and inconclusive, dances with pleasing flair.

John Percival

Concert

London Sinfonietta

Queen Elizabeth Hall

The breezy spirit of "Armistice Music" blows with irresistible good cheer through Hindemith's first *Kammermusik* which on Tuesday closed the London Sinfonietta's fascinating series of concerts devoted to his works of that name. "1921: Lively" is the subtitle of the finale, which scurries furtively through backstreets lined with dancehalls and nightclubs from which here an accordeon, there a foxtrot is heard, eventually what sounds like a regular set-to halted by a deafening police siren.

What a bright spark young Hindemith was, and with a really interesting, adventurous mind. The first movement opens with delighted squeals and rather Spanish dance-rhythms, the Armistice mood at its most irresponsible, you might think, except that, like the finale, the music is crafted with a brilliant, imaginative ear.

The second movement is more serious in cast of mind, echoes of Busoni rubbing shoulders with foretastes of later Kurt Weill and Hindemith himself, and a sturdy corporate sound from the band of a dozen players. The pastoral musings of woodwind in the third movement also must have sounded new and beguiling in 1921, to anybody who had not yet heard *The Soldier's Tale* by Stravinsky.

Given a performance as smartly styled and inspiriting as this one under David Atherton, Hindemith's first *Kammermusik* deserves to become a regular showpiece for the London Sinfonietta, as Atherton has already made Schoenberg's first chamber symphony.

The first half of the concert had brought the second and third works in this series, respectively a piano concerto and a cello concerto, also from the 1920s. The piano concerto, crisply played by Paul Crossley, already inhabits the blameless neo-baroque territory that Hindemith was to make his own. Ralph Kirshbaum was the assured, big-toned cellist in the third work, a more muscular, contentious piece.

A new work has figured in each of these programmes. This time it was *Won't It Ever Be Morning?* by Jonathan Lloyd, who seems to have just such a questing, eclectic mind and ear as the Hindemith of 1921. Lloyd's piece, for medium-sized chamber orchestra, is a series of meditations on a bluesy song of his, played on the piano while the conductor (Oliver Knussen, calmly authoritative) takes his place. It has recurrent motives and improvised interludes, ample variety of pace and mood, before finally settling into cool jazz dialogue.

William Mann

London debuts

Idiomatic tension

Formed in 1972, the Eder Quartet are a mature group, above all with regard to the naturalness of their ensemble playing and the depth of their interpretations. Vital rhythm and a smooth, glowing collective sound do not often go together but were both prominent in Haydn's op 76 no 4. Bartók's no 4, also, received a beautifully idiomatic performance, tense yet flowing, at once harsh and deft. György Kurtag's no 1, dating from 1959, was an ingeniously put together sequence of more or less violent post-Webernian gestures, immaculately played. A Hungarian accent, even an affinity with Bartók, gradually became evident, however.

Kathleen Winkler's account of the Mozart Violin Sonata K305 was vigorous and balanced with the qualities of each variation in the Andante clearly delineated. Richard Strauss's Sonata op 18 is an unmemorable work yet it moves as confidently as the Mozart. The performance confirmed Miss Winkler's expressive tone and ease of execution, and both she and her pianist, Deborah Berman, responded well to the music's large scale. Beethoven's Sonata op 12 no 1 also had a thoroughly considered interpretation, and Wieniawski's *Légende* op 17 was done with due virtuosity and dramatic conviction. The Sarasate *Zigeunerweisen* op 20, also, were thrown off with impressive fire and elegance.

There seems little point in reviving Karl Goldmark's piano music, a large selection of which began Erika Lux's recital. Offering nothing beyond nineteenth-century academicism, these pieces were a disappointment in comparison with his charming Rustic Wedding Symphony. Nor did a Dohnányi group make a significant musical impression. In them all, however, Miss Lux displayed the sort of virtuosity associated with the best products of the Budapest Liszt Academy. Her tone was particularly beautiful in *Sonetto 123 del Petrarca*, while other Liszt items such as "Un Sospiro" and "La Leggierezza" were projected with impetuous abandon, as if to the manner born.

Christopher Axworthy and Mirta Herrera offered a generally stolid programme, and such comment is not intended as a confirmation of the disadvantages traditionally associated with four hands at one piano. They were fluent in Schubert's *Lebensstürme* D947, a powerful late work, yet their interpretation was impersonal. Brahms's Schumann Variations op 23 were the same, being accomplished but without specific identity. In Schubert's Fantasy D940 likewise, the magical first theme was too literal, and although Ravel's translucent thoughts had an effect and in *Ma Mère l'Oye* they at last played more lightly, the atmosphere still was too businesslike for these fairytale evocations.

One never anticipated Varèse's "Density 21.5" and Dohnányi's Passacaglia sounding much the same, yet solo flute is a homogenizing medium. Nor was there much to distinguish Jeney's *Soliloquium*, from Lang's *Dramma Breve*. Though he brought little variety of emphasis to noticeably long pieces like the Dohnányi, Istvan Matuz is an excellent performer; but it did seem presumptious to fill most of an evening with an unaccompanied flute's pale tones. To close each half he was joined by Erika Lux at the piano, but the sound and fury of one of their duos, Hellewell's *Metamusic*, appeared to signify nothing whatever.

Max Harrison

Galleries

Hidden masterpieces on show at last

Rodin

National Gallery Washington, DC

This splendid exhibition is a revelation. Mention Rodin, and one thinks of monumental bronzes, *Burghers of Calais, Balzac, The Gates of Hell*, of which *The Kiss* and *The Thinker* are parts. But there is a great store of other treasures in the attics and outhouses of the two branches of the Musée Rodin, in the Hôtel Biron in Paris, and in Meudon. There are more than 4,000 drawings, innumerable plasters of works that were never cast in bronze, photographs of Rodin himself and his work in progress, some of them heavily annotated by the sculptor to guide his hand later.

The Washington exhibition, put together by a large team of experts led by Professor Albert Elsen, of Stanford, includes great numbers of these hidden masterpieces. The bronzes are there, of course, including a new casting of *The Gates of Hell* and a large selection of enlargements of its various parts. They are very handsome, and very familiar. Most of the big pieces can be seen in other American collections, in New York, Washington and Philadelphia as well as in Paris, where Balzac stands on a traffic island. The prize of the exhibition is the number of objects that have never been seen before.

Rodin was a skilled draughtsman, whose sketches have a considerable artistic merit in themselves and a great interest in showing how he worked. He made hundreds of sketches of girls without looking at the paper, and also sketched them in clay, rapidly pressing rolls of clay into the shapes he saw.



Torso of Adele (bronze; plaster dated 1882)

There are many of both series in the exhibition.

There is a series of photographs of Rodin in his studio, and a fine-looking man he was. More important are the photographs he commissioned to show off his work. Carefully lit and posed, they show how he wanted his work to be seen.

Then there is a large selection of Rodin's marbles. Shiny white and sentimental, nineteenth-century sculpture in marble has been out of fashion for two generations. Professor Elsen wants to correct what he considers an error in our education, to force us to look at these works charitably, to admire them, to reject the twentieth-century notion that works of art should eschew emotion.

Rodin worked as much in plaster as with clay, and thousands of his plaster works are preserved, inaccessible in the Musée Rodin. They include many works of great beauty that have never been exhibited before, many of them early states of his most famous sculptures. It is possible to see how early in his career he started carving fragments of bodies, a practice that was one of his chief contributions to the sculptors who followed him.

The exhibition ends with a demonstration of that point, a room full of works by others, including Picasso, Brancusi (who once worked at Meudon), Lipchitz, Maillol and Epstein, who learnt from Rodin and followed directly in his footsteps however often they denounced "pre-modern" art.

That is the end; the beginning of the exhibition makes the opposite point, in a re-creation of a sculpture salon of the 1870s. It is a very handsome room, filled with simpering marbles and bronzes among which the three works by Rodin blaze forth, with genius, indeed, but also part of the same tradition.

The new east building of the Washington National Gallery opened three years ago, is filled with Rodin's works, which will be on show until the end of January, 1982. There is a magnificent catalogue, edited by Professor Elsen, containing scholarly essays on every aspect of Rodin's work. The exhibition was laid out, with spectacular success, by Gaillard Ravenel, Mark Leithauser and ElRoy Quenroe.

Patrick Brogan

Soul music

Randy Crawford

Hammersmith Odeon

Although her flustered patter made it plain that she was feeling under the weather, Randy Crawford gave a performance on Tuesday night which provided further confirmation of her ascent to the ranks of the genuinely great female soul singers.

In an overcrowded field of aspirants, she has the gift of evoking her predecessors while achieving a wholly convincing originality. Hints of the bitter sexuality of Dinah Washington, the ethereal girlishness of Minnie Riperton and the interpretative intelligence of Candi Staton are moulded into a sound and style which are completely her own.

Interestingly, there is almost no trace whatsoever of her professed idol, Aretha Franklin; in fact she is one of the few gospel-reared singers of her generation to avoid the easy option of spurious raucousness, and she shows this in her unusual willingness to sing half a dozen consecutive lines without raising her voice. This makes her the ideal interpreter of such well-crafted songs as Tony Joe White's "Rainy Night in Georgia" and Percy Mayfield's "River's Invitation"; the latter, a suicidal blues, also proved her capable of stepping outside her normal sunny character.

"Rainy Night in Georgia", a hit for Brook Benton in 1970, comes from her new album, *Secret Combination*; so does her fine version of Baby Washington's 1963 tune "That's How Heartaches are Made", and the excellence of this pair prompted the thought that she is capable of tackling any item from the classic soul repertoire. Perhaps this might provide a cue for some future project.

The only danger comes, I think, in the lightweight nature of some of the newer songs which she chooses. These veer towards that brand of frothy Hollywood soft-soul in which glossy arrangements distract attention from clichéd melodies, lyrics and harmonic movements. Given sound advice in this area, her lasting eminence seems assured.

Richard Williams

Interview: Paul Eddington

A test of the big match temperament

An air of considerable tension, even by National standards, hangs over that theatre's new production of *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* which opens at the Lyttelton tomorrow. Its director Nancy Meckler, is both female and fringe-trained, an unusual — indeed unique — double for the Lyttelton, while its stars Joan Plowright, making her first appearance in the new building and her first return to the company since her husband departed as its director seven years ago, and Paul Eddington, who last played a major classical stage role eight years ago and then at the Bristol Old Vic. Add to that the news that the cast (which also includes David Schofield from *The Elephant Man* as Nick) were strangers to each other until rehearsals began, that the author, Edward Albee, has been hovering in a supervisory capacity over the first London revival of his major work in almost twenty years, and that the production has already closed the Theatre Royal Bath, and it may begin to seem a distinctly fraught proposition.

In which case it needs to be rapidly added that they were queuing for returns around the Bath theatre (which was anyway due for a two-year rebuilding programme) and that the word from there is one of distinct optimism. True, those queues may well have had as much to do with Mr Eddington's new-found fame as the ineffably innocent Jim Hacker in BBC Television's *Yes Minister* as with a residual theatrical respect for Mr Albee or even Miss Plowright; but it needs also to be recalled that Eddington was, after Patrick McGoohan, the first British actor to play Ibsen's *Brand* in living memory and that his stage origins were deep in classical repertory in the regions before *The Good Life* made him a cornerstone of the starriest situation-comedy quartet this country has known.

Eddington is currently (like his former *Good Life* wife Penelope Keith) a very hot stage property indeed, and there are remarkably few comedies currently playing in the West End which were not offered to him before their present incumbents. But his National Theatre debut can, he reckons, be traced back to one night at the Apollo where he was playing last year in a long-running though not especially distinguished comedy called *Middle-Age Spread*:

"Rather to my surprise Mike Rudman, who runs the Lyttelton and whom I'd worked for in *Donkey's Years* at the Globe, came backstage to see me. I think he was already looking for a George in *Virginia Woolf*, and if for instance Toby Belch can be said to be the thumbnail sketch for Falstaff then I think maybe the character I was playing then had something of George in him. Mind you I'd agreed to play it before I had any idea what was really involved. Can you imagine what it is like for an actor whose recent experience has been in half-hour comedies for television to reach a point in the play where you have been on stage and talking for the best part of two and a half hours and you're only at the beginning of Act III with an hour still to go? It's like a Wimbledon final in which you've lost the first two sets and realize there are three to go and you have to win them all. You need a match temperament."

The chances are however that Eddington has it; born in London 54 years ago, he came from a family of Quaker cobblers:

"Father escaped the family business, survived four years in the trenches and then became an addictive gambler; mother ran a sort of salon in Hampstead until the gambling used up all the money, whereupon she took to managing a series of very good restaurants. I was an only son, brought up at Quaker schools which were rather spartan. It never seemed to occur to any of our teachers that there was such a thing as university, so when I was 17 I decided to go into commercial art because I liked the idea of being an artist and the idea of making a lot of money and that seemed the only way to combine the two ambitions."

In the event, all it got him was a job as a window dresser at Lewis's in Birmingham:

"I've never admitted to that job before, but looking back on it I do think perhaps that window displays are the poor man's theatre, sets for those who can't afford to go to plays. They ought to get reviews and awards the way that stage designs do. But Lewis's was a very feudal establishment and I didn't care for it much, so I was already looking around for an escape when to my amazement I heard that a girl I knew had been to this co-educational Quaker school who had been accepted for RADA and was going to become an actress.

"That was a real Damascus-road revelation; it had never occurred to me that people like us could become actors, and the moment I heard I knew that three feet of concrete couldn't keep me out of the theatre. I joined the best local amateur group I could find, which wasn't difficult at the time because a lot of older men were away at the war, and after a while one of the very few heterosexuals in the company took me on one side and told me that at 17 I was old enough to join ENSA, so I went up to Drury Lane where they thrust a script of *George and Margaret* into my hand and told me to read George opposite a bearded man who would be Margaret. They seemed to like that, and I was told to report the following Monday to the Garrison Theatre, Colchester, as an assistant stage manager."

Eddington did well at Colchester ("for the first and last time in my professional career I did an audition which actually led to the job I was after") but was soon summarily dismissed. Being a good Quaker-educated boy he was also of course a conscientious objector, and Ensa being a quasi-military operation took the discovery badly. Eventually, however, towards the end of 1945, he got himself into the Birmingham Rep at a time when their resources were somewhat stretched by having also to service Stratford, and since then he has only once had a period of more than six weeks out of work.

"If my blood wasn't already frozen at the prospect of the first night this week I think I'd go into still deeper shock at the realization that becuse of the repertoire system, which is new to me, we often only play two nights a week and in August and September there are whole fortnights without a performance. So what I have to look forward to until December is an entire series of first nights in the same play."

During that time Eddington will also be taping a new ITV half-hour sitcom series with Nanette Newman, and then next year he goes back to the BBC for another batch of *Yes Minister*:

"Already, though, I have a strong sense of time running out, and it's a question of deciding the priorities. I know I'm never going to be a film star, since I've made only two wide-screen appearances and one of those was in the first-ever airline disaster movie when I had to say to Lana Morris as we crashed 'We should have gone by boat'. The critics reckoned they should have gone that way too."

"Already I have a strong sense of time running out, and it's a question of deciding the priorities"

Sheridan Morley

King of the Goths

William Burges and the High Victorian Dream
By J. Mordaunt Crook

(John Murray, £40)

Billy Burges is back. In Glamorgan, of course, he has *never been away*: Cardiff Castle, which he rebuilt and fabulously decorated for the third Marquess of Bute, is hardly a reticent or undetected sort of place, while the delectable Castell Coch proves that a chateau which could be set down at any point in Europe between the Loire and the Russian frontier may also sit with perfect harmony beside the Taff. (It also provides film and *television companies* with an instant *Schloss* less than three hours from Paddington, doing duty most recently as the mountain retreat of the exquisitely dim Major Neuheim in *Private Schultz*.

"Brilliant, play-acting Burges", *Kenneth Clark* called him as long ago as 1928, shortly before buying the artist's huge painted book-case for the Ashmolean Museum (who *loaned it to the V & A*), but despite the affection of enthusiasts like John Betjeman and Evelyn Waugh (a Burges washstand was the "massive freak" *that helped send the ordeal of* Gilbert Pinfold careering on its way), it was many years before young historians like Mark Girouard began to respond to William Burges (1827-1881) in the spirit and with the joy his original patrons and fellow-craftsmen had done, and even in 1966 the collector Charles Handley-Read bought the artist's own dressing-table in Kensington Church Street for *forty-five quid*. Twelve years after that a cabinet made by Burges and a pupil fetched £21,000 at Sotheby's Belgravia. So much for London fashion.

There is nothing *remotely* fashionable about J. Mordaunt Crook's heroic and richly illustrated study of the Burges phenomenon, but *William Burges and the High Victorian Dream* is clearly timed for the centenary of the artist's death and the retrospective exhibition opening at the National Museum of Wales on August 8 (London, November 16). If the gorgeousness and craftsmanship of the few Burges objects included in the seminal shows of Victorian design at the V and A in the *early Seventies* is characteristic, then the Burges Exhibition this *autumn* will throw a shaft of light across South Kensington like the opening of Aladdin's cave. "No one ever forgets Burges's work", wrote *The Architect* in 1881, and in so far as we have seen it, that is as true of star-canopied bedroom as of silver and malachite claret cup or Tennessee marble font.

For an artist so versatile and protean, whose work had never been systematically identified nor located by modern scholarship, something more flexible than conventional biography or criticism was required, and the resulting book is a hybrid, but a remarkable one which reflects its unorthodox subject empathetically. The first three long chapters explore the High Victorian dream of Gothic Revival as it spun through its final dreaming between, roughly, the Great Exhibition and the triumph of "Queen Anne" twenty years later; the *remaining four examine* Burges's own work, both projected and completed, as he ranged first Renaissance, then Gothic, styles, before exploring, with the multi-millionaire Bute, a polychrome celebration of nineteenth century benevolence and feudal duty. In the final chapter Burges builds his own house, *in which to enfold* the measured fantasies of a lifetime. It was barely finished when he died.

It is Professor Crook's argument, put simply, that Burges solved the Victorian search for a "modern" style by settling on Early French and the thirteenth century, and embellishing it with anything that took his fancy from Flanders, Nuremberg, *Mancus, Milan or Prague*, reaching out in wider and wider circles of travel and the imagination, to Spain, Norway, Turkey, Persia, Palestine and Japan. Every source is identified by Crook as it arises in Burges's work, and the text is *supported by literally thousands* of footnotes at the back, many of which further enrich the anecdotal and entertaining qualities of the book. Burges lived in a highly articulate and opinionative age, and Crook is a witty writer, but his *suggestion that Burges evolved thereby* the very style itself (what Lancaster or Betjeman might call Early Eclectic) is not one the layman will find easy to accept from this book alone.

William Burges and the High Victorian Dream is a double labour of love: for Burges, of course, and for *Charles Handley-Read*, who killed himself in 1971, and left a large cache of Burges material for Crook to assemble. The book is dedicated to his memory, and begins with a moving and very well written memoir of the dedicatee, his wife, and his obsession with Burges. The excellence of this, and of Crook's portrait of Lord Bute, makes one regret all the more that only the slimmest *biographical information* is offered on Burges himself.

More than 250 black and white photographs, however, many of rooms and buildings at the time of completion, offer an invaluable and unprecedented *record of his achievement*, particularly at Cork Cathedral and the great church in the park at Studley Royal, whilst Crook and his publisher fire off *the whole adventure* with a fanfare of spectacular colour plates in which cupolas leap upwards like exploding flowers, squirrels and monkeys sport above grand crimson bedsteads and a small blue dragon with pale purple wings and a scarlet eye screams out of a stained glass window under a sullen Welsh sky.

"Hollywood? Disneyland? Ludwig the Second? Well, yes, just occasionally — look at those silly white battlements over the fireplace, pure Grauman's Plantagenet — but Crook shows that the difference between Cardiff and Neuschwanstein is one of heart: neither Burges nor his patron (a Catholic convert) was a tormented voluptuary like Wagner or the King, and a lovely, almost Oriental humour redeems Burges of Wittelsbach earnestness throughout. Burges was a jolly man, full of Victorian "dodges" and, if his frogs, alligators and mice, have any relatives in their own age it is the irresistible, and even more expensive, creatures of Carl Faberge.

What sets him apart from fellow Goths at home is his intellectual apprehension of medieval art. His knowledge of thirteenth century architecture was precise and exhaustive, and only after establishing the original truth of a matter did he proceed to re-invent it, flesh it with volumes of stone, flood in *with colour, dream it again in* the soot and the fogs of industrial Britain. It may have been Burges who smoked the opium of which others painted and wrote, but he was the only architect among them and had to make buildings which came out of the dream and stood up. They did; they do; and the dream dreams on.

Michael Ratcliffe

A Gothic portent of the New Jerusalem: St Mary, Studley Royal, Yorkshire.

Slippery polymath

Buchanan
by I. D. McFarlane

(Duckworth, £45)

George Buchanan was the archetypal *lad o' pairts who* left an impoverished smallholding in Stirlingshire for Paris as a boy of fourteen in 1520. From there he made his way to one university after another: to St Andrews, Paris again, Bordeaux (where he taught Montaigne), and Coimbra. His growing reputation as one of the greatest classicists of his day meant that his services as poet and teacher were soon in demand at the courts of Scotland and France, and he ended up as tutor to James VI. The quatercentenary of his death falls next year.

Buchanan's life and writings reflect the crises of sixteenth-century Europe. Influenced early and indelibly by Erasmus, he was of a generation for whom the older humanist's *precarious* middle way was no longer viable. The Portuguese Inquisition tried him for heresy in 1550, but he was let off lightly after a public recantation. Seventeen years later, however, he became Moderator of the General Assembly of the *reformed Scottish Kirk. His De Iure Regni* contributes to the contemporary debate on the relation between crown and people. Its arguments in favour of *tyrannicide were, not surprisingly*, to be firmly rejected by his erstwhile pupil James VI. Nevertheless as chief propagandist for the faction which forced Mary Queen of Scots to abdicate, Buchanan's interest in the subject was clearly more than *theoretical. He also wrote* a scientific poem, the *Sphaera*, which, acknowledged the recent astronomical findings of Tycho Brahe, and was used as a university text book until its anti-Copernicanism brought about its inevitable eclipse. He knew almost everyone.

Significant though the pattern of Buchanan's life may be, it is hard to like him, or even to guess at the personality behind the curiously shuttered face depicted in the portraits. An acquaintance described him late in life as having become "sleperie and cairles", a man who "folowed in many thingis the vulgar opinion." Professor McFarlane's account of him generally accords with this view. He is presented as a man of prodigious skills who lacked an overriding vision, something of drifter moving about Europe in response to the imperatives of the moment. Although not in orders, he never married, and this is perhaps another aspect of his lack of fixity. His mother died early and all his close friends were men. The cycle of Latin love poems he wrote in the 1550's are brilliant exercises in a fashionable mode, and nothing more. By the end of his life he had become a bad-tempered misogynist.

His misogyny accounts in part for his notoriously biased treatment of Mary Queen of Scots. Even here Professor McFarlane argues that Buchanan was, characteristically, not an initiator, and that he should be seen as a blinkered and gullible academic rather than an unscrupulous politician. His sense of fact was always poor: panicking before the Inquisition he produced a trumped-up story about a pardon; he was always casual about dates.

Professor McFarlane brings to the study of Buchanan a knowledge of the French Renaissance and of neo-Latin literature unrivalled by any previous commentator, and this adds a whole new dimension to our understanding of the writings and their contexts. It is a long, detailed, rewarding (and expensive) book which does not always make easy reading, as it intricately unravels the contacts and sources and journeys of this peripatetic polymath. In the end it is, perhaps necessarily, centreless; the books have to substitute for the man. The slippery Buchanan himself has slipped out the net of Professor McFarlane's immensely patient learning.

Felicity Riddy

Fiction

Aztec
By Gary Jennings

(Macdonald, £7.95)

Quetzalcoatl, one of the Aztec deities, *committed a sin so* awful that he built a raft of feathers and paddled away. He vowed, though, to return again, and when stout Cortes and his *men appeared they were taken* for emissaries of this self-exiled god. The convert-seeking Conquistadors in their turn understood him *to be none other than the Evangelist, Saint Thomas*,

In rubbing the myths of each *race to their common bones*, Gary Jennings has produced in *Aztec* a monumental novel about the Indian Empire and Spanish arrival, seen through the eye of *Dark Cloud*, Montecuzoma's ambassador. A sub-tropical Marius, his rise from a quarrier's son to scribe, courtier, warrior, and merchant has the *heightened colours of the topaz* through which, because of his short-sightedness, he views the world. True, there are certain passages of his narrative that *would sicken Sodom as well as* the Spanish Inquisitor who reports it back to Charles V; but if the fleshy descriptions of human sacrifice and sexual exploits are not *for* the squeamish, neither are they gratuitously sensationalist. In getting under the skin of a character and his toppling *civilisation, Gary Jennings has* done an enormous amount of research. It is this more than *anything which clutters up the* story in the second half and makes Dark Cloud's ability to remember everything an often overbearing talent.

The old gods make another return in **Laxdale Hall**, by Eric Linklater (Macdonald, Edinburgh, £6.95), first published 30 years ago. In the West Highlands, the remote community of Laxdale has, like the Aztecs, evolved a social system which satisfies its needs. All it wants is a new road and a longer pier. *When the outside world intrudes in the form of Glaswegian poachers* and Pettigrew, a one-legged socialist M.P., there is an earlier re-enactment of Euripedes' *Bacchae* than the parish intended. Unconsciously, *the characters play* their roles out long before the play's scheduled performance. In asking them to abandon Laxdale's world of medieval hardship for the industrial complex of Drumliedubbs, Pettigrew becomes a kind of Pentheus. And just as the Theban women revolted against this destructive *reformer* because he robbed them of the emotional satisfaction of worship, so do Laxdale's old widows rebel.

Laxdale Hall is a glorious and *deftly handled romp through* the Scotland which remained the controlling focus of Eric Linklater's own life. He is never better than when describing its *landscapes, and if the outside* characters are little more than amusing caricatures, it is enough that he can make us sniff the power of earth and air and the *simple* rule of the seasons.

As the editor of *Books and Bookmen, it is inevitable that* Sally Emerson falls almost as much a victim to the literary world of Shelly and Aphra Behn as her heroine, Jennifer, *Second Sight*, (Robin Clark, £2.95) now published in paperback, is nevertheless a very fine first novel about an adolescent's reluctant entry into adulthood. *Rather than be treated as an* insubstantial trick of the light, Jennifer retreats into an imaginary world in which she plays the star part and is never shy. *Her psychic powers and* obsession with the past allow her to recreate Shelley as a safe fantasy figure of all she finds attractive in men. Her mother, *Sarah, on the other hand, seeks* excitement and pleasure in this world. What makes Sarah's life worthwhile are superficial and dramatic gropes in the dark *with goblinesque solicitors* and her latest lover, Paul.

As Jennifer forces Paul into Shelley's mould, her definitions change and she discovers what *Shelley meant by the earthly* grossness of love between the sexes. The young architect with a labourer's sniff is only similar to Shelley until he attempts *what the poet really might have* done, and tries to seduce her.

In filling with meaning the "you'll feel different when you're older" cliches meted out *to children*, Sally Emerson's economy of phrase sometimes borders on the anorexic. It also makes everything too black and white; she can afford to put a *touch* more purple in her passages.

Nicholas Shakespeare

If on a Winter's Night a Traveller
By Italo Calvino

Translated by William Weaver
(Secker & Warburg, £6.95)

This latest, exuberant novel by Italo Calvino begins like one of the tales that Tolstoy and the Victorians set beneath the vaulted roofs of railway stations, among engine puffs and piston *breathers*, clouds of steam and whistles.

But the place Calvino leads us to is not the *railway* station of Anna Karenina or Sherlock Holmes, where the novel celebrated its vigorous maturity. Here, under the *perforated spearhead* hands of a clock that never ticks backwards through the graveyard of time, a traveller wanders who has lost all rational connexion *with the world. So has the* novel's hero, an obsessive Reader whose preconceptions on the nature of fiction are thwarted at every flick of the *page by the* fictions of nature — or rather history.

Curious things occur. By a duplication of printer's sheets, *the first section* of "the new Calvino" has got mixed up at the binder's with that of a Polish novel, *Outside the town of Malbork*. But on the realization that it *is this* novel that he is now eager to finish, the Reader declines the bookseller's offer of a sound Calvino, and hurries home with his fresh volume — *pages uncut. Soon*, though, he becomes aware that this is not the book he had begun the day before. It is, nevertheless, a book, not by a *Polish author, but...*

Who is this writer, changing style as easily as we change our clothes when *biting* northern winds or the steamy breath of *summer torment* us? For Calvino, "the squirrel of the pen", as Cesare Pavese once affectionately defined him, a novel has become a symbol, an *empty* space inhabited by paper shadows. The exquisite, fading ghosts of modern story-telling that roam within its covers evoke the meandering quality of communication, tell us that our relationship with social, economic, political and ethical reality *is* not direct, but *endlessly mediated*.

How may our novelist overcome his chilling sense of unreality? From that same wasteland his beloved Ariosto once happily extracted *worlds* of heroes and buffoons, dwarfs and ogres, magic castles and forests wider than the sea. But Calvino is now embarked upon a *flanking movement that ambushes* the dream. Like "a hand, a severed hand that grasps a pen and writes", he purposely playacts and falsifies, parading *before our wounded* eyes the *summa fictionis* of our globe: ten openings, ten types of narrative technique, ten loving literary examples of *coitus interruptus*.

At the end of this stylish flight back and forth across the dizzy frontiers of chaos, who can say whether the severed hand still shakes with pity for a time like ours — when the mere act of writing has found in itself its own ideal?

Giuliano Dego

Crime

The Hand of Death
By Margaret Yorke

(Hutchinson, £6.50)

Margaret Yorke *is one of* the benefits of the Permissive *Society. Here she is plainly a* middle-of-the-road writer, one telling her stories in a simply orthodox way, *explaining* who everyone is, what thay do, what they look like, what they have for dinner, *sometimes* indeed seeming to dot each i with too scrupulous care *to get the mark* just above the letter: and here *is* a book about rape.

More even, it is in part an account of how a nice man like you or your brother can get to be a hooded rapist. It is in part, too, the stories of his victims in a rural community *with its* comfortable middle-class life and of the police investigation and the difficulties it faces. And Miss Yorke does not balk at *details when it comes* to the crunch, though she never gets within a mile of the sensational. But she does, soberly, tell us pretty well how it happens. Occasionally, a female writer daringly putting herself into the male mind at its most male, I think her psychology *is not* a hundred per cent convincing. Yet far and away enough of it is for the book to say what it has to.

Yet the book remains all along the sort of crime story about *nice* people that nice people enjoy reading. It is, if you like, rape with a digestive biscuit in the saucer. And, as such, it will be all the more effective in *helping* people to understand how what seems *unthinkably* bestial can come about. A modest novel, it will not send a shock wave through society. But *it* will start little trickles of understanding that over *the* years will penetrate through the layers. And that's a good thing.

A Sort of Samurai, by James Melville (Secker & Warburg, £6.95). Third case for Superintendent Otani, Japanese Maigret: murder midst earthquake. Facts about that different society fascinate, but more brash, occidental story-tug please.

Murder Mystery, by Gene Thompson (Gollancz, £5.95). Title tells all, except setting (*California* beaches, art-world) and hero (Classical Greek aloud to himself, 60-year-old, wry: splendid).

Gone to Her Death, by Pierre Audemars (Hale, £5.95). Silver cup to salute the 25th case of M Pinaud, ultra-French detective, now retired but finding, guess what, corpse in back-yard.

Surrender Value, by John Buxton Hilton (Collins, £6.25). Superintendent Kenworthy has retired, but is asked to trace walk-out schoolmaster. As ever, he prowls interesting territory; *sadly*, here half-buried under laborious prose.

Death in a High Latitude, by J. K. L. Anderson (Gollancz, £5.95). *Colonel Blair*, hero of a dozen adventures, ends this one with a knighthood. A solid, sea-slapped tale beginning with a missing map.

H. R. F. Keating

Dictatorship over the proletariat

The Soviet Worker

Illusions and Realities
***Edited by Leonard Schapiro and* J. Godson**
(Macmillan, £15)

After the frustration of 1956 and 1968, the recent dramatic events in Poland have given us a new and elegant model of ultimate crisis in the East: it seems so tempting to predict the fall of the Communist Empire, this indomitable 'Red Rider, caused by the bucking of its hobby-horse, the proletariat. "Is this Polish disease going to be catching?" — millions of people in the West ask themselves, as well as the men in Warsaw and Moscow, in the White House and the Kremlin. There is nobody who can answer the question with certainty.

Indeed, the *chronic shortage* of food and consumer goods, the lack of rights, the phoney, state-controlled trade-unions, incredible corruption and miserable standards *of living* are as typical of life in Poland as in any other Communist country. It is much worse in the Soviet Union, where for example there is only 57kg of meat per caput a year. The Poles enjoy the luxury of 85kg. Furthermore, the Soviet population has had to endure this paradise nearly twice as long as the Poles: it is sufficient to compare the list of demands by Gdansk shipyard workers with that of Kronstadt "mutineers" in 1921 to discover *the striking similarity*. And yet, the sporadic industrial unrest in the USSR, or the latest attempts to *create* independent trade-unions (like that by a coalminer *Klebanov in 1977*); *could hardly* be compared with the spectacular emergence of Solidarity last year.

In view of this baffling *problem, perhaps* the *only* people to give us some clue to the future are the scholars, the experts on Soviet society. The book offered to us is a collection of essays on different aspects of socio-economic life in the USSR including such special topics as wages and incomes policies, planning in relation to the worker, the role of the trade unions in Soviet society, welfare and social security, carefully scrutinized by the best experts in their respective fields. Most of them present the problem in the historical perspective and show quite clearly the dominance of ideological dogma over economic considerations. The authors supply us with brilliant theoretical analysis of the process which led inevitably from the "dictatorship of the proletariat" to the dictatorship over proletariat. It may come as a surprise to many readers that the most "modern" fashionable ideas which many people in the west believe and try to introduce as a panacea, were in fact tried and rejected as disastrous some 40 to 50 years ago. *Unfortunately*, those who introduce these ever-green illusions do not usually survive to witness the realities.

The general picture of Soviet society today emerging from the book is that of amazing inequality, putrefaction, and cynicism, with the only dynamic part of the economy being *underground*, that is, "capitalist", thanks to which the system still survives. The most vivid account of its importance in the Soviet economy is given in the book by Fyodor Turovsky, former Chairman of the legal committee of the Moscow Construction Workers' Union and complemented by *Max Ralis in his social survey* of more than 5,000 Soviet citizens travelling abroad. Sufficient to mention, that the collective-farm workers (*kolkhozniks*) *produce on their* private patches of land (which in total constitute about 3 per cent of arable land in the country) more than 35 per cent (officially), perhaps even 50 per cent of the agricultural goods. Apparently, it is impossible to separate the "black" economy from the socialist one, let alone to destroy it. It comes as no *surprise* that the party apparatus and such prominent leaders as a member of the ruling Politburo Grishin (possible heir of Brezhnev) are deeply involved in illegal dealings. The only difference between him and a worker stealing from his factory is that the former will not be imprisoned for it.

This mixture of legal and illegal, official and unofficial in the Soviet economy renders official statistics unreliable and makes theoretical interpretations difficult. An example of it is a concept of "backward slope" introduced by Professor Wiles into his otherwise brilliant analysis of the Soviet wage and income policies. The increase of earning per hour cannot in Soviet conditions reduce the number of working hours, since the working day as well as the daily norm of production (together with the payment) are fixed from above. On the other hand, the *illegally* achieved "inequality" always was a powerful incentive to fulfil the plan. For instance, the usual practice is to slow down *production* in order at the end of a year to extort an overtime payment from the management responsible for the plan. In any case the growth rate of productivity *is fixed by Gosplan* as well.

Alas, so far nobody has managed to put into plausible *theory* the jungle of the Soviet *economy, including even* its creators. The most important feature of the book is the factual information it provides us with.

Vladimir Bukovsky

Home of the Muse

Sextus Propertius was one of Rome's greatest love poets. In a short career of 15 years (31-16BC) he scandalized Augustan Rome and won a lasting literary reputation with his four books of elegies. In this century these attracted the attention of Ezra Pound, whose "Homage to Sextus Propertius" adapted them to modern taste, and made them also one of the masterpieces of twentieth-century literature.

Now news comes from Propertius' Italian birthplace, Assisi — a town more famous today as the birthplace of St Francis — of the discovery of the Roman poet's house. An Augustan building, first excavated 25 years ago beneath the church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Assisi, has recently been identified by Professor Margherita Guarducci, doyenne of Italian epigraphy, as the actual house owned by and lived in by Propertius. This would make it unique, since no other *house* belonging to an ancient Greek or Roman poet has survived. It contains wall-paintings of learned Greek mythological scenes (Marsyas, Iamus, *Polyphemus* and Galatea, Tereus etc.), some of which turn up also in the elegies of Propertius; and near the paintings, Greek verses *describing them have been* inscribed. The quality of these verses is excellent, and Professor Guarducci concludes that they were inscribed, and some of them probably *composed*, by Propertius and his friends. Thus the archaeologist's spade has unexpectedly revealed in the most vivid way possible the *cultured and learned milieu* in which Propertius worked.

Such a discovery, equivalent in our terms to finding the house of Chaucer, might have been expected to create a sensation in Italy, followed by immediate *plans* for full publication of the archaeological evidence, for the careful preservation of the paintings and inscriptions, for their display to the public, and for a speedy unearthing of the *remainder* of the site, where more paintings and inscriptions probably await recovery. But *Italy is a land full* of antiquities, with many competing claims on resources, and so far the house of Propertius has been grossly neglected. The archaeologist who excavated it has *still* not published his findings, and the authorities seem unable to persuade him to do so. Meanwhile, the paintings and inscriptions are rotting away rapidly in humid conditions, with no attempt being made to preserve them. At present access to the site is impossible, both specialists and the general public being absolutely barred, and there are no plans for further excavations.

Not unexpectedly, there have been protests about this state of affairs. Professor Salvatore Vivona, President of the Accademia *Properziana*, the *local* learned body dating from the Renaissance, which takes its name from Propertius, has exhausted every effort both at local and at national level. Now the Accademia has been reduced to appealing to its international body of Fellows to try to rouse public opinion *abroad. The local authorities at* Assisi have also protested, but so far without success.

The key to the problem lies with the Italian Ministry of Culture and whether it is really willing to stand by and watch the *disappearance* of a unique national monument. In later antiquity the house of Propertius was a centre of cultural pilgrimage, and a Latin inscription of 367 *A.D.* touchingly refers to it as *domus Musae* (the home of the Muse). The house of Propertius could become this again, but only if action is taken quickly.

Francis Cairns

Proceed with caution

Russia Perceived

A Trans-Siberian Journey
By Elizabeth Pond

(Gollancz, £9.95)

Methodists have an expression, used a lot in our North Country. When you wish them "Good Day and how are you?" they may reply: "*Toiling on, toiling on.*"

In Soviet Russia the citizen vernacular apparently uses the phrase "everything's normal" in *reply to questions like how do you see the future? How is the child at school? How are the cosmonauts doing in space? Are you out of your depression, feeling better now? Or how do you find this book?* Everything's normal. A worthy book. A very interesting book. Certainly a useful book: one that both students and the general reader must profit by, and is easy and fascinating to read though I don't *suppose it'll* stand a cat in hell's chance of ever getting on to a public library shelf in the U.S.S.R. Poland?

This is Elizabeth Pond's first book and the train links together several of her previously written articles about the "current situation" in Russia. Ms Pond is a foreign correspondent, North American and suburbanly born. Seen service in Prague (1968), Saigon, Tokyo and Moscow. All with the *Christian Science Monitor*, a newspaper I am as intrigued about, (almost), as, the Trans Siberian Express which I've read about before. The famed train makes the only boring chapter in Paul Theroux's *Great Railway Bazaar*, unmentioned by *Ms Pond (as is* the C. S. Monitor) — in the 10-page index he would come between "Thaw (after Stalin)" and "Third World".

This *is not a travel book of* eccentric insights, or long in the tooth gossipy tidbits *à la* James Cameron. Ms Pond is a thoroughly modern professional *person. The train leaves Moscow* and we are introduced to the difficulty of any foreigner making friendship with Soviet citizens. I thought, unkindly — *so, try picking up conversation* if you're English-speaking on French Railways, or making sense in Pakistan — but Ms Pond is not to be diverted.

Tuesday, a little description (not much to describe) is followed by an essay on The Intelligensia. Her appraisal of the future outlook for liberalization is decidedly pessimistic. And so we arrive at Sverdlovsk Station (formerly Katerinburg). Omsk and the next day (Wednesday) talk of shoddy goods (what is better — here or there?) leads to an essay on the economy.

Thursday the Nationalities of the U.S.S.R., including Armenia and the state of Soviet Islam (very good). Friday the essay is Russia and The World. Saturday the leadership. Excellent. Erudite. Balanced. Each essay is information packed and *thought* provoking and draws on her experience as a correspondent and major background reading: Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Shukshin's movie *Snowball Berry Red* and the whole compartment share these. CIA reports and Radio Liberty research she presumably kept to herself, or collated later in the safety of The West.

Did she use a notebook? A Polaroid camera? — no. From her *ladies* only compartment she looks out of the window and seeing the new road that runs north, across the permafrost to Magadan, thinks of the forced labour gold mines, Ginzberg and Solzhenitsyn: the recent dissident report of a Seventh Day Adventist leader dying in a strict regime camp — up there. Though Russian speaking, she doesn't share these thoughts with her Siberian travelling companions. Why not? She tells us they'd be hurt and confused. *I believe her, but she makes this* marathon journey as her farewell at the end of a two year assignment. What had she to lose? Her fellow travellers are *the wife of a Red Army officer*, Granny and a teenage Young Pioneer. She does try with them — reciting the mordant Robert Frost verse.

Some say the world will end in fire
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favour fire.
But if I had to perish twice
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice."

The idea does not get across.

The train is coming to a station where the signs are in both Cyrillic and Yiddish: to the Birobidzhan Jewish Republic that Stalin established in 1928 *when* we British had doubts about giving Jews a homeland in Palestine. Her compartment mates invite her to a game of cards. She declines, saying she has a novel to read — it's an Anthony Powell. On the Trans-Siberian. It is the eighth day by now.

She is neither mad, nor naive, *nor brave enough to be a great* traveller and the two are different as chalk from cheese. Ms Pond is chalk. Impressive chalk. The best smell of Ordinary Russia and its frustration for us remains (for me) with the unhinging of Martha Gellhorn in *Travels with Myself and Another*, and no reference (to that) here. It would come between "generations of leaders" and Gamsakhurdia in this index. Actually Comrade G., a Georgian nationalist (circa 1970) was very interesting. I'm glad she told us about him.

Ray Gosling

Race and the mischief-makers

Ronald Butt suggests a new line of inquiry for Lord Scarman

The Scarman inquiry will have its work cut out if, as it now intends, it covers not only the riots at Brixton but the violence at Southall, Toxteth (which seems to be in a somewhat different category from the rest) and Manchester. For logic dictates that it should also look at Wood Green and any other location as yet unknown where young blacks, instructed that they are discriminated against, oppressed and denied work by a racialist society, and are misused and persecuted by the police, stage future disturbances.

It may not be easy for the inquiry to keep up with the events that this summer's fashion may determine, but it is likely to be even harder for Lord Scarman to break through the stereotyped modes of thought which now govern public discussion of these matters.

In particular, he will not find it easy to give a cool appraisal to the assumption that, although the immediate culprits in these riots have, for the most part, been black, it is really white society (by which is meant the English majority), that is to blame.

This assumption, which is itself essentially racialist, is fostered not only by too many spokesmen for the minorities but, worse still, by many of those who are involved in what are euphemistically called *race relations*.

Thus at Bristol in the spring of last year, the riots were too often excused on the grounds that they were the consequence of maladroit insistence by the police on standing firm by the letter of the law (over drugs, for instance) and failing to take account of the culture patterns of ethnic minorities which, it *somehow* seemed to be supposed, should condition the application of the law.

It was repeatedly argued that, in the interests of race relations, charges should *not* be brought, or that they should be dropped; *in other words*, that the law of the realm should be *subservient to the supposed* interest of a new *minority. Now*, after Brixton, the persistent cry is that the cause was white racialism and unemployment.

A number of television programmes have also persistently revealed an inbuilt assumption that white society is guilty, acting as a platform for extremist spokesmen for the so-called ethnic communities. In a BBC television programme called *Heart of the Matter* on May 17, presented by Mr Peter France, the Deptford fire was discussed in precisely these terms.

Mr France set the tone in almost his opening words. "The tragedy . . . was widely felt to be a black tragedy. It was a black party, black children had died; and so, although there may have been a compassion generated in the wider white community for a few days when the news first broke, it was a distanced compassion and it was soon forgotten. . . ."

Are these not loaded words? Do we not all find, since life must go on, that after the first shock of compassion when we read of a public tragedy, we cannot go on feeling dominated by it? Would it not have been the same if the young people were white? In the programme, indignation was expressed that Mrs Thatcher had sent a telegram to the Irish Prime Minister when 40 Irish children died in a fire, and did not do so to Deptford; but was not this simply a matter of numbers? It may be illogical that heads of government send telegrams according to the numerical size of a tragedy, but that for practical reasons is what they have to do, which is why they send telegrams on earthquakes and air disasters. Nobody pointed this out.

In the same programme, Mr Darcus Howe, of the so-called Massacre Action Committee, after declaring that it would have been very different if they had been "13 kids from Eton and Harrow", said the black community had been living in a state of apprehension for the past five years expecting a disaster, "and so", he said, on first hearing of the fire, "we were absolutely sure . . . that it was a West Indian party and that it was another example of the attacks we had undergone in the past five years".

Mr France did no more than comment mildly that it was "somewhat odd" to prejudge the matter in this way, but to Mr Howe it was not prejudice but rather that the blacks had come with a point of view "which could have been altered if official society had provided us with evidence to the contrary". In other words, white society is guilty unless it can prove itself innocent.

An even more amazing programme, *Where It Matters*, was staged at Bradford by Yorkshire Television and broadcast nationally on June 9. The audience was overwhelmingly militant-black; there was a near riot beforehand and the programme had to be severely edited. A Government minister, Lord Belstead, was present and an MP, Mr Nicholas Winterton.

Rational discussion was impossible. According to Mr Winterton, "the audience had been rigged by the unsupervised circulation of tickets so that the overwhelming impression was an audience of intemperate views".

When one mild Asian present suggested that community relations would be better if people were left alone and that the militants were stirring up trouble, two members of the audience advanced threateningly on him. A "race relations" spokesman with an American accent raved on about racialism. But the most significant element was the assumptions of Mr Desmond Wilcox, the chairman.

Referring to the Nationality Bill, Mr Wilcox asked, "Doesn't this Bill redefine black people living here as second class citizens?" Since the Bill is not concerned with people living here that is clearly *not* what it does, whatever other criticisms may be levelled against it. On another occasion he asked: "'Why should *the* majority of people in this hall be seen as a threat to the British way of life?"

Finally (though if space allowed I could fill the page) the very first question that naturally occurred to an ITV newsman the other day after a proposal by the British Medical Association to limit the number of doctors coming to Britain was: wasn't that racialist? The answering doctor, who happened to be Indian, answered that it applied as much to a white doctor from Australia as a brown doctor from India or a black doctor from Nigeria.

The Scarman inquiry should surely look not only at the economic background of the riots and the behaviour of the police, but at what part is played in all this by the wide range of race relations bodies, ranging from the most reputable, who nevertheless constantly harp on the disadvantage of the immigrants, relating it to colour-discrimination rather than to the natural difficulties that immigrants anywhere always inevitably face, to much less reputable local bodies which fuel discontent instead of calming it.

It should above all look at those organizations which, sometimes with the support of educational bodies, peddle, even in the classroom, black hatred for white society. They should call for documents and papers and look at the broadsheets. There are plenty available.

In the long run, the greatest danger for race relations is not from the neo-Nazis and skinheads but from the prospect that the vast majority of ordinary decent people will become utterly resentful of being stigmatized as a "racialist white society".

They have to live with a problem not of their making as a result of which vast areas of their cities have been changed beyond recognition. They are constantly reminded that the newcomers were invited here, which was true of the first hundreds of thousands, but they also remember that when the numbers became so large as to make some restrictions sensible to avoid the very trouble we now have, every effort to do so was bitterly fought in and out of Parliament as "racialist".

This fight was conducted by passionate and highly skilled pressure groups conditioning media reactions, and they have done their work well. We now live with the consequences, and of course the newer communities, inevitably tending to be disadvantaged by fewer qualifications, suffer most from unemployment.

Nobody would dispute that unemployment is a tragedy for young blacks as it is for whites, though it would be foolish for the Government to panic into reversing policies which if they can cure inflation will benefit all.

But most important is that we should cease to put into the "dock" the great majority of British people who did not want this problem to arise, whose wishes were ignored, and who have accepted with a very good grace changes which on any reckoning have been a major challenge in many areas of the country to their own sense of identity.

They are now stigmatized as a "racialist society", whose words and books are scrutinized for hidden meanings while the violence of the few is excused as the "inevitable" consequence of social conditions, as though human beings had no choice in these matters and almost as though a black (or a white?) unemployed youth who turns violent is hardly to be blamed. The danger is, of course, that white society will be fundamentally alienated—and everyone can think out the consequences of that for himself.

I hope that Lord Scarman will investigate the mischief-makers and even the attitudes of the "do-gooders", of whom Mrs Stella Best, a West Indian mother, spoke so sensibly in *The Times* recently. After all, she can hardly be accused of being a racialist.



The tranquillity of Iona, one of the islands owned by the National Trust of Scotland.

The saving of Scotland

Today the Queen will open a special exhibition at the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, to mark the 50th anniversary of the National Trust for Scotland. Her visit will focus attention upon a remarkable body which regrettably even *The Times* has on occasion confused with its English counterpart, and whose achievements have received less than due recogition outside Scotland itself.

Since its foundation in the depths of the Depression, the Trust has acquired "in perpetuity" an astonishing variety of properties. They range from huge tracts of wilderness to tiny cottages and include the mountains of Glencoe and Kintail; the islands of St Kilda, Iona, Fair Isle and Canna; the battlefields of Culloden and Bannockburn; the largest urban park in Britain, and arguably its loveliest castle and finest Georgian terrace.

Its existence as a separate body is largely attributable to English neglect. Although the National Trust in London was founded in 1895, with implicit powers to acquire properties anywhere in the British Isles, it ignored everything north of the border. To be fair, the threat to the countryside and to historic buildings from population growth and urban sprawl was far greater in England. Outside the central lowlands, the wild spaces of Scotland were thought to be secure.

But whether or not the countryside was safe from development, ancient buildings were very definitely at risk from neglect and decay. It was left to the then Marquess of Bute to compile lists of those which he thought should be preserved and, where necessary, restored, and to awaken the concern of his fellow countrymen.

The Trust's initial capital was £1,500, almost half of which was spent on its first purchase, the Palace of Culross, one of the ancient Royal Burghs of Fife which was then in acute decline. It now owns a large part of the town, which it can claim not merely to have renovated physically but revived economically.

At the opposite end of the scale was the purchase of the spectacular and romantic peaks and valleys of Glencoe. The initiative came from Percy Unna, president of the Scottish Mountaineering Club and later commemorated as "the man who bought mountains". Its Its significance was compounded by the fact that so much of Scotland was, and still is, divided into huge privately owned estates, from many of which the public was rigorously excluded. Another notable landmark was the conservation agreement made to protect the 1,100 acres of Pollok in Glasgow, an invaluable oasis in the urban wilderness of Clydeside.

After the war the Trust's attention, like that of its English counterpart, was increasingly drawn to the plight of country houses whose owners could no longer afford to maintain them. Its boldest venture was the acceptance of the glorious castle of Culzean, Robert Adam's masterpiece on the cliffs of Ayrshire. Not one penny was available in endowment.

"It was the most foolhardy thing we could have done," says Mr Jamie Stormonth Darling, the present director. "But in popular terms it has proved our single greatest success."

It was not only large buildings which occupied the Trust's attention. There was also the problem of the "little houses", often whole streets of terraces and cottages which were decaying and frequently abandoned. With some qualms at the thought of being accused of property speculation, it began buying, restoring and reselling houses to those who were prepared not alter or deface them. With a revolving fund of £100,000, it reckons to have put some £2,500,000 worth of property on the market, and the scheme won a European Architectural Heritage Year award.

The remote Atlantic island of St Kilda, controversially evacuated in 1930 and now the site of a missile tracking station would have been "murdered" by the Ministry of Defence, had it not been for the Trust's protection, Mr Stormonth Darling claims.

He and his colleagues are reluctant to draw comparisons with the English Trust, modestly pointing out that it is only a tenth of the size in terms of membership and the value of its possessions. But perhaps because it is smaller and more centralized, it seems in some ways to be more dynamic.

"I am constantly thrilled by the way we work," Mr Stormonth Darling says. "We have no rules. We just have to keep our heads and our independence. Every year we say we must consolidate, but we never have."

John Young
Planning Reporter

I think clothing coupons were the most FUN I ever had...
Calman

Oh for a really good shortage

Even a professional pessimist finds it difficult to enjoy these troubled times. In fact, the only glimmer of hope recently was the picture I saw of housewives actually queing up to loot a shop in Liverpool.

It made me realize that even when the country is going to the dogs the English insist on taking their pleasures seriously. It proves what I have long suspected: this country likes having a hard time.

I tell you, my friends . . . what this country needs is . . . more austerity. Drastic measures are called for if we are to avoid total chaos. My theory is that the English enjoy nothing so much as a bit of shortage and hardship. Give them half a loaf and two hours to queue for it and they will kiss your feet with gratitude. Remember the last war and the innocent pleasure it brought to many people?

Shop assistants could sigh and say: "No, we don't have that. Sorry—we can't get that any more. No—we can't wrap that. There's a war on . . .". And a deep smile would creep over their faces as they turned away to knit their balaclava helmets.

Remember the three-day week? We could all go to bed early without feeling that we were missing some wonderful party somewhere. We could share our hot water with our loved ones and not appear stingy. We could indulge our national penchant for masochism—and feel terribly useful and patriotic at the same time.

A memory of fish paste

Who wants to lie back in 10ft of hot water? Not us. Who wants to eat as much as we like? Not us. All that affluence that foreigners enjoy does not really suit the English soul. We like a hotel that closed half an hour before we arrived. We like a sandwich that has nothing in it but a memory of cucumber and fish paste. Do you know of any other civilized country on earth that produces (and actually *eats*) fish paste? Well, then: that proves my point. Fish paste is not a food—it is a digestive stigma.

What I propose is quite simple. Instead of Mrs Thatcher trying to improve our lot (and, poor soul, she tries) she should make it grimmer for us all. Bring back rationing. Let us have only two ounces of sweets a week. And one egg. Bliss—no choices about what to have for lunch. Bring back snoek and spam. You go to a restaurant and there is only one course: toad in the hole—preferably made with powdered egg.

And a decent dollop of queue to go with it. Remember the fun you had queueing for coupons during the war?

Bring back that treasured word—*sorry*. As in, Sorry—no candles. Sorry—sold out. Sorry—no brown paper. Ration petrol so that only doctors and civil servants can use their cars. That's the way to put this country back on its feet again.

Mel Calman



Italy's absent friend

A vital fact apt to be overlooked in the effects of the Pope's long convalesence is that he is Italy's Primate. He is Bishop of Rome, of course, but he also has this specifically national function, and it was put *brutally to the test* in the country's referendum on abortion a matter of days after the shooting in St Peter's Square.

The Catholic church in Italy is having to race his absence at a time when Catholic influence in the nation's affairs is less certain than at any time since the war. The referendum was a severe defeat. Some 67 per cent in the country as a whole voted in favour of retaining the law permitting abortion, despite a strong campaign by the church, publicly and personally supported by the Pope.

Last week the Christian Demoncrats were forced to support the first prime minister not to be one of them since the republic was established. Senator Giovanni Spadolini prides himself on being, among other things, very lay.

History's first Polish Pope could not have been expected to give Italian Christian Democrats a hand in a moment of political stress; any more than he could do much that was positive to offset the shock of the referendum.

Pope John Paul II is nevertheless a born leader and the first Pope for generations with a long pastoral experience. To be Primate means something particularly significance to him because of the great weight attache to the office in his country.

Had he not been elected Pope he would now be Poland's Primate; instead he is Italy's, and the fact could have dramatic results for both national hierarchies—the one he left and the one he now officially leads.

The Italian primacy is the sixth of his titles (Bishop of Rome was the first). He showed clearly enough before the attempt on his life that it was the role he handled with least assurance. Characteristically, his message to the Italian bishops was to show more courage and make their voices heard. This was difficult advice to follow—in some ways impossible without drastic changes.

There are still 300 bishops, despite cuts and the amalgamation of some smaller dioceses, and this is far too many to expect a unified voice. On the abortion issue a group of bishops was against calling a referendum at all.

The argument of this minority was that the church should not encourage a vote on a basic principle, and that it had no business at all calling for a vote on a piece of national legislation. This view was shared by the chairman of the national conference of bishops, Cardinal Ballestrero, the Archbishop of Turin.

He is not, however, the type to impose himself strongly on his fellow bishops. He is a Carmelite, used to an ascetic life rather than laying down lines of policy, and he has the drawback of possessing a wry sense of humour which confuses and even annoys some on the bench.

The chairman of the conference, like the secretary, is a papal appointee. Because of the papal primacy, Italy's bishops cannot choose their own representatives, though it is known that the Pope tried to give them the chairman they preferred. This dependence on the papacy means that the Italian bishops are much more diffident than bishops elsewhere about taking initiatives of their own.

Apart from there being too many of them to have a corporate spirit, they have to deal with another phenomenon much more directly than do other bishops, and that is the Roman Curia. This is particularly true of the Rome diocese but it is also a factor throughout the country. Even when he is not at full strength the Pope is too busy to handle all Italy's problems personally and so the Vatican's administrative machinery, always ready to fill a gap becomes a factor in relations between the Primate and his bishops.

In the Rome diocese, there was a feeling that progress had been made toward greater personal contact with the Pope and less with the Curia. That, however, has gone again; at least for the Pope's period of inactivity, and the diocese is back to dealing with the secretariat of state.

The issue is a much bigger one than formal relations between the bishops and their august Primate. The referendum showed that Catholics are a minority, and according to a Rome auxiliary bishop the figure of a third is highly optimistic as the real proportion of practising Catholics.

In Rome practising churchgoers are about 15 per cent of the population, despite the typical energy which Pope John Paul II put into visiting the parishes in his diocese.

At the same time the revival of religion, which is undoubtedly taking place, is a difficult mixture for the bishops to handle. There are new attempts at using the church to regain political leadership for the Catholics. When it is remembered that the real change in Italian affairs after the war was the emergence, for the first time since Italy became a nation, of a government led by the Catholics, the church clearly has a lot to lose.

The Pope has given a new sense of confidence, especially to young people. He has had a different effect, collectively, on the bishops. At first they appeared overwhelmed by his unfamiliar and formidable personality in their midst.

From being leaderless among themselves, and used under Paul VI to a Primate who comunicated with them mainly through his imperious secretariat, they were presented with a super-leader who told them to be courageous while bewildering them with frightening magnetism, to say nothing of doctrinal severity.

And now their Primate, for the moment, has left them. But there is no sign that his absence is taken as leaving the field clearer for fresh approaches to the confused state of religion in the country.

Peter Nichols

THE TIMES DIARY

Princess gets a union call for help

Staff of the Richmond Fellowship, which administers 29 half-way houses for ex-psychiatric patients, are seeking a meeting with Princess Alexandra, the charity's patron, to explain their grievances with the management.

They say they are tired of trying to persuade the management to recognize the National Union of Public Employees as their negotiating body in discussions on pay and conditions. They accuse some officials of "undemocratic" behaviour and failing to give them adequate support in what is often a difficult and stressful job.

On pay, the union claims that many workers in the Fellowship's rehabilitative and therapeutic communities get up to 30 per cent less than their local authority equivalents.

Mr Stewart Casimir, the Fellowship's administrator, says the pay gap is steadily being narrowed. When supplements for long service and special skills are taken into account, "a very different picture" emerges. As a charity, he said, the Fellowship has a limited income, especially in the present recession.

Mr Casimir said he was surprised that the matter should have been made public when the staff were still considering the recommendations of a working party which suggested the creation of a "fully representative" staff group to negotiate pay and conditions annually. NUPE members, however, remain unimpressed by what they feel is bound to be a toothless body.

Meanwhile they hope their letter to Princess Alexandra will get things moving their way.



Nancy Reagan, first lady of America, celebrated her 58th birthday on Monday. Well, it's a woman's prerogative to lose a year or two. She is, in fact, 60. The official New York City record of births for 1921 lists her under her real name, Anne Frances Robbins, born on July 6 in Manhattan, birth certificate number 32579. No Robbins was born in New York on July 6 1923.

The birth certificate is with the New York City Department of Health and can be seen only with Mrs Reagan's permission or by members of her immediate family. A spokesman for the genealogy department of the New York City Library, which houses birth and death records, said: "We have known about her real age for months."

Nancy's second cousin, Kathleen Young, says: "Nancy is four years older than me. I remember staying with her and her mother and stepfather in Chicago when I was 12 and she was 16. I'm 56."

Nancy's spokeswoman, Sheila Tate, said yesterday: "It's definitely 1923." The White House deputy press secretary, Larry Speakes, was non-committal. Asked if it was her 58th birthday, he said: "She says it is."

Hons and medals

Badges for everyone at the opening of *The Mitford Girls*, a musical tribute to those six extraordinary sisters, at the Chichester Festival Theatre last night.

Ned Sherrin, who used to live next door to me and wrote the production with Caryl Brahms, says that every member of the cast has been presented with a lapel badge sporting the words "I am a Mitford Girl". But in case the four surviving sisters, Deborah, Pamela, Jessica and Diana, feel there is any danger of mistaken identity, Sherrin has had four badges cast especially for them, bearing the inscription: "I *really* am a Mitford Girl".

Should the Duke of Devonshire, Deborah's husband, feel forgotten—he enjoys going to see *Anyone For Dennis* because for once he, rather than the ubiquitous Mitfords, gets a mention—the Duchess has suggested a special one-off badge: "I am married to a Mitford Girl."

My own choice would be rather long for a lapel badge. It would read: "I am a Mitford Girl: I was wrong about Hitler, wrong about prisons, wrong about snobbery—in fact, wrong about everything. And still they concoct shows about me."

Well buttered

The Chinese, it seems, are among the world's most assiduous flatterers. Last week I mentioned the Chinese custom of asking someone, "What is your glorious age?" Now I hear from Jeremy Geelan, editor of *Logophile* magazine, that a Chinese economics journal couches its rejection slips as follows:

"We have read your manuscript with boundless delight. If we were to publish your paper it would be impossible for us to publish any work of a lower standard. As it is unthinkable that, in the next thousand years, we shall see its equal, we are, to our regret, compelled to return your divine composition, and to beg you a thousand times to overlook our short sight and timidity."

"A bit of a blow. I've always told Gloria I'd only re-marry in St Peter's, Eaton Square."

If I believe that I'll believe anything but I think this story from Peter Hayward about a journey to work on the London Underground, must be true. "The compartment was filled with the usual mix of office workers when two young men whom I took to be gasfitters or plumbers, from the bags they were carrying, got on and stood by the door. One looked slowly and malevolently around, scowling. Then, in a loud voice, he said to his colleague: "If I had a machine gun, I'd shoot all of them."

A moment's hesitation . . . . "Except for her".

Jean Syed of Tewkesbury recalls another incident in a train, when she was 28. "I was travelling alone on a non-corridor suburban train in south London. At one station a number of schoolchildren got on. Two boys aged about eleven came into my carriage and leant out of the window, calling to their friends; 'This one's inhabited'. As the train moved out I remarked that I wasn't actually a wild beast or an ogre. 'Oh', answered one boy quickly, 'I didn't see you were a lady; I thought you were a girl'."

The winner is Anne Ducker, of Lambeth. She says that when Marlene Dietrich complained to a photographer that pictures he had taken of her were below his former standard, he replied: "Well, I'm ten years older than when I first photographed you, Miss Dietrich." Irresistible.

Eye and ear

Plans are in hand to bring some of the most tasteless and scurillous humour on record together in a new double album to coincide with the 20th anniversary of Private Eye this October. Material from all 11 of the magazine's give-away flimsy discs will be included as well as items from earlier commercial Eye records.

Addicts will be sickened to hear that the album will include some new sketches which were originally considered too offensive to press.

I understand that one of the worst involves Peter Cook in a not unfamiliar role as a homosexual, discussing his "liaisons" with famous politicians over the past 25 years. Very funny, very rude and, if you take it seriously, very libellous.

Peter Watson



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CARRINGTON'S EACH-WAY BET

It is disappointing but not surprising that the European Community's initiative on Afghanistan has received a dusty answer in Moscow. There was never a chance that the Russians would show any signs of serious interest at this stage. It is not in their nature to grasp warmly at proposals from the west. They circle warily, sniffing suspiciously for hidden traps, turning over their own slow thoughts on the matter, and meanwhile stalling on all fronts. Therefore their answer so far tells us nothing about whether there are any prospects for progress.

Perhaps they really are looking for a way out of Afghanistan. Their occupation of that country is, after all, expensive and damaging to their relations with the West and the third world. But perhaps they feel the price is worth paying, so nothing whatever will make them even think of leaving. This is just as likely. Nobody in the West can be sure. In these circumstances, was Lord Carrington's journey useful, or does he return with egg on his face?

It is easy to argue that he and the Ten have suffered a rebuff which could have been avoided. Perhaps more time should have been given to preparation. It would certainly have been better if the initiative had come from the western alliance as a whole, but American policy is too paralysed for that. It would have been better if the West had had more sticks at its disposal to balance the carrot, but it has allowed many of the sanctions imposed after the Soviet invasion to wither away. Mr Reagan lifted the grain embargo for domestic reasons, which made nonsense of his stated views on foreign policy. The Community lifted restrictions on food sales to the Soviet Union three months ago. There remain some restrictions on trade and credits and a general shadow over Soviet relations with many parts of the world, but much of the sting has, unfortunately, gone out of the western reaction.

The point of departure is therefore unsatisfactory. But this does not mean that Lord Carrington's trip was valueless. He wins something either way. If the Russians eventually come round to a more positive response he has set in motion a process which could eventually get them out of Afghanistan. If they remain negative he has achieved a number of other things. He has demonstrated that Afghanistan remains on the international agenda, that the Soviet occupation is not forgotten, and that east-west relations will be adversely affected as long as it continues. (Mr Heath was right to say that there should be no direct linkage with negotiations on arms control but there are bound to be indirect affects.) He has also shown that the European Community is capable of taking diplomatic initiatives.

More important, if no progress is made, he will have shown up the dishonesty behind the Soviet Union's claim that its troops are in Afghanistan because of outside interference. This is important because the Soviet propaganda machine is adept at spreading myths of this sort. It is particularly important now that there is a growing movement in Europe which lends a sympathetic ear to the Soviet case against the modernization of the west's nuclear forces in Europe.

The sight of the Soviet Union conspicuously rejecting a perfectly reasonable and tactful proposal for withdrawing its troops without too much loss of face from a country which was and ought again to be non-aligned must have a salutary effect on those eager to put the most generous interpretation on Soviet actions.

If Lord Carrington had gone to Moscow with naive hopes of instant results he would now be looking silly. In fact he had no such hopes. He was not expecting to negotiate. He was making a diplomatic move on behalf of the Community in the absence of any coherent western policy on the subject.

One of the aims was to put the Russians on the spot by offering them a realistic way out of Afghanistan. It was a modest move but it has done no harm and may do some good, even if it merely serves to embarrass the Russians.

MR ANDERSON'S HONOUR

Mr John Biffen is sucking very hard at the lemon which was nearly a raspberry presented to him by the Monopolies Commission Report on the sale of *The Observer*. The Commissioners found that the acquisition of *The Observer* by Lonrho "might operate against the public interest". But they shied away from recommending Mr Biffen to veto the sale by Atlantic Richfield. They overcame their doubts by attaching a variety of conditions designed, as they saw it, to protect the integrity and independence of the paper. They should not have bothered. The conditions they propose, on which Mr Biffen has been deliberating, have been rejected by the Editor, and by Lord Goodman, the chairman of the Observer Trust and criticized by all the serious press, and with good reason.

The central feature is the appointment of six independent directors to the new board, coupled with various assurances by Lonrho. No system or undertakings can produce the protection for freedom of information afforded by the combination of a responsible proprietor and an independent editor; it requires trust, mutual forbearance and an absence of busybodies. There is a role for independent directors. It is a valuable one but it is limited. At *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* independent directors approve the appointment and dismissal of the editor and are available for mediation in any dispute between the chief shareholder and the editor. But what is proposed at *The Observer* is different. The directors, appointed by Lonrho without any consultation with *The Observer*, are envisaged as an operating part of the board. The Commission has waxed eloquent about what they might do. The directors are here, there, and everywhere, seeking to avert the development of trouble, consulting staff journalists, pronouncing on the accuracy of news, and generally getting in the way of everybody. Moreover, as the dissenting Commissioner observed, it is hardly possible for such directors to maintain membership of the board, establish associations within it and share responsibility for board decisions, while at the same time retaining the independence required by their functions. The Commission has happily consented to a marriage with the only condition that mother-in-law should be present on all material occasions. It just will not work.

There is a further objection. Editorial freedom is not enhanced by diffusion. It is confused by it. An editor charged with responsibility is identifiable and accountable in a way that a group is not. Nor is there any evidence to suggest that groups — whether of journalist cooperatives or boards of the great and the good — are imbued with greater qualities of intelligence and judgment than individuals. It is not unknown for such qualities to dissolve in the group.

Mr Biffen cannot, therefore, find salvation in the Monopolies Commission formula, nor for that matter in the idea of the NUJ that they should have a veto over the appointment of independent directors. Press freedom would certainly be better protected by the outright rejection of the Monopolies Commission formula than by Government imposing such a panoply of imponderables. A better model, which is preferred by the Editor and senior staff at *The Observer*, is the set of arrangements agreed at Times Newspapers, whose sale was conducted with more honour.

And this is the crux of it. Mr R. O. Anderson, the Chairman of Atlantic Richfield, acted as a public-spirited individual in 1977 when he acquired the Observer with the proclaimed intention of defending its editorial traditions and journalistic standards. But Mr Anderson made arrangements to sell *The Observer* to Lonrho without any prior warning or consultation with its board or its editor or staff; both Lord Goodman and Mr David Astor felt that he deliberately misled them. This is strange behaviour for the Chairman of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies with a reputation for public service. Mr Anderson has insisted that his sole objective in entering into the transaction is for the good of *The Observer*. But the leadership and quality of *The Observer* has not changed in the years since 1977 when he dedicated himself to its salvation.

He should weigh very carefully whether he is right to override *The Observer's* creators and proceed with the sale. He, rather than Mr Biffen, is the man who should be on the spot today.

CRISIS RETURNS TO ARGENTINA

Five years ago the Argentine armed forces seized power from the tottering regime of President Maria Estela Perón, and were widely welcomed. Argentina was then in the grips of appalling terrorist violence, carried out by both left and right, and its economy was on the point of collapse as a result of hyper-inflation. Since then the military regime has virtually eliminated the terrorists of the left, at and enormous cost in human suffering.

It also succeeded initially in making some improvements in the economy. But just how limited these improvements have been is highlighted by the crisis that has now broken over the country. Inflation, which was down to a mere 88 per cent last year, is now running at a rate of over 120 per cent. The peso, after three devaluations this year, has been quoted at about 8,000 to the dollar, compared to 2,000 at the beginning of the year. Banks and industrial firms have gone bankrupt in large numbers; unemployment has soared.

Argentina is certainly not the only country whose economy is in difficulties these days; and many of its difficulties are the result of the world recession. It is, however, exceptional in two ways: in its great natural resources, which make it one of the world's main food exporters and very nearly self-sufficient in oil, and in the mis-government from which it has suffered for many years. When the armed forces took over in 1976 they announced that they would be undertaking a process of national reconstruction which would finally, after so many setbacks, put the country on the right track. The misdeeds and mistaken policies of Peronism would be banished from national life. But that is not the way things have worked out, and with this new crisis Argentina is once again at a critical turning point.

President Viola, who took office in March, had been expected to follow a policy of limited liberalization. In the last year or two there has been a slight easing of the atmosphere. Arbitrary arrests and illegal abductions have continued, but the press has been freer to criticize and the political parties have been more active. General Viola deliberately gave the impression before he took office that he would be continuing this process; the recent release of Señora Perón looks like a promising sign of good intentions.

But it is now clear that there are considerable constraints on anything he might want to do from hardliners in the armed forces. There are even fears that, confronted with the economic crisis and the possibility of disturbances, some of the hardliners might try to take over power themselves by means of a coup within the regime. This would clearly be a step backwards. After these years of military rule, and the brutal repression which has been carried out in the name of combating terrorism, Argentina needs a return to normality. The military need to accept that in spite of their arrogance they are no better at running the country's affairs than the civilians.

Petworth paintings

From the Director General of the National Trust

Sir, Mr Bernard Keeffe's comments (July 6) on the state of the paintings at Petworth ignore the fact that during the winter months in the last five years the "soot and grime" has been removed from 83 pictures, which have also been cleaned and revarnished. To eliminate the risk of damage in transit and the cost of carriage this work has been executed by conservators *in situ*. Studio work has been carried out on a further 11 paintings.

I agree that much remains to be done and that some major paintings, while in sound condition, require cleaning and restoration.

Mr Keeffe and other visitors may be reassured, however, that the pictures at Petworth, like those at other National Trust houses that contain major collections, are the subject of a long-term programme of conservation under the direction of the newly appointed Surveyor of Conservation. In addition to this, codes of practice are in force, and regularly monitored, to minimise the likelihood of damage from light and other causes.

Most visitors will find that the paintings at Petworth are in a better state than at the time of Mr Keeffe's visit five years ago.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. D. BOLES,
Director General,
The National Trust
42 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
July 8.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lord Mountbatten memorial

From Mr Cecil Gould

Sir, The letter from the Prime Minister and others (July 6) recommending a memorial to Lord Mountbatten shows that there is still demand for a tangible monument to a famous person. But I doubt if the form proposed — "a statue in naval uniform" — is practical.

Despite persistent attempts to revive it the tradition of monumental sculpture of this kind has long been in decline. Even Lord Mountbatten's enemies — assuming he had any — would hardly wish him to look like the Baden-Powell statue in Queen's Gate. Yet another bad London statue would be an equivocal memorial to Lord Mountbatten or anyone else.

But there is an alternative. A monument consisting of some kind of truncated pyramid in Portland stone, with a bronze portrait bust, or, better, bronze portrait relief, could still be produced in a form which would be appropriately dignified, and surely preferable visually to what is suggested.

In any case, I hope more consideration would be given to the possibility of including on any Mountbatten memorial the names of those who were murdered with him.

Yours,
CECIL GOULD,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.

From Mr John Mein

Sir, The letter from the Prime Minister and others proposing a statue to Earl Mountbatten is admirable, but the suggestion to site it on the south side of Horse Guards Parade lacks imagination.

Let us seize this opportunity to turn a fine idea into a noble reality, and situate the statue on the north side of Horse Guards. To do this would necessitate demolishing the hideous, wartime, breeze block "bunker" which hides the north facade of Wren's Admiralty and dominates The Mall. What a chance to rid ourselves of this massive memorial to Hitler and replace it with a fine piazza, with the Earl's statue and a pleasant fountain — the whole in harmony with the buildings of Inigo Jones and Wren which make this the best architectural panorama in London.

That truly would be a setting for a nation's tribute; and surely a seafaring man would prefer his statue to stand ouside The Admiralty, rather than under the gaze of the War Office buildings to the south.

Somewhere on the piazza, cut deep in marble, should be recorded the fact that from a subterranean room beneath this very spot Churchill planned much of the successful operation of World War II. A nation's tribute to two great patriots.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MEIN,
Latimer House,
Church Street, W4.

From Lieut-Commander David Welsh, RN (retd)

Sir, I wholeheartedly support the proposal for a memorial to Lord Mountbatten, but I feel that a statue on the Horse Guards is a cold, sterile way of remembering such a vigorous, versatile and warm-hearted man.

I suggest that something to help young people in the deprived inner-city areas would be more appropriate, command wider support, and provide a permanent and living memorial to this great man.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WELSH,
Plough House,
Orchard Road,
Fiskerton, Lincoln.
July 7.

Ways to restore inter-racial confidence

From The Archdeacon of Westminster

Sir, Recent outbreaks of violence in Brixton, Southall and Toxteth are a warning that healthy race relations cannot be promoted by legislation, boards or community councils. However well-intentioned the activities of such bodies may be, their existence can give rise to two assumptions which are dangerously false.

First, they may suggest that the solution of serious problems requires no more than good intentions; secondly, that nothing more is required of most of us than the delegation to others of our responsibilites in this area of human relationships. In reality the problems are far more complex than many are prepared to recognize; and the little that a few concerned people can do about them can be more than a palliative.

It is significant and disturbing that, in spite of the passing of a considerable amount of liberal legislation, race riots in this country seem to be assuming similar proportions to those in South Africa, where *apartheid* is legally entrenched.

This unpalatable fact suggests that although unemployment, discrimination, prejudice, poverty and ignorance are always factors in racial conflicts, there are also other and less readily recognizable contributory causes, psychological, cultural or sociological. We should not overlook the difficulties, for example, experienced by many black people, with a long tradition of a hierarchically structured society, in adapting to eglitarianism and democratic procedures. Many assumptions and habits of thought differ from race to race; and differences of pigmentation introduce considerations which defy completely rational explanation.

If there is to be restoration of confidence between different races the removal of mutual ignorance is a necessary starting point beyond which much more will remain to be done. I offer three suggestions, none of them original, for serious reconsideration.

First, the formation on the widest possible scale of multiracial neighbourhood groups. Only those who live together in the same locality are qualified to appreciate the realities of their situation and to suggest the underlying problems and their solutions.

Even outsiders who are well-intentioned (as the invaders of Southall were not) are unlikely to gain more than superficial and misleading impressions.

Secondly, the holding of multiracial camps for school children. The camp founded by King George VI when he was Duke of York, and in which he took an active interest all his life, did much to dissipate the mutual ignorance and suspicion existing between boys coming from widely different social backgrounds and in banishing class antagonisms. Similar annual camps for children of all races could make an equally important contribution to our national life, particularly if they too, had a royal sponsor.

Thirdly, a form of disciplined national labour service for all school-leavers, along the lines suggested by the former Bishop of London, Gerald Ellison, in the House of Lords. This suggestion raises formidable difficulties; but these are surely no greater than those created by massive unemployment and mounting racial conflict. The implementation of such a scheme if it were to prove practicable would go far towards resolving these two major problems which threaten to destroy our nation today.

I can only conclude by recording my conviction that a country as secularized as contemporary Britain cannot produce an effective answer to the problem of race relations or to any of the other problems by which we are confronted.

Christians visibly divided from one another cannot credibly or convincingly proclaim their faith to a secular society in conflict. If Christians of all colours and denominations are to be true to their vocation and to play their proper part in promoting a genuine and enduring multiracial society, then in every parish throughout the land they must speak with one voice: and they must be seen to be actively promoting that reconciliation which they affirm that Christ came to bring to all human kind.

Yours, etc,
†EDWARD KNAPP-FISHER,
Archdeacon of Westminster,
1 Little Cloister,
Westminster Abbey, SW1.
July 6.

Sense of belonging

From Mr A. R. Haynes

Sir, Highgate School is situated in the centre of a racially diverse area of inner Birmingham. On Saturday last, while Southall and Toxteth reeled in riot and despair, our school association participated in the Balsall Heath Carnival. This, as in past years, was an entirely delightful occasion. Harmony and good spirits reigned supreme in a multiracial gathering. There was no shred of ill feeeling; only humour and tolerance. Public houses were open during their usual licensing hours; our local uniformed policemen were in evidence both singly and in pairs, but there was neither tension nor unrest.

Many reasons can no doubt be adduced to account for this happy state of affairs. Balsall Heath has escaped the worst of high-rise redevelopment; unemployment is far lower than in Toxteth, and the city fathers have made available both funds and facilities, as well as open space for recreation.

There is still much to be done to help improve the area, but the fact remains: Balsall Heath Carnival is a triumphant annual statement of the strength of a multiracial community. Should not the media pay more attention to that which succeeds, rather than that which fails?

Yours sincerely,
A. R. HAYNES,
Head of Social Studies,
Balsall Heath Road,
Highgate,
Birmingham.
July 6.

From Mrs Erin Pizzey

Sir, Looking at the aftermath of the riots in Toxteth and London, there are many of us who have spent the last decade working in the field of violence who will be saddened by the blind obstinacy of the establishment in refusing to recognize a few basic facts: the family is the training ground for a child's ability to form warm, stable, loving relationships in its later life. I think we all agree that "the family" as we know it is in a serious state of moral decay. We, therefore, have failed this generation of children.

School is the second step for training children to cooperate with authority to form a peaceful and stable society. I think we will also agree that over the last two decades well-meaning liberals destroyed an educational system that provided these guidelines. Now we have not so much created an employment problem among the young, but have produced a majority of young people who are unemployable. Again, we have failed this generation of children.

May those of us who work at a grassroots level now gather together to look for urgent solutions, instead of burying the problem in a welter of reports and recriminations. We have little time to lose.

Yours faithfully,
ERIN PIZZEY,
Chiswick Family Rescue Ltd,
369 Chiswick High Road,
Chiswick, W4.
July 8.

From Mrs Judith Mason

Sir, I dare say I have an over-romantic view of the riches-to-rags Upper Parliament Street area of Liverpool I used to visit nearly 20 years ago. The atmosphere was excitingly cosmopolitan and almost tangible. In recent years I have revisited there to see acre upon lifeless acre of boarded-up decaying property.

Maybe I would never have enjoyed having to live there, but I feel sure the effects of living through such enforced change must be soul-destroying. The beauty of the Anglican Cathedral is shown off to better effect, now that the clutter of housing has been cleared from its feet, but did it not symbolise a better guardian shepherd when its flock was gathered close?

Yours,
JUDITH MASON,
Tadpoles,
Tadmarton,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire.
July 6.

New future for 'The Observer'

From Lord Goodman, CH

Sir, Mr Edward du Cann MP (July 6) needs no advice from me, but I feel he would have been wiser to maintain silence on the subject of *The Observer*. I am sure he would not wish to start his new career as a national newspaper proprietor by an innocent misrepresentation to the public. But it is a travesty of interpretation and a sad *suppressio veri* to assert that the Monopolies Commission "decided by an overwhelming majority in Lonrho's favour".

The fact of the matter is that unanimously the commission found as its substantive finding that the sale might be adverse to the public interest. By a majority — with one powerful dissenting voice — they considered that the sale could be approved if associated with the safeguard of "independent" directors appointed and paid by Lonrho.

They arrived at their substantive conclusion notwithstanding the powerful advocacy of two Queen's counsel and other supporting voices.

Since Mr du Cann does not mention the safeguards, it is not surprising that he does not also mention that those safeguards were proffered by Lonrho. There was indeed what might have been regarded as a surprising spectacle of an applicant proposing itself to the Monopolies Commission humbly but wisely recognizing its unsuitability unless very special measures were adopted.

I do not think that in those circumstances — if Mr du Cann reflects — he will consider that Mr Astor's vehemence is to be condemned. Mr Astor, after all, spent virtually the whole of his professional life working to maintain the independence and intergrity of *The Observer*. He cannot be blamed for feeling as he does about its transfer to a suspect ownership even under safeguards. Clearly if the safeguards are to have any hope of operating effectively the total independence and strength of character of the "independent" directors appointed is crucial.

It is right that, on behalf of myself and David Astor, I should convey our sympathy to the courageous editor and talented journalistic staff of the newspaper upon whom the prevailing uncertainty must weigh heavily and upon whom the future success and welfare of the paper must much depend.

Yours faithfully,
GOODMAN,
Chairman, Observer Trust 1967-76,
Chairman, Newspapers Publishers Association 1970-75,
9-11 Fulwood Place,
Gray's Inn, WC1.
July 8.

From Sir Colin Campbell

Sir, Mr David Astor's assertions (July 4) are not borne out by my experience. Mr Rowland inherited me as a non-executive director when Lonrho purchased the *East Africa Standard* in the 1960s. During my time on its board he scrupulously upheld the principle of editorial independence.

He can be expected to want to make a financial success of his acquisition and is shrewd enough to know that this will be best accomplished by ensuring that the character of the paper remains unchanged.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
COLIN CAMPBELL,
Kilbryde Castle,
Dunblane,
Perthshire.
July 5.

Family priorities

From Mr W. B. Harbert

Sir, The axing of the Children's Committee (report, June 12) by the Secretary of State for Social Services to save £52,000 a year is a sad reflection on Government priorities 18 months after the end of the International Year of the Child.

As each Government department responds to the economic and social vicissitudes of the nation, there is an ever-present problem of ensuring that the impact of public policies on families and children is fully taken into account.

A recent example of failure in this regard is the way in which new supplementary benefit regulations introduced last November and framed to ensure that the elderly with capital assets did not draw benefits, deprived certain vaccine-damaged children of support.

A strong independent multidisciplinary watchdog with a brief to review all Government policies that impinge on the family is essential if conflicting and damaging decisions are to be avoided.

The Children's Committee should be strengthened, not abolished.

Yours faithfully,
W. B. HARBERT,
Past President,
Association of Directors of Social Services,
Avon House North,
St James Barton,
Bristol, Avon.

Viewing the wedding

From Mr Victor Bilbey

Sir, There may well be old folk who have no television set of their own, nor access to one elsewhere.

Would it not be a kindly gesture if local councils were to make accommodation available on July 29 in public halls, schools, etc, fitted with television, so that all may be able to view the royal wedding?

VICTOR BILBEY,
11 Birch Grove, Ealing, W3.

Testing time

From Dr M. R. Pryor

Sir, May I, as an examiner who has resigned from the English A-level examination boards of both Oxford and Cambridge, take issue with your Education Correspondent's article: "Putting school examiners to the test" (June 27)?

My reasons for resigning were that I thought the syllabus often unsuitable for A-level candidates and the questions set either unsuitable or difficult to comprehend: but, most of all, that the discrepancies in marking between examiners were unexceptably wide.

I could not see why (despite the obvious good will and devotion to duty of those involved) nobody, during the five years of my service as an examiner, no member of the syndicate or team-leader on either board, seemed able to think how improvements, agreed by most examiners to be needed, could be implemented.

The "refined and extensive check on the marking policies of each examiner" showed, in the case of my marking group (said on the Cambridge board to be a good one) that no individual marker could sustain a reliable consistency in marking. As far as I am aware, there is no guarantee that a paper which has been badly marked will necessarily be re-assessed unless this is requested by a parent or teacher.

Where a candidate's results in English literature — as distinct from subjects like mathematics, where objective marking is obviously easier to achieve — are not consistent with school records of performance, I believe a parent or teacher may well have cause to be uneasy about marking.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
M. R. PRYOR,
66 Southmoor Road,
Oxford.
June 27.

Price of milk

From Mr G. H. T. Spring

Sir, Recently in France (Brittany) I purchased UHT (Ultra-heat treated) milk — full cream variety — for Fr.2.85 per litre in a supermarket. In the local equivalent here it costs 25½p per .568 litre. This works out at some 45p per litre.

The Common Market was designed to benefit consumers by fair and free competition. May we soon have the pleasure of drinking French milk over here at the cheaper prices French consumers enjoy!

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE H. T. SPRING,
39 Victoria Road,
Saltash,
Cornwall.
June 25.

Economic cycle

From the Reverend Christopher Lewis

Sir, I am glad that you gave good coverage to the benefits of bicycles last week. But Philip Hodson's article (July 4) omits one simple measure which could help cycling and save fuel. It is for employers to pay a cycle rate for duty travel. The Civil Service now do so (at about 3p a mile) and this theological college for which I work has recently adopted the idea with a cautious 1p a mile. Such a contribution helps the cyclist with maintenance and, from the employer's point of view, compares favourably with the extravagant sums now paid out to car drivers.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER LEWIS,
Ripon College,
Cuddesdon,
Oxford.
July 7.

Language problem

From Sir Geoffrey Vickers

Sir, Why does the Navy board a French vessel with a boarding party of which not one member speaks French (report, July 6)?

To shell or bomb people you don't need to speak their language; but to monitor their shipping you do. Should not every ship's company on fishing control duty include at least one member, preferably an officer, with some command of our Allies' major languages?

Is not this a required subject in naval education in these days?

Yours very truly,
GEOFFREY VICKERS,
The Grange,
Manor Road,
Goring,
Berkshire.
July 6.

Losing face

From Mr Peter Burville

Sir, When the digital clock is ubiquitous what term will we use for "clockwise"?

Yours faithfully,
PETER BURVILLE,
14 Malton Way,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
July 8: The Queen visited the Royal Show at the National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh, Coventry today and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Warwickshire (Mr C. M. T. Smith-Ryland) and the Honorary Show Director (Mr J. H. Harris).

Her Majesty toured the Show, escorted by the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England (Lord Porchester), and later honoured the President with her presence at luncheon.

After luncheon The Queen presented Awards of the Society and continued her tour of the Show.

Her Majesty travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was attended by Lady Abel Smith, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller, Squadron Leader Adam Wise, Flight Lieutenant John Hamilton and Mr Julian Loyd.

The Duke of Edinburgh this morning visited the Scottish Experience Visitor Centre at Shandwick Place, West End Prince's Street, where His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) and the Senior Director Scottish Experience (Mr W. S. Lansdale).

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of Edinburgh University, visited the new buildings at Sempill's Close, was received at New College Quadrangle by the Principal of the University (Dr J. H. Burnett) and afterwards opened theHugh Robson Building.

This afternoon His Royal Highness received an ambulance on behalf of the Edinburgh and District Branch of Arthritis Care from the staff and members of the Evening News (Associate Editor, Mr Philip Mackie) at Meadowbank Stadium.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as an Honorary Member visited the Royal Scottish Academy (President, Sir Robin Philipson) and afterwards viewed Earl Haig's exhibition of paintings at the Scottish Gallery, Edinburgh.

This evening His Royal Highness, as Patron and Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, dined with Members in the Hall of the College, Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, and was received by the President (Professor F. J. Gillingham).

Major John Cargin was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales visited Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, today where His Royal Highness opened the new Scanner Unit.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, arrived at Helensburgh Station in the Royal Train this morning, was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Dunbartonshire (Brigadier A. S. Pearson), and afterwards visited HMS Neptune at Faslane.

Her Royal Highness, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke, later travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 8: The Duke of Gloucester visited Royal Air Force Wyton, Cambridgeshire, today.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester today visited Taunton School and later opened an extension to the Intensive Therapy Unit, Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 8: The Duke of Kent today visited The Royal Ordnance Factory at Leeds.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Mark Bullough.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. P. Whitsey and Miss M. Hulse
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Paul, elder son of the Bishop of Chester and Mrs H. V. Whitsey, of Bishop's House, Chester, and Marion, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. Hulse, of Storeton Lodge Farm, Storeton, Bebington, Wirral, Merseyside.

Mr C. J. Rowe and Miss P. J. Galbraith
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr P. A. Rowe, of Whitchurch, Oxon, and the late Dr A. J. E. Rowe, and Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon Norman and Mrs Galbraith, Over Newton, Gifford, East Lothian.

Captain R. S. Mason and Miss K. S. B. Jenkinson
The engagement is announced between Robert Mason, Welsh Guards, younger son of Mr and Mrs Michael Mason, of Eynsham Park, Oxfordshire, and Karen, daughter of Mr and Mrs Julian Jenkinson of Folly Faunts House, Goldhanger, Essex.

Mr N. Williams and Miss J. Kampfner
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs Brian Williams, of Kingston, Surrey, and Judith, daughter of Dr and Mrs F. B. E. Kampfner, of London, NW11.

Mr JMr J. R. A. Lister and Miss S. M. Nolan
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Dr Keith Lister and Mrs Estie Lister, of Bratton Mill House, near Minehead, Somerset, and Siobhan, younger daughter of Mr Joe Nolan, of 64 Abbey Row, Malmesury, Wilsthire.

Mr R. M. Sheehan and Miss P. E. R. Cobbold
The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Michael Sheehan, and Penelope, youngest daughter of the late Alistair Cobbold and of Mrs Alistair Cobbold.

Captain M. R. Bromley Gardner and Miss T. A. Ormerod
The engagement is announced between Michael Bromley Gardner, The Queen's Own Hussars, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs R. Bromley Gardner, of Kingscote Park, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and Teresa, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs Denis Ormerod, of Alt Grange, Altcar.

Mr D. V. Stewart and Miss S. A. Barnes
The engagement is announced between David Vansittart, elder son of Lt-Colonel and Mrs K. V. Stewart, of Southern House, Sevenoaks Road, Halstead, Kent, and Serena Ann, only daughter of Lt-Colonel and Mrs C. D. Barnes, of Conyers, Woodside Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Captain S. D. Stephenson and Miss F. K. Speirs
The engagement is announced between Simon Stephenson, Welsh Guards, son of Colonel J. D. Stephenson, of Cefn Parc, Llanspyddid, Brecon; and the late Mrs Stephenson, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. R. Speirs, of Mickleham, Surrey.

Mr B. H. Damazer and Miss E. C. Phoenix
The engagement is announced between Benjamyn, elder son of Mr and Mrs S. Damazer, of Temple Fortune, London, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mrs Phoenix and the late G. Phoenix, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Greater Manchester.

Marriages

Mr S. M. Robinson and Miss A. M. Harden
The marriage took place on June 27 at St John's Church, Sidcup, between Mr Stephen Michael Robinson and Miss Ann-Marie Harden. The Rev S. L. S. Allen officiated.

Mr R. J. D. Hazell and Ms A. S. M. Richards
The marriage took place in Bath, on Saturday, June 27, between Mr Robert Hazel and Ms Aison Richarlds. The honeymoon was spent in Sicily.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Guy Coates was christened Camilla by the Dean of Westminster in King Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, on Sunday July 5. The godparents are Dr John Woodwark, Miss Isabelle Bane and Miss Sally Levinson.

Latest appointments

Mr S P Day to be Ambassador to the State of Qatar in succession to Mr C T Brant, who will be taking up a further appointment later in the year.

Chartered Surveyors' Company

The following officers have been elected for the forthcoming year: Master: Mr R. A. S. Brock; Senior Warden: Mr R. B. Caws; Junior Warden: Mr P W Grafton.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, with King Kimo Pickard, Queen Virginia Kalua and Princess Mormilani Mersberg of Hawaii. The royal family, which is elected each year, is on a five-day goodwill visit and today is going to Buckingham Palace.

Luncheons

HM Government
Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, was host yesterday at a farewell luncheon held at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of the Turkish Ambassador. Among those present were: [illegible]

HM Government
Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at the House of Lords in honour of M Karol Horvath, Deputy Minister of Electrotechnical Industry of Czechoslovakia.

Company of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
Mr John Holland, Master of the Company of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, assisted by Mr A. W. John, Senior Warden, and Mr P. H. Dobson, Junior Warden, presided at an election court luncheon held at the Institute of Chartered Accountants yesterday. Mr A. W. Howitt, Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, also spoke. Among those present were:
Sir Douglas Morpeth, Sir Albert Costain, MP, Sir Thomas Robson, and the Masters of the Wheelwrights', Needlemakers', Glaziers and Painters of Glass and Glass Sellers' Companies.

Company of Watermen and Lightermen
The Court of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames gave a luncheon yesterday at Watermen's Hall. The Master, Mr S. E. A. Spong, presided. Others present included: [illegible]

Reception

High Sheriff of South Glamorgan
The Lord Lieutenant of Mid, South and West Glamorgan, Sir Cennydd Traherne, attended a reception given by the High Sheriff of South Glamorgan, Colonel C. Peterson, at Dyffryn House, St Nicholas, near Cardiff yesterday evening. The Lord Mayor of Cardiff, the Mayor of the Vale of Glamorgan, civic leaders, and circuit judges were among those present.

Meeting

Victoria League
The annual general meeting of the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship was held at the Mansion House on yesterday, by courtesy of the Lord Mayor, who presided. Lord Garner addressed the meeting.

Dinners

Coningsby Club
Mr Edward Heath, MP, was guest of honour at the anniversary dinner of the Coningsby Club held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Mr Jim Powell presided.

Carmen's Company
The Master of the Carmen's Company, Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Clarkson, assisted by the Senior Warden, Mr J. P. Wells, and the Junior Warden, Mr C. A. Hart, presided at a dinner held at Apothecaries' Hall yesterday. The Master, the Senior Warden, Sir Robert Lawrence, Mr Desmond Fletcher and Mr G. H. Ross Goobey were the speakers.

Geneva Association
Dr Fabio Padoa, President of the Geneva Association, presided at a dinner held at the Drapers' Hall on Wednesday, July 8, on the occasion of the general assembly of the Geneva Association. The guest of honour was Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry.

Supper

British Council
Sir Charles Troughton, chairman of the British Council, and Lady Troughton were hosts at a supper party held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday in htonour of Mr S Dhanabalan, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Culture, Singapore, after visiting the Piccadilly Theatre. The High Commissioner for Singapore and Mrs Jek were among those present.

Service dinner

The King's Own Royal Border Regiment
The annual dinner of The King's Ow nRoyal Border Regiment took place last night at the Army and Navy Club. Brigadier D. E. Miller, CVolonel of the Regiment, was among those present.

Latest wills

Mrs Queenie Dorothy Leavis, of Cambridge, who, with her late husband, Dr F. R. Leavis, exercised an important influence on literary criticism, left estate valued at £133,710 net. She left the drawing of her husband, by Robert Austin, RA, to the National Portrait Gallery.

Miss Amy Thomas, of Edgbaston, left estate valued at £224,816 net.

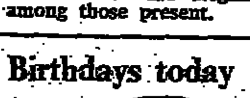
She left most of the residue, up to £100,000 equally between the British Library Board, for a trust fund to be called the Sir Henry Thomas Trust to purchase books relating to the culture and literature of Spain, and Birmingham University, for ascholarship and annual prize to be known as the Sir Henry Thomas Prize inthe department of Spanish language and literature, or for or towards the endowment of a chair of Spanish literature in the department.

Mr George Harold Charles Davies, of Worcester, left estate valued at £24,497 net. He left personal legacies totalling £260, and the residue to the Church of St Stephen, Barbourne, Worcester.

Mrs Phyllis Acton Monle, of Poole, Dorset left estate valued at £682,981 net. She left personal legacies of £15,000, and the residue equally between the British Red Cross Society, Dr Barnardo's, and the Royal British Legion.

Mr Reginald Harry Francis, of Blunsdon St Andrew, Wiltshire, left estate valued at £87,194 net. He left £20,000 to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, £7,000 to the Cancer Research Campaign, £3,000 to Kilmington Parish Church, and £2,000 to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Godwin, Mr George, of Petersham, Surrey, president of Martonair International £1,670,011
Pratt, Mrs Annie Mary Mills, of West Horley, Surrey ..£242,760
Statham, Mrs Frances, New Milton, Hampshire, ...£200,484



Birthdays today



Mr David Hockney, the artist, is 44.

The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, 68; Commander Sir Peter Agnew, 81; Lieutenant-General Sir Terence Airey, 81; Miss Barbara Cartland, 80; Admiral Sir Richard Clayton, 55; Mr Richard Demarco, 51; Admiral Sir Robin Durnford-Slater, 79; Sir George Edwards, OM, 73; Mr Edward Heath, MP, 65; Sir Lionel Lamb, 81; Lord Lovat, 70; Mr Ian Mikardo, MP, 73; Captain Sir Stuart Paton, 81; Sir Denis Truscott, 73.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev J M C Ackroyd, Vicar of All Saints, Keighley, diocese of Bradford, to be Vicar of St Mary and All Saints Church, Whalley, diocese of Blackburn.

The Rev M H Botting, Vicar of St George, Leeds, diocese of Ripon, to be also Rural Dean of Headingley, same diocese.

The Rev A M Brannagan, Vicar of East with West Rudham, diocese of Norwich, to be Team Vicar of All Saints, Wolverhampton, diocese of Lichfield.

The Rev B M Cave, area representative for the Leprosy Mission in the diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Vicar of Hurst Green and Priest in Charge of Mitton, diocese of Bradford.

The Rev T G Chapman, Curate of St. Clements, Branksome, diocese of Salisbury, to be Vicar of Quarry Bank, diocese of Lichfield.

The Rev R A Clegg, Curate of Hanwood, diocese of Manchester, to be Team Vicar of Sutton St James and Wawne St Peter, Hull, diocese of York.

The Rev O A Conway, Vicar of St Bartholomew Armley with St Mary New Wortley, diocese of Ripon, the Vicar of St Michael, Headingley, same diocese.

The Rev K B Cresswell, Vicar of Horninglow, diocese of Lichfield, to be Team Vicar in the Stoke Upon Trent Team Ministry, in charge of All Saints Hanley, same diocese.

The Rev M Dickinson, Assistant Priest at St Annes, Leicester, diocese of Leicester, to be Assistant Priest at Humberstone, same diocese.

The Rev S Doubtfire, Vicar of Crosthwaite, Keswick, diocese of Carlisle, to be Vicar of St Matthew's, Barrow in Furness, same diocese.

The Rev P A G Etterley, Vicar of Cleeve, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be also adviser on social concerns in the same diocese.

The Rev H Glaisyer, Vicar of Christ Church, Milton-next-Gravesend, diocese of Chichester.

The Rev A S Graesser, Vicar of St Peter Earlsheaton, diocese of Wakefield, to be Rector of All Saints, Norton Fitzwarren, diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Rev A D Greenhill, Curate of Kinson, diocese of Salisbury, to be Vicar of St Philips, Girlington, diocese of Bradford.

The Rev R H O Hill, Assistant Curate at Harold Wood, Hornchurch, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Assistant Curate at Hampreston, Wimborne, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev D Hopley, Rector of Staunton-on-Arrow, with Byton and Kinsham, Priest in Charge of Lingen, Aymestrey and Leinthall Earles (Chaplain for Agriculture), diocese of Hereford, to be Vicar of Buckland Newton, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev V House, Team Vicar of Sampford Peverel, diocese of Exeter, to be Rector of Berwick with Selmeston and Alciston, diocese of Chichester.

The Rev E Hume, Assistant Curate of Ilkeston, diocese of Derby, to be Curate in the Sheffield Manor Team Ministry, diocese of Sheffield.

The Rev P Ilott, Vicar of Mayfield, diocese of Chichester, to be Vicar of St Barnabas, Bexhill, same diocese.

The Rev W D Jones, Vicar of Ilminster with Whitelackington, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be also Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev R Kefford, Assistant Curate at All Hallows by the Tower, diocese of London, to be Priest in Charge of the Conventional District of St Barnabas, Pound Hill, Worth, diocese of Chichester.

Sandhurst commissions

The following officers have completed regular career course 24 at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst and have joined the regiments or corps indicated:
J M Barrett, Para (Barclay S); I D S Buslin, RRW (Farnborough Tech C); A H M Cameron, RA (Berkhamstead S); A Crosby, RAOC (Whitehaven HS; S C Gillett, RWF (Wrekin C); A A Goff, R Signals (High Storrs S); J P Gregson, 1/2 GR (King's S); R D Hennah, RTR (Merchant Taylors); A M Hirst, RAOC (Welbeck C); A M Hood, RCT (Sedbergh S); M J Hurman, Queens (Rodborough CS); P D Jones, R Anglian (King Edward VI GS); R W Libbey, RCT (Exeter C); C W Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, BW (Strathallan); R H D Martin, RAOC (Orlagh AC); A C J McCord, R Irish (Eastbourne C); R M P Nicklin, RE (AAC Chepstow); A D Purrey, RE (Beaufort S); J C E Phipps, R Hamps (Wellington C); M G Rodmond, RA (Leeds GS); A I Renwick, QDG (Ardingly C); A J F Robertson, RE (Abingdon S); M Stringer, RE (Welbeck); R C Walker, RMP (Trent C); G Wallis, Para (Richmond upon Thames Tertiary C); A O W Ward, R Anglian (Colchester RGS); A E A Wilkinson, RAOC (Welbeck); G R Wisbey, RRF (Uppingham S); J C Wormington, REME (King Edward VI S).

Museum buys star lot

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The Victoria and Albert Museum succeeded in buying the star lot in Christie's works of art sale yesterday before the auction took place. It is an English marble bust of Matthew Prior (1664-1721), a poet and diplomatist, by Louis François Roubiliac. The head and shoulders portrait on a marble socle was carved posthumously but is nevertheless relaxed and informal, an open-necked shirt and soft cap set off a thoughtful countenance. It is reminiscent of Roubiliac's famous portrait bust of Hogarth.

A private deal had been negotiated with the owner, John Pinkerton, before the sale and the lot was duly withdrawn from the auction. No price was named by the auctioneers. At an auction in 1900, however, it was sold by the heirs of Sir Robert Peel for 550 guineas to the great dealer of the day, the future Lord Duveen.

The works of art sale, minus Roubiliac, totalled £193,410 with 23 per cent unsold. A fifteenth century Paduan bronze Corpus Christi, measuring 27.5 cms, sold for £30,000 (estimate £12,000 to £18,000) to Rosenberg, a New York dealer. While Agnew's carried off an interesting new find, a pair of seventeenth century gilt bronze equestrian groups by Francesco Fanelli, at £6,500 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000).

They had belonged to Mr John Sparrey, a computer operator from Gloucestershire; it was an AA Reader's Digest publication article in the dentist's waiting first revealed their identity to him, and study of a *Country Life* article in the dentits's waiting room which clinched his decision to sell them.

Sotheby's important sale of Old Master paintings down the road proved a bigger disappointment with 56 per cent of the £1,590,700 total left unsold. In all 58 out of 114 lots failed to find buyers.

The two potentially most expensive paintings were among the failures. The latest known portrait of Marie-Antoinette, by her friend, the artist Elizabeth Vigee Le Brun, was unsold at £140,000 where a price of £300,000 to £400,000 had been looked for. It is a vast painting in a handsome contemporary frame made for her brother-in-law the Comte d'Artois, later Charles X. You would need a palace or a museum to hang it which may explain its failure.

An important Pieter Brueghel the Younger, "The Road to Calvary", also failed to sell at £150,000 (unpublished estimate £150,000 to £200,000).

In the event the top priced lot to find a buyer was a pair of Canaletto views, one a view of Venice, the other an architectural capriccio at £85,000 (estimate unpublished £60,000 to £80,000). Several unsold pictures found buyers during the afternoon. A secondary sale of Old Masters made £302,010 with 32 per cent unsold.

£5,000 Bond wins

The £5,000 winners in the July premium bonds draw are:

12	AZ	807516	7	RW	261809
8	BB	558164	16	RP	612790
	CK	888131	17	RZ	238051
4	DB	606003	26	RP	659303
5	DP	269718	1	SZ	645650
5	DT	765737	9	SS	855300
6	DN	303947	1	TB	903764
5	FF	436478	11	TZ	714595
7	FT	170693	9	VN	128489
8	FP	546911	10	VT	138109
1	GS	252733	11	VP	521551
6	JN	365253	15	VN	873754
7	JP	746083	16	VW	840573
10	KZ	420808	18	VK	165338
11	KF	663363	17	VB	309330
14	KR	945299	19	VK	555661
	LP	841512	22	VB	216303
7	MF	610343	3	WF	135050
7	MW	056555	4	WZ	684019
14	PP	731787	13	WW	404027
16	PL	521393	9	YL	564419
16	PL	532060	10	YP	207645
3	OF	604026	10	YT	369216
4	OW	893854	13	YB	658951
5	RT	000727	15	ZT	832441

OBITUARY

MR W. E. KENRICK
Prominent Midland industrialist

Mr. William Edmund Kenrick, FRSA, former chairman of West Bromwich hardware manufacturers, Archibald Kenrick & Sons Ltd, who at the age of 72 was killed in a road accident on June 20, was a Midland industrialist descending from factory owners who began in 1791.

He had a passion for the Black Country, and a devotion to the industrial, commercial and educational life of the City of Birmingham. He held many public offices, giving his time and energy in public service, as well as successfully steering his hardware company through difficult post-war years.

He was responsible in the 1950s for one of the successes in the hardware industry — the introduction of the Shepherd furniture castor. He was the only man in the trade who appreciated the castor's potential as a labour-saving device for the housewife, and in adopting its manufacture ensured a sound business future for his firm and workforce.

In 1951 he was elected president of the National Institute of Hardware, and later the National Hardware Alliance. A founder member of the institute, a fellow and life honorary member, one of his responsibilities was to negotiate with the College of Heralds for the grant of arms.

As vice-president and chairman of the general purposes committee of the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce, he dealt with educational and transport matters. He was elected president of the chamber in 1962 and saw many major initiatives undertaken, among which perhaps the most important was the initial discussions with the Birmingham City Council about exhibition facilities in the United Kingdom — the result of which is now the National Exhibition Centre.

Under his guidance the chamber organized the first trade mission to Japan, and turning his attention to Europe in the early days of the EEC he was active in encouraging the Association of British Chambers of Commerce to seek a presence at the Conference Permanente of European Chambers of Commerce. This organization is now one of the effective lobbies representing private sector interests within the European Community.

Educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, Kenrick was a life governor of Birmingham University and a member of convocation of the University of Aston. As a former chairman of the governors of the College of Art and Design, he had a key role in forming the City of Birmingham Polytechnic, of which he was appointed chairman of the governing body in 1971.

His association with the Birmingham Assay Office went back to 1944 when he was elected a guardian of the Standard of Wrought Plate. As well as being a guardian and warden of the Birmingham Assay Office he was a member of the joint committee of the Assay Offices of Great Britain, and of the British Hallmarking Council from 1975 to 1979.

One of his abiding interests was the history and industrial development of the West Midlands in which his company played a part; hardware memorabilia in the company's own museum date from the eighteenth century. Most recently he was a keen supporter of the Black Country Museum at Dudley. Last year the museum accepted his offer to start classifying its specimens, and he was engaged on this indexing at the time of his death.

A gentle but forthright man, Kenrick was also an enthusiastic ornithologist and gardener.

LORD TEIGNMOUTH

Lord Teignmouth, DSC, the Irish peer who served with distinction in the RNVR during the Second World War, died in London on July 7. He was 60.

The Rt Hon Frederick Maxwell Aglionby Shore, 7th Baron Teignmouth, was born on December 20, 1920, in Dublin, brought up at the family home Brownsbarn in co Kilkenny, and educated at Wellington College. In September, 1939, a few months after he had begun studying commercial art in London, he volunteered for the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as a rating. In June, 1940, he was posted to the destroyer Broke on convoy duty in the Atlantic.

In April, 1941, he joined an MTB flotilla in the Mediterranean, serving along the North African coast to the end of the desert campaign. In August, 1943, he received his first command, and rapidly achieved an exceptional reputation for dash and shiphandling in a score of fierce inshore actions.

In December of that year he played a prominent role in the destruction by MTBs of the German cruiser Niobe in the Adriatic. A few weeks later he commanded a section of his flotilla in an encounter in which they sank another German vessel.

From July. 1944, he served with coastal forces in the Channel, commanding patrols in several further successful night actions. He was awarded the DSC and Bar, and was twice mentioned in dispatches.

After the war he worked in London for many years as a successful fashion designer. His elder brother had been killed in action in 1944, and in 1964 he succeeded to his father's title. In 1977 he moved back to his family home in Kilkenny.

A slightly-built, compulsively modest man, "Fred" Teignmouth was a superb salmon fisher — above all on the Nore where he lived — and an outstanding shot. He represented the best of the old Anglo-Irish tradition, possessing a style, wit and courtesy that delightfully crossed St James's with Somerville and Ross, and a deep affection for Ireland and its people.

He was married first to Daphne Freke-Evans in 1947. The marriage was dissolved in 1952. In 1979 he married Mrs Pamela Meyer, daughter of H. Edmonds-Heath, who survives him. The title becomes extinct.

MR EDWARD T. JOY

P. A. writes:—
Edward Joy FSA who recently died very suddenly will be greatly missed by his colleagues and friends involved in furniture history.

He was the first of the second generation of furniture historians, following on after MacQuoid, Jourdain, Symonds and Edwards. A graduate of University College, London, his later work at the Institute of Historical Research resulted in the first English thesis on furniture history: a study of "The London furniture industry in the eighteenth century".

This was followed by a long series of scholarly articles in the *Connoisseur*, *Apollo* and *Burlington* while he was Principal Lecturer in History at Shoreditch College of Education, and led to his helping Ralph Edwards to prepare the classic one volume *Shorter Dictionary of English Furniture* (1964). His useful general volumes, the Country Life Books on Chairs, Furniture and Clocks followed.

In 1964 he helped to found the Furniture History Society. It was largely due to his generous sharing of information that this practice has become common among furniture historians.

Although initially he specialized in the eighteenth century he came to be increasingly concerned with the nineteenth. His *English Furniture 1800-1851* (1977) incorporates a vast deal of new information and reflections, stemming from the wide extent of sources consulted.

A comprehensive *Dictionary of Victorian Furniture* was already with the publishers when he died, and he had almost completed a major study of the firm of Holland and Sons, to be published as part of the Furniture History Society series. These volumes will be his memorial.

After retiring from Shoreditch he was for six years Curator of the National Trust Rotunda at Ickworth.

It is fitting that one of his last works was a Victoria and Albert Museum publication on Pastimes which he wrote jointly with his wife Emily, who always gave him perceptive and steadfast support.

A very modest, genial man, helpful and encouraging to others, quick to consider new ideas with buoyant enthusiasm; he was a noble oak whose felling diminishes our scene.

MR C. E. KING

Mr Cecil Edward King, CMG, who died on July 4 at the age of 69, was Ambassador to Lebanon from 1967 to 1970.

The son of J. S. King, he was born on March 27, 1912, and educated at King Edward VII School, Sheffield, Charterhouse and Queen's College, Oxford. In 1934 he entered the Consular Service and held several posts in Europe and North and South America between that year and 1956.

From 1957 to 1961 he was Consul-General at Hamburg and from 1961 to 1963 Ambassador to the Cameroun Republic. In 1963 he moved to the United Nations as United Kingdom Minister for Trusteeship Affairs.

After two years, 1965-67, as assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office he went to Lebanon as Ambassador. He retired in 1970. From 1972 to 1977 he was a member of the UN Joint Inspection Unit, Geneva.

He married in 1944 Isabel, daughter of E. S. Haynes. They had two sons and a daughter.

Miss Mary Godwin, Mayor of Cheltenham, has died at the age of 62.

Miss Godwin, a Conservative, represented the Lansdown ward on the borough council for 11 years, and also served as a Gloucestershire county councillor for several years.

Sir Nicholas Morrison, KCB, who died suddenly on July 7 at the age of 63, was Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Scottish Office, 1973-78, and subsequently chairman of the Local Government Boundary Commission.

Moreover... Miles Kington

(A further report from on board Photocopier III, our entry in The Observer Transatlantic Boat Race.)

We have been becalmed off Ireland for several days now, so I would imagine that our chances of winning the race, even on handicap, are slim. But the weather is beautiful and the object is not to win but to write a book, so I am not unhappy.

I wish I could say the same for my crew, "Evoe" Knox-Johnston. We both miss the morning papers very much, I an a writer because it means I have to get straight to work after breakfast, he because he needs the weather forecast and in the absence of a paper has to rely on a short-wave radio. This morning he picked up the news that "Tiny" Rowland has been allowed to buy The Observer. Apparently the Monopolies Commission decided it was all right for him to sponsor The Observer Race, which now constitutes virtually the whole British naval deterrent. "Evoe" is upset because, he says, Lonrho will insist on the Race starting from Africa in future and he is very subject to heat rash. Well, I have never met "Tiny" Rowland but I am glad for him. Dwarfs have a hard enough time without the Monopolies Commission gunning for them.

"How's the book coming on, Thor Heyerdahl?" said "Evoe" jokingly this morning. I could have hit him. Heyerdahl and Severin and that lot are not real writers. It's all very well building boats out of rice paper and proving that chefs could have sailed from Hong Kong to London in 1066, but what's the point if you take modern typewriters to write the book?

Of course, I have all the modern aids, but I also have below decks Susie, a goose, who keeps me supplied with quills. Only by using truly authentic writing tools can I prove that Tudor seamen could have written books during their voyage. So far, I have found that in some ways quill and parchment is superior to typewriting. If a wave breaks over a quill, you just shake the water off. If it breaks over the typewriter, you get a blinding flash and 300 volts coursing through you.

Later. "Evoe" has some very interesting relations. He told me at dinner that he is the nephew of "Groucho" Knox-Johnston, the wit and prelate. Apparentl "Groucho" was once offered a cardinal's hat but turned it down saying: "I wouldn't believe in any god who was prepared to forgive me."

"Evoe" is coming on as a cook. For dinner he served an extremely tasty casserole swimming in garlic and tomato. When I complimented him, he said: "Yes, usually they're too rich and oily, but this one was fine."

Later still. I have just realised what he meant. I rushed downstairs, but Susie is no more. I instantly dismissed "Evoe" from my service, but in mid-Atlantic this is harder than it sounds, and I have reluctantly reinstated him. I fear trouble lies ahead, though.

(Copyright Moreover Maritime Enterprises Ltd.)

University news

Oxford
ST JOHN'S COLLEGE:
Elections:
Sir Richard William Southern, president of the college 1969 to 1981, an honorary fellowship from October 1, 1981; Hans Jurgen Rose, supernumerary fellow of the college and university lecturer in nuclear physics, an official fellowship in physics from October 1, 1982.

Umist
Grants
Medical Research Council: £41,756 to Dr M D Houslay and Dr K R F Elliott (biochemistry) for research into insulin's regulation of protein phosphorylation in hepatocyte plasma membranes.
Science and Engineering Research Council: £62,450 to Dr B E Jones in association with Kent Process (Instrumentation and analytical science) Control Ltd and ICI Corporate Laboratory, to develop passive telemetry using optical transducers with fibre-optic links; £47,561 to Professor B E Launder (mechanical engineering) to study turbulent mixing flows of highly different density; £46,426 to Professor B Atkinson and Mr G M Black (chemical engineering) in association with APV Co Ltd to study yeast growth and alcohol production in a fluidized bed fermenter utilizing solid support particles; £36,223 to Dr M J Lockett (chemical engineering) to investigate distillation tray efficiency and hydrodynamics; £20,198 to Dr S G Oliver (biochemistry) to investigate the role of tRNA and its processing intermediates in the regulation of transcription in yeast.

Heriot-Watt
Grants
Science and Engineering Research Council: £74,558 for research towards improvement of acoustic design of theatres jointly at Heriot-Watt and Southampton University.
Science and Engineering Research Council: £81,603 for development of microwave pressure sounder, under the direction of Professor S D Smith, Dr G F Peckham and Dr D A Flower; £78,003 for investigation into nonlinear refraction and optical bistability on semi-conductors, under the direction of Professor S D Smith, Dr J M Colles and Dr D A R Miller.

Poles at theatre festival

By Martin Huckerby, Theatre Reporter

Two Polish theatre groups, offering productions which are very radical by eastern European standards, will be among the nine foreign companies appearing at the first London Internatio nal Festival of Theatre, from August 3 to 16.

Theatre of the 8th Day, from Poznan, has worked under the patronage of the State Entertainment Agency since 1979, but has faced severe censorship and bans on performances abroad, although that ended with the events of August, 1980.

It will be appearing at the New Half Moon Theatre between August 3 and 15, with two productions, *Oh, How Nobly We Lived* and *More Than Just One Life*. The festival said the company's work "exposes the destructive and manipulative power of popular myths and slogans, and presents the individual in his struggle against the dehumanizing forces at work in society".

Teatr Provisorium, from Lublin, which is financially assisted by the Socialist Union of Polish Students, is appearing at the ICA from August 4 to 9 with a show entitled *It Is Not for Us to Fly to the Islands of Happiness*.

The members of the company believe that "the ferocity of an apocalypse is engulfing our country. We attempt to look at the individual, not from the point of view of the Marxist philosophy of history and determinism, but with humanity".

The festival, which is costing £125,000 to mount, is also presenting productions from Brazil, Peru, France, Malaysia, Japan, the Netherlands and West Germany. As well as the main performances, there will be lunchtime theatre shows and evening music at the festival centre

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, July 9, 1956

From Our Special Correspondent

Warsaw, July 8.—Mr Tokarski, the Polish Minister of the Motor Industry, has been dismissed from his post, it was announced in Warsaw today. He is the first one to fall in the general economic stocktaking that has been going on for some time in Poland and which was brought to a head by the Poznan disturbances. No official reason is given for the minister's dismissal, his fall is connected here with the fact that he was in charge of the ministry which was responsible for the Zispo works in Poznan where the trouble began; according to some observers unsatisfactory and even inflammable conditions also prevail in other similar factories throughout the country. Mr Tokarski is said to be personally unpopular among factory workers. His ministry is to be combined with the Ministry of Engineering to form a single new Ministry of Heavy Engineering under Mr Jaszczuk, hitherto Minister of Electric Power.

Cricket

Return of Brearley a tribute to his standing



Brearley in the nets yesterday.

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Mike Brearley had to pay to be told that he will be captaining England in the third Test match against Australia, starting at Headingley today week. The chairman of selectors, Alec Bedser, *unable to get a coin into the slot, when ringing from a call box on his way home* on Tuesday evening, was driven to transferring the charges. Brearley has been appointed for three of the remaining four Test matches.

By leaving themselves the sixth and ley's confirmation that even now he will not be available to tour India next winter. If he goes there at all, it could be to cover the cricket for *The Sunday Times*.

Should England, by some chance, have retained the Ashes by the end of the fifth Test match at Old Trafford, the selectors might want to give the last Test to their choice for India; should they have lost irretrievably, it might *still* suit them to do so.

Of Brearley's 27 Test matches during his previous tenure of the captaincy 15 were won, eight drawn and four lost. A majority of these were against something less than the strongest opposition, during the Packer years.

The success which set Brearley up was in 1977 before the start of World Series Cricket when, having taken over from Greig, he captained England to a sweeping victory over an Australian side containing all the big names, except for Lillee, but facing charges of treachery. The next time he met Australia at anywhere near their full strength, in Australia in 1979-80, England, subjected to an unreasonable itinerary, were badly beaten.

By then, though, Brearley's reputation was made—as a considerate yet uncompromising captain, a good tactician and an improving batsman. Just how important a member of the side he had become has been shown in his absence.

He believes he is batting better now than he has ever done—he made four first-class hundreds in June, against Hampshire, Essex, Nottinghamshire and the Australians—and he hopes that his most famous protégé, Ian Botham, will once again be able to play with the spontaneity that was once the hallmark of his game. Brearley's return is a tribute to his standing.

The selectors must feel as though they are going round in circles. Brearley is the fifth "old timer" to be recalled this season, the others being Hendrick, Taylor, Willis and Woolmer. Who will be next: Miller, Jackman, Underwood, Amiss? The pity of it is that Brearley's return will hold back the Test development of such younger batsmen as Tavaré and Parker.

However, Alec Bedser sees it as the selectors' main responsibility to choose the side most likely to retain the Ashes—and that must be right. If India were England's present opponents, or New Zealand, I doubt whether they would have reverted to Brearley. They might have taken a chance with Gooch, or appointed Willis, or gone for Knight.

Sadly, Boycott's last chance of being given the appointment he so coverts, as distinct from getting it by chance (for four Test matches, in Pakistan and New Zealand, early in 1978 he led England when Brearley was injured), must now have gone. The prejudice against him—some of it, I am afraid, of his own making—has proved too great. Whether, now, he will go to India in the winter remains to be seen. Only the desire to leave Gary Sobers's record Test aggregate well behind may take him there.

Two unlikely heroes in Surrey's hour of need

By John Woodcock
THE OVAL: Surrey beat Leicestershire by three runs.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Leicestershire were taking this Benson and Hedges semi-final in their stride. At 7.25 they lost it, a result which left Surrey with two unlikely heroes. One was Ian Payne, who won the Gold Award, the other David Thomas, who, having been run out for nought when Surrey batted, took three important wickets, including that of a rampaging Roberts.

Having bowled Balderstone in *the nineteenth over of the* Leicestershire innings Payne, aged 23, a thickset Old Emanuel, removed the two main pillars of Leicestershire's batting, Gower and Davison, in the 31st over, his own eleventh and last. Payne was playing only because Sylvester Clarke, Surrey's West Indian thunderbolt, is unfit. Leicestershire, 56 for one when Balderstone went, were thus 84 for four, their four best most experienced bats*men all out.*

While Briers, Garnham and Roberts were there, Leicestershire were still very much alive. For the fifth wicket, Briers and Garnham were 30; for the sixth, Garnham and Roberts added 39. Roberts makes a habit of winning one-day matches—as a batsman rather than a bowler.

With an inscrutible expression he comes in and hits towering leg-side sixes. This he did yesterday *until Knight got it through to* Thomas that the place to bowl to him was outside the off stump, whereupone Roberts was very well caught in the distant off-side spaces.

That Leicestershire, after that, got as near as they did was due to Garnham, who batted with much *spirit*, and the two left-*handed heavyweights. Higgs and* Joe Bugner's double, Parsons, who made 23 together when all seemed lost. *When Parsons hit the third* ball of the last over, bowled by Jackman, almost into the Vauxhall Bridge Road, only five were needed from three balls. arsons took a single off the first of these before Pocock, coming from mid-off, ran Higgs out with one ball left.

When Surrey, having won the toss, were 38 for no wicket after 10 overs they had as good a launching pad as they could have asked for. Even at 90 for two, after 30 overs, with Knight going well, they must have been hoping for 225. But Leicestershire kept plugging away. Higgs, the old warhorse, took the first two wickets and Parsons the next two, and no-one could be trifled with.

In the 45th over Lynch was leg before to Roberts, and from the last 10 Surrey gathered only another 42, Rooper getting most of them. Roberts bowled a mean last five overs, and from the boundary Davison continued to throw with wonderful speed and accuracy for a man of 35.

There had been a blinding catch by Gower, taken in front of his face at first slip, and a very good one at backward square leg by Steele, overhead and one-handed. Taylor's return catch from Intikhab was also splendid.

Until well *after* tea Leicestershire looked like winning comofrtably. *Needing to score at only* 3½ runs an over they could afford the careful start which Steele and Balderstone gave them. But Payne was o enjoy his finest hour, Steele *stayed just too long for just too* few, and wha was a formality at one momen was a frenzied affair the next. Which is the way of the one-day world.

SURREY
G S Clinton, c Gower, b Higgs .. 17
†C J Richards, c Balderstone, b Higgs .. 32
*R D V Knight, l-b-w, b Parsons 38
D M Smith, c Steele, b Parsons .. 1
M A Lynch, l-b-w b Roberts .. 22
G R J Roope, not out 55
Intikhab Alam, c and b Taylor .. 4
D J Thomas, run out 0
I R Payne, c Briers, b Taylor .. 2
R D Jackman, c and b Roberts .. 1
P I Pocock, not out 4
Extras (l-b 10, w 5) .. 15
Total (9 wkts, 55 overs) .. 191
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—42, 2—72, 3—84, 4—101, 5—149, 6—169, 7—171, 8—179, 9—185.
BOWLING: Roberts, 11—2—27—2; Parsons, 11—2—32—2; Taylor, 11—0—38—2; Higgs, 11—3—40—2; Steele, 11—0—39—0.

LEICESTERSHIRE
*J C Balderstone, b Payne .. 21
J F Steele, c Intikhab, b Pocock .. 39
D I Gower, c Smith, b Payne .. 11
B F Davison, l-b-w, b Payne .. 0
N E Briers, b Pocock 14
†M A Garnham, c Lynch, b Thomas 32
A M E Roberts, c Roope, b Thomas 29
P Booth, b Pocock 4
G Parson, not out 14
L B Taylor, b Thomas 1
K Higgs, run out 10
Extras (b 4, l-b 7, w 2) .. 13
Total (54.5 overs) 188
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—56, 2—84, 3—84, 4—84, 5—114, 6—153, 7—163, 8—163, 9—165, 10—188.
BOWLING: Jackman, 10.5—0—43—0; Thomas, 11—1—30—3; Payne 11—3—20—3; Knight, 6—2—13—0; Roope 7—0—10—0; Pocock, 11—2—50—3; Intikhab, 2—0—0—0.
Umpires: W E Alley and P B Wight



Roope: valuable late runs which made all the difference.

Sri Lankans let down by fielding

By Richard Streeton
NOTTINGHAM: The Sri Lankans, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 231 runs behind a TCCB Representative XI.

This game is the main fixture of the Sri Lankans' tour and they will be annoyed that it coincided with one of their less-successful fielding days. Some half a dozen chances went unaccepted before Barclay left the touring side half an hour's batting at the end.

The watching England selectors, who chose the TCCB XI, probably learned nothing they did not know already from the English batsmen. Their bowling choices could provide more relevance today, possibly for the winter tour to India.

Until lunchtime the sun shone strongly and it remained muggy when it became overcast later. Both states reminded the touring side of home and for the first time on their tour they called for drinks in each period. Most of their bowling was done by spinners—*not for altruistic reasons* but because that is their strength—but there was nothing in the pitch to disturb the batsmen.

Somachandra De Silva began a particularly hard day's work in the first hour and his leg breaks were always treated with caution. The unrelated Ajith De Silva, with slow left arm, kept a nagging length and both De Silvas suffered wrom wicketkeeping errors. Kaluperuma tended to over pitch his off breaks.

Larkins, briefly, and the Sussex Mendis, for longer, began with uncharacteristic care before Larkins gradually began to drive and pull with his customary freedom. Both he and Love, perhaps, were *thrown out of their mental stride* by facing leg spin before lunch on the first day, but Larkins drove over a ball pitched well up and his successor, Love, initially was thoroughly subdued.

Love was almost run out early on, but after lunch started to play soundly until at 131 he was given out, caught behind as he played forward. Mendis, who came to Brighton when he was 12, or he might have been playing on the opposite side, was third out at 142 after surviving two chances. He made some firm hits on both sides of the wicket but it was a low-key effort by his standards.

Mendis was caught sweeping by short fine leg some 20 yards from the *bat in the 58th over. Packer*, who was missed behind the wicket at 16, had also been less confident than usual before he was held from a lofted cut at fly slip. Gatting at 54 was dropped in the covers but otherwise hit with assurance. A straight six against Ajith De Silva was a fine stroke and he batted only 116 minutes for 82 not out.

TCCB XI: First Innings
G D Mendis, c D S De Silva, b A De Silva 65
W Larkins, b D S De Silva .. 40
J D Love, c Devapriya, b A De Silva 34
P W G Parker, c A De Silva, b Kaluperma 56
M W Gatting, not out 82
*J R T Barclay, not out 2
Extras (b 3, l-b 2, n-b 5) .. 10
Total (4 wkts dec) 259
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—71, 2—131, 3—143, 4—245.
†P R Downton, J E Emburey, P G Newman, S P Hughes and P J W Allott did not bat.
BOWLING: Ratnayake, 7—1—30—0; De Mel, 9—1—38—0; D S De Silva, 34—10—82—1; Kaluperuma, 17—3—51—1; A De Silva, 25—7—58—2.

SRI LANKANS: First Innings
S Wettimuny, not out 11
†H Devapriya, not out 12
Extras (b 3, n-b 2) 5
Total (no wkt) 28
B Warnapura, R D Mendis, A De Silva, L Kaluperuma, R L Dias, D S De Silva, A Ranasinghe, A Del Mel and R Ratnayake to bat.
Umpires: D J Constant and D G L Evans.

Other match

HARLOW: Pakistan Under-25 XI 396 for 3 dec (Shoaib Mohammad 150 not out, Majid Khan 111, S Malik 75 not out) and 34 for 1; Essex II 373 for 9 dec (M H Denness 60; J Hassain 4 for 76).

Tense time with Underwood but batsmen get wiser

By Alan Gibson
TAUNTON: Somerset beat Kent by five wickets.

It was a comfortable win for Somerset in the end, though there were a few tense moments when Underwood bowled a spell of remarkable accuracy in the evening.

Somerset won the toss and put Kent in. The day was dry but overcast, and the ball swung though the pitch was sound. If *there was a spare seat on the* ground at the South I am glad I did not have to search for it. The seventh ball, Botham's first, was a long hop. Woolmer hooked it, and it looked a sure enough stroke, but it was caught by Popplewell, a running, falling *catch—never did* his *name* seem so appropriate — just inside the long leg boundary. The roar which greeted the success of the deposed England captain, following an *oration when he* took the ball must have warmed his heart.

He took another wicket in the sixth over, Benson caught at the wicket, though again the stroke was to blame as much as the ball. Tavaré and Asif began to settle down, and hasten *the scoring* but at 35 Asif was caught at deep gulley, low down by Garner, another admirable though less spectacular catch. With one-third of their innings gone, Kent were 43 for three. At lunch, after 37 overs, they were 92 for five. Ealham, who had just been dropped at the wicket, was bowled by Popplewell, and from what would in any case have been the last ball before lunch, Tavaré, who was now Kent's main hope, was also bowled by Popplewell. It was not a good moment to get out. With the first ball after lunch, Dredge had Shepherd out.

Knott was theonly other batsman o *look as bough he migh play* a subsanial *innings*, and he las hree wickes fell in eigh balls. The score was 154 when he innings ended in he 53rd over. Boham, Garner, Popplewell and Dredge shared the wickets, and Mosesey the fifth bowler, I thought, bowled as well as anyone. The fielding was good.

It was *not* a daunting score, and the sun came out in the afternoon, with a touch of wind to keep the clouds moving. Rose and Denning began as hough they wanted the match done with by tea. Rose drove most handsomely off his legs. It wa sa surprise when, at 33, in the ninth over, he made a careless stroke and was smartly *caught at* cover. Richards came in, to exotic cheering and Richards was soon goin gback, caught in the gully of Jarvis.

Yet though it is all very well having the world's best current batsmen on your *side*, when he gets out early it casts a tremor through the res. I ook Denning and Roebuck some ime to restore stability. At tea, with Underwood and Johnson bowling, presumably in he hope of spin, the score was 62 for two in 23 overs. This was nearly up to the rate required, but not so convincing as the beginning of the innings had been and the crowd grew quieter.

It grew almost silent (apart from a cheerful and well behaved Kentish contingent) when Underwood completed his compelling piece of bowling. He took two for 15 in his 11 overs. If he had been allowed another 11 by the rules of the competition, Somerset *would never have got the* duns. He had Denning, trying a pull, caught at midwicket, and then bowled Botham. Somerset would have been wiser simply to let Underwood bowl himself out.

When the faster bowlers came back, runs *immediately* came more easily. The Kent fielding became ragged, and the bowlers correspondingly worried. Even Knott, always a valuable man in a hard time, could not pull them together.

Although Popplewell was caught with a swish towards midwicket, near the end, he had done enough all round to win the gold award, which was judged by Tom Graveney. Roebuck had time to reach *his 50, and Marks* was securely with him, when the winning run was made with more than six overs to spare.

KENT
R A Woolmer, c Popplewell, b Botham 2
M Benson, c Taylor, b Botham .. 1
C J Tavaré, b Popplewell 44
*Asif Iqbal, c Garner, b Dredge 11
A G E Ealham, b Popplewell .. 17
J N Shepherd, c Taylor b Dredge 7
†A P E Knott, b Garner 29
G W Johnson, b Garner 13
G R Dilley, b Garner 8
D L Underwood, lbw b Botham 0
K B S Jarvis, not out 0
Extras (b 6, l-b 8, w 7, n-b 2) 23
Total (52.1 overs) 154
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—9, 3—36, 4—73, 5—92, 6—92, 7—125, 8—153, 9—154, 10—154.
BOWLING: Garner, 9.1—0—24—3; Botham, 10—4—23—3; Dredge, 10—1—31—2; Moseley, 11—1—22—0; Popplewell, 11—0—31—2; Richards, 1—1—0—0.

SOMERSET
*B C Rose, c Johnson, b Shepherd 22
P W Denning, c Tavaré, b Underwood 23
I V A Richards, c Woolmer, b Jarvis 3
P M Roebuck, not out 51
I T Botham, b Underwood .. 2
N F M Popplewell, c Asif, b Shepherd 42
V J Marks, not out 7
Extras (b 2, lb 3, w 2, nb 2) 9
Total (5 wkts, 48.3 overs) .. 157
†D J S Taylor, J Garner, H R Moseley and C H Dredge did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—33, 2—37, 3—64, 4—80, 5—147.
BOWLING: Dilley, 6—0—32—0; Shepherd, 8.3—1—30—2; Jarvis, 7—2—16—1; Woolmer, 6—1—27—0; Underwood, 11—4—15—2; Johnson, 10—1—28—0.
Umpires: A E Jepson and R Julian.

Heavy defeat for holders

HARROGATE: Northamptonshire beat Glamorgan by 161 runs.

Glamorgan, *the holders of the* Tilcon Trophy, were bundled out of the competition yesterday. Northamptonshire took a heavy toll of the moderate Glamorgan attack and reached 336 in 54.2 overs. *Their* opening batsman, Cook, set the tempo of rapid scoring by hitting three sixes and 12 fours in his 126 which took only 110 minutes.

Allan Lamb, with 55, helped to add 151 *for the second wicket in* only 23 overs. Apart from an adventurous 59, including nine fours, by Miandad in only 50 minutes, none of the Glamorgan batsmen performed with any distinction and their last five wickets fell for nine runs as *they slipped* to 175 all out.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
[illegible] Cook, c Featherstone, b Ontong 126
[illegible], c Miandad, b Nash .. 8
[illegible] Williams, b Moseley .. 5
A J Lamb, c Barwick, b Lloyd 55
[illegible] Yardley, b Moseley .. 73
[illegible] Boyd-Moss, c A Jones, b Lloyd 16
G Sharp, c E W Jones, b Moseley 6
Sarfraz Nawaz, l-b-w b Nash .. 1
[illegible] Mallender, run out .. 18
T M Lamb, c E Jones, b Nash .. 6
B J Griffiths, not out 2
Extras (l-b 10, w [illegible], n-b [illegible]) 20
Total (54.2 overs) .. 336
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—[illegible], 2—107, 3—[illegible], 4—[illegible], 5—279, 6—307, 7—[illegible], 8—315, 9—322.
BOWLING: Nash, 11—0—80—3; Moseley, [illegible]; Barwick, [illegible]; Ontong, 11—0—[illegible]—1; [illegible], 9—1—55—0; Lloyd, 7—0—[illegible]—2.

GLAMORGAN
A Jones, c Wild, b T M Lamb 27
J A Hopkins, b T M Lamb .. 18
Javed Miandad, b Wild 59
N G Featherstone, c Sharp, b T M Lamb 0
G C Holmes, c Sharp, b Sarfraz 33
R C Ontong, c A J Lamb, b Williams 24
E A Moseley, c T M Lamb, b Williams 6
†E W Jones, c A J Lamb, b Mallender 1
B J Lloyd, c Williams, b Mallender 1
S Barwick, not out 0
*M A Nash, c Boyd-Moss, b Williams 0
Extras (l-b 4, w 2, n-b 1) .. 7
Total (44.3 overs) .. 175
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—42, 2—60, 3—60, 4—119, 5—166, 6—170, 7—170, 8—174, 9—175, 10—175.
BOWLING: Sarfraz, 10—1—29—1; Griffiths, 6—1—19—0; Williams, 3.3—1—10—3; Mallender, 6—3—28—2; T M Lamb, 11—1—47—3; Wild, 7—0—38—1.
Umpires: R Aspinall and J van Geloven.

Test match averages

England

Batting

	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Avge
D I Gower	4	0	170	89	42.50
G R Dilley	4	2	81	34	40.50
M W Gatting	4	0	142	89	35.50
J E Emburey	1	0	31	31	31.00
P Willey	4	0	117	[illegible]	[illegible]
G Boycott	4	0	108	60	27.00
G A Gooch	4	0	80	44	20.00
I T Botham	4	0	34	33	8.50
R A Woolmer	4	0	30	21	7.25
P R Downton	3	0	11	8	5.50
R W Taylor	2	0	9	9	4.50
R G D Willis	5	0	6	5	2.00
M Hendrick	2	2	6	6*	—

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
G R Dilley	69	20	186	12	15.50
R G D Willis	82.1	28	160	8	20.00
I T Botham	61.5	19	149	6	24.83
J E Emburey	36	22	59	2	29.50
M Hendrick	40	11	76	3	58.00
G A Gooch	10	4	28	0	—

Australia

	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Avge
A R Border	4	1	159	64	53.00
D K Lillee	2	1	52	40*	52.00
G M Wood	4	1	114	62*	38.00
R J Bright	1	0	33	33	33.00
R W Marsh	3	0	66	47	22.00
K J Hughes	4	0	[illegible]	42	14.75
T M Alderman	2	1	17	12*	17.00
T M Chappell	4	1	44	20*	14.66
J Dyson	4	0	51	38	12.75
G F Lawson	3	1	24	14	12.00
G N Yallop	4	0	23	13	5.75
R M Hogg	1	0	0	0	0.00

* Not out

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
R M Hogg	13.4	2	55	3	18.33
G F Lawson	70.1	23	157	8	19.62
T M Alderman	90.2	19	251	11	22.81
D K Lillee	[illegible]	20	241	11	21.90
G J Bright	51	25	98	4	24.50

First class averages

Batting

	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Avge
Zaheer Abbas	13	6	1435	215	121.35
G W Humpage	14	4	803	146	80.30
Younis Ahmed	17	4	901	116	69.30
A J Lamb	18	4	960	162	68.57
D I Gower	15	2	889	156*	68.38
C E B Rice	15	3	813	156*	67.75
P W G Parker	17	5	775	136	64.58
C G Greenidge	13	0	797	140	61.30
G D Mendis	14	1	751	119	56.35
I V A Richards	16	1	836	196	55.66
W Larkins	16	1	825	157	53.86
K W R Fletcher	13	2	590	137	53.63
R Wood	18	3	777	133	51.80
G Cook	19	2	819	146*	51.18
M W Gatting	15	2	646	158	49.69
J M Brearley	17	1	795	155	49.68
J G Wright	17	1	729	144	48.68
Javed Miandad	17	3	663	137*	47.35
P N Kirsten	18	4	660	114	47.14
G Fowler	23	3	933	143	46.65
Asif Iqbal	13	2	503	113	45.81
C J Tavaré	19	4	685	155*	45.66
D L Bairstow	19	7	547	84	45.58
G M Turner	19	1	818	168	45.44
D L Amiss	16	0	726	137	45.37

*Not out

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
I A Greig	147	33	731	25	12.84
S T Clarke	280.2	80	587	37	15.86
R J Hadlee	352.1	118	710	41	17.31
J Garner	338.3	98	846	47	18.00
W W Daniel	217.3	53	680	35	19.42
E A Moseley	283	70	741	37	20.02
D L Underwood	239.2	129	700	34	20.58
M D Marshall	264.3	88	629	30	20.96
M A Holding	187	50	525	24	21.87
M A Nash	281.2	86	813	36	22.58
C M Old	344.3	117	842	37	22.75
E E Hemmings	406.3	135	893	39	22.94
C E B Rice	225.3	67	557	24	23.20
P J W Allott	407.5	102	1210	51	23.72
R D Jackman	278.5	67	695	29	23.89
D L Acfield	307.3	97	662	27	24.51
G W Johnson	275.5	81	643	26	24.76
Intikhab Alam	206.5	54	609	24	25.37
K B S Jarvis	230.3	64	748	29	25.79
C E Waller	293.3	92	736	28	26.28
J K Lever	378.4	81	1103	41	26.90

Cole-Rees voted out

Tom Cole-Rees, chairman of Sussex, has been relieved of his duties as the Sussex representative to the Test and County *Cricket Board following a committee* vote of no confidence by 17 to one. His replacement as representative to the TCCB, will by Dr David Rice, club

Milton Keynes resign

Sealink Milton Keynes, inaugural winners of the national table-tennis league two years ago, will announce their withdrawal when the 1981-82 programme is arranged. *Sealink wish to trans*fer their sponsorship to the north east, with Ormesby, who will now run three sides in the league.

Today's fixtures

ONE-DAY MATCH (55 OVERS)
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Australians (10.45 to 7.0).

TILCON TROPHY
SEMI-FINAL ROUND (55 OVERS)
HARROGATE: Nottinghamshire v Worcestershire.
SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire II v Somerset II.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire II v Kent II.
HARROW: Middlesex II v Hampshire II.
NEWARK (Kelham Road): Nottinghamshire II v Leicestershire II.
NORBURY (NatWest): Surrey II v Sussex II.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire II v Warwickshire II.
ELLAND: Yorkshire II v Glamorgan II.
MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
PAPWORTH: Cambridgeshire v Lincolnshire.
OTHER MATCH
NOTTINGHAM: Representative XI v Sri Lanka (11.0 to 6.30).
HARLOW: Essex XI v Pakistan XI.

Second XI competition

WORCESTER: Warwickshire II 391 for 5 dec (R I H B Dyer 156, P R Oliver 144) v Worcestershire II.

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire II 293 for 6 dec (G Geise 102 not out, A J Wrighton 62, M Butcher 61); Somerset II 37 for no wkt.

HARROW: Middlesex II 191 (C Cook 83, W N Slack 54; M J Railey 4 for 60); Hampshire II 94 for 3 (C L Smith 71).

Athletics

Coe aims for another record after just failing to beat Ovett's mark

By Norman Fox

Sebastian Coe must pick himself up for another world record attempt on Saturday after his setback in Stockholm on Tuesday night. Coe, who recently lowered his own 800 metres mark, failed by 59/100th of a second to regain the 1,500 metres record from Steve Ovett and now goes to Oslo, where he hopes to improve on his own 1,000 metres world record.

Coe won the Stockholm Invitation race in 3min 31.95sec, which was still the second fastest time ever recorded and remarkable considering that he had recently been ill and had run his first race for a month only last weekend. But it could not compensate for his disappointment at missing the record.

"There are only a few races in an thlete's career when you are mentally ready for a world record," Coe said yesterday. "I was ready last night, but it slipped away. The conditions were perfect and the crowd was great, but the pace was too fast, though I can't blame James Robinson, the pacemaker. I was very disappointed that I didn't get the intermediate times promised. That's basic track courtesy—but not here."

The promoters of the meeting at the Stockholm stadium, where 55 world records had been broken since 1912, brought together a talented field of athletes to give Coe *the testing competition that* he needed to achieve his ambition of breaking through the 3min 30sec barrier. However, Ovett's record of 3min 31.36sec, set in Koblenz last year, survived. No other runner in the field could challenge *or assist Coe over the final stage.*

Robinson, the second fastest 800 metres runner next to Coe this year, kept them within the world record schedule for the first 1,200 metres. At that point Coe was two seconds inside Ovett's *time but he was unable to maintain* the speed once Robinson had let him pass.

Coe took the lead midway through the race and was far ahead near the end, beating the American, Steve Scott, by nearly three seconds with José Luis Gonzales (Spain) third and Mike Boit (Kenya) fourth. Tom Byers, the American who beat Ovett over 1,500 metres in Oslo recently, finished fifth in 3min 37.96sec.

Coe said the race would be his only serious attempt over the distance this summer, but he may now decide to change his programme of events this season to include another 1,500 metres race.

The new holder of the British pole vault record, Keith Stock, continued his outstanding performances by winning with an improved national record height of 5.65 metres which was sufficient to beat the former world *record holder and current Olympic* champion Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz, of Poland. Stock had taken the national record to 5.60 metres during the Europa Cup semi-final in Helsinki last weekend.

Men
100M: 1, D Evans (US) 10.25sec; 2, W Gault (US) 10.26; 3, S Nilsson (Sweden) 10.45.
400M: 1, E Josjoe (Sweden) 45.65; 2, H Henley (US) 45.93; 3, K Hassan (Sudan) 46.24.
1,500M: 1, S Coe (GB) 3min 31.95; 2, S Scott (US) 3:34.17; 3, J Gonzales (Spain) 3:34.41; 4, M Boit (Kenya) 3:34.68; 5, T Byers (US) 3:37.96; 6, E Coughlan (Ireland) 3:38.99.
5,000M: 1, Herle (WG) 13:23.79; 2, M Centrowitz (US) 13:24.92; 3, J Treacy (Ireland) 13:28.46; 5, F Bayi (Tanzania) 13:30.88.
400M HURDLES: 1, F Meir (Switzerland) 50.89; 2, R Kopitar (Yugoslavia) 51.51; 3, K Pettersson (Sweden) 51.62. Pole vault: 1, K Stock (GB) 5.65m; 2, W Kozakiewicz (Poland) 5.50; 3, M Klimczyk (Poland) 5.50.
DISCUS: 1, B Plucknett (US) 72.34m (world record); 2, W Schmidt (EG) 69.06; 3, J Powell (US) 66.16.

Women
400m: 1, J Hoyte-Smith (GB) 52.28sec; 2, L Fritzon (Sweden) 55.60.
800m: 1, M Manning (US) 2min 01.14; 2, S Cruciata (Italy) 2:02.37; 3, F Gendron (Canada) 2:04.63.
3,000m: 1, E Wessinghage (WG) 9:6.19; 2, M Joyce (GB) 9:08.41; 3, O Fitch (Canada) 9:11.35; 5, R Smeeth (GB) 9:13.30.
LONG JUMP: 1, L Wallin (Sweden) 6.05m; 2, L Humlobek (Denmark) 6.00; 3, E Karblom (Sweden) 5.99.
HIGH JUMP: 1, U Meyfarth (WG) 1.88m; 2, L Ritter (US) 1.85; 3, S Lorentzon (Sweden) 1.85.

Golf

Discretion serves Cullen well

By Mitchell Platts

Garry Cullen, of Britain, and Massimo Mannelli (Italy) both composed rounds of 68, four under par, late in the day to move one stroke ahead of Sandy Lyle and Bernhard Langer, (West Germany) in the first round of the £66,000 State Express Classic on the Brabazon course at the Belfry yesterday.

The leader board at the end of the day had a real international flavour with Greg Norman, Rodger Davis and Stewart Ginn, three Australians, Tom Sieckmann, an American, Simon Owen, a New Zealander, and Mark Thomas, Ian Mosey and Tony Charnley all *returning rounds of 70.*

The performance of Cullen was as flawless as the conditions. He played well within himself because he has decided that restraint rather than aggression is the order of the day. In the past he has often got *excited* on the golf course and, when making a charge, he has been abruptly put in his place by making a serious error which has led to him losing a number of shots at one single hole.

Now he is concentrating on swinging sweetly at the ball rather than trying to belt it out of sight and, at the advice of his instructor, Gavin Christie of Kedleston Park, he has lightened his grip on the club.

Everything began to fall into place in the Scandinavian Open last week where he was twelfth, his highest finish so far this season, and he illustrated his new mood by taking no chances on *the sunbaked 7,182 yards course* yesterday. His round included 14 pars and four birdies and he holed only one putt of more than five feet, which was at the 12th where he successfully made a putt of 20 feet to save his par. Last *July Cullen finished 23rd in the* Open at Muirfield and there can be little doubt that his game improves with the sun on his back.

Mannelli sent a few ripples of surprise across the surface of European golf when he won the Italian Open in April of last year. He has subsequently returned to quieter waters but he arrived at The Belfry with his confidence restored because two weeks ago, in Turin, he won the Italian PGA closed championship by no less than nine shots.

The quality of his driving was *largely responsible for his* move to the front of the field, for he missed only one fairway. He drove the ball long and straight and his length from the tee is best shown by the fact that he required only a five iron for his approach to the 18th (474 yards) whereas earlier in the day Langer had employed a three iron.

Lyle is seeking to win his third tournament in Europe this season and there can be little doubt that he will go extremely close if he continues to retain the good fortune which enabled him to hole from 15 yards and 20 yards at the first and second holes respectively for birdies.

He collected a third birdie at *the fourth (570 yards) in spite of* hitting his second shot with a three wood more than 80 yards beyond the green. It is a fact that the ball hit a downslope at the back of the green but Lyle estimated that with two woods at that hole he carried the ball 650 yards.

Power, however, is not always the name of the game and Lyle showed his powers of recovery, and his acute touch by wedging to within three feet of the hole for a quite remarkable birdie four.

Langer and Norman were paired together early in the day and they provided a fascinating duel. Norman's high fade will carry the ball further in wet conditions but when it is running, like it was yesterday, Langer has an advantage with his right to left movement of the ball.

Norman acknowledged that in the main he was outdriven by Langer but he also pointed out that the West German lacks a certain amount of aggression. For that reason it is unlikely that he will be seen taking a chance by trying to drive the green at the water-fronted 10th hole (310 yards). But Norman, who put the *driver back in his bag following* a conversation with his caddie, promised to provide such a spectacle later in the week.

68: M Mannelli (Italy), G Cullen.
69: B Langer (Germany), S Lyle.
70: T Sieckeman (US), I Mosey, G Norman (Australia), M Thomas, S Ginn (Australia), S Owen (NZ), T Charnley, R Davis.
71: G Brand, V Fernandez (Argentina), R Fish, E Polland, J Canizares (Spain).
72: N Bembridge, T Britz (SA), B Dassu (Italy), P Townsend, N Hunt, E Darcy, B Waites, M King, P Elson, A Garrido (Spain), K Brown, R Fyfe, D Wenerly.
73: B McColl, E Murray, M Miller, D Talbot, J O'Leary, G Mueller (Sweden), B Dunk (Australia), D J Russell, C Cox, N Coles, P Tupling, M James, M Howell.
74: D Jones, J Cabo (Spain), T Minshall, G Manson, B Jones, D Robertson, J Morgan, R Drummond, M Calero (Spain), P Brostedt (Sweden), G Smith.

Faldo's appeal turned down

Nick Faldo has been informed that he must pay a fine of £50 imposed for slow play during the final round of the Sun Alliance PGA championship, at Ganton last month. The letter of appeal from *Faldo was discussed* by the European Tournament Players Division committee when they met on Tuesday evening and Ken Schofield secretary of the ETPD announced:

"The letter was considered but it was decided that the tournament directors decision at the time is final and that is how the matter rests".

Neil Coles has been fined for the first time in his illustrious 25 years career. Coles who is chairman of the ETPD committee *finished fifth in the Lawrence* Batley International last month and he failed to attend the prizegiving. Coles who was fined £50 explained:

"It was a genuine error. I told Manuel Pinero who was fourth, that he need not go to the prizegiving and as a result I have volunteered to also pay his fine".

Rugby League

Move to clear path between handling codes

By Keith Macklin

On the eve of tomorrow's annual meeting of the Rugby Football Union in London, a sporting body has thrown its weight behind the move towards the "free gangway" between amateur players in rugby union and rugby league. The North West Sports Council is considering a *proposition* that grants up to £50,000 should be withheld from rugby union clus in the area if the free movement between handling codes is not firmly ratified.

Maurice Oldroyd, national administrator of the British Amateur Rugby League Association, said yesterday: "This is a courageous action by the North West Sports Council and I can only hope that this will lead to the free movement between amateur players of both codes".

What is concerning Mr Oldroyd is the fact that the RFU is seeking to insert an additional clause to an International Board ruling which continue to inhibit the free *gangway. The International Board* has adopted a resolution getting rid of a former insistence that amateur rugby league players should have no connexion with a non-amateur rugby organization.

In effect, the ruling paves the way for free movement but the additional clauses proposed at tomorrow's London meeting contains the words "or has ceased to be so involved", which would force amateur rugby league players to cancel their membership of amateur rugby league clubs efore joining a rugby union club.

Mr Oldroyd commented that negotiations on this issue began in 1972 and both the Sports Council and BARLA have been patient. The situation has been further aggravated by the fact that Jean Marc Bourret has been reinstated by the French Rugby Union after an inquiry into his "transfer", allegedly for a considerable sum of money, from a *French rugby league clu to a* rugby union clu.

Blackpool Borough, an ambitious second division club, have announced two appointments designed to make them one of the big fish in the game rather than *a minnow. John Chadwick, the* secretary of Oldham, has become general manager and on to the Blackpool board of directors comes Derek Ferns, a millionaire, who will inject both money and enthusiasm into the seaside club.

Mr Ferns, a Manchester man who formerly played rugby league for the defunct Belle Vue Rangers, has a company which is described as the largest manufacturer of manhole covers in the world with branches in France, Cyprus, Malta, Belgium and Switzerland. "Blackpool has a lot of potential", Mr Chadwick said, "and we intend to market the club in a productive manner and make an impact on the game."

WOLLONGONG: New South Wales Selection 26, France XIII 7.

Racing

Sangster bid for Shergar may suit Aga Khan



Pat Eddery and Star Pastures winning the Child Stakes.

By Michael Seely

The future of Shergar after the end of his racing career still hangs in the balance. The Aga Khan said at Newmarket yesterday that a decision will be reached quite soon about a deal involving this brilliant winner of the English and Irish Derbies.

"I have nothing concrete to tell you at present," Shergar's proud owner said. "But the only two options I will consider are whether to sell the colt outright to the United States or alternatively to stand him as a stallion at my own stud in Ireland under my control."

The Aga Khan is unwilling to sell Shergar to America if an alternative solution can be found. The offers from the States are far in excess of anything that European breeders can afford, but the Aga Khan would like to be able to send his full range of brood mares to Shergar and because of the contagious Equine Metritis regulation this would not be possible if the three-year-old was to cross the Atlantic. The Aga Khan's final words were: "A deal will probably be concluded before the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes."

Robert Sangster revealed himself to be an interested party after landing a notable double by winning the Child Stakes with Star Pastures, and the Duke of Cambridge Handicap with Indian Trail. Mr Sangster said: "I would dearly love to have Shergar standing at Coolmore. My associates and I have made an offer to the Aga Khan for 24 shares. Our price is as near what we considered the Americans will give as we dare go."

This may be so, but the Americans are desperately eager to purchase Shergar, not only for his speed and stamina but also because of his immaculate pedigree. And there is little doubt that record bids are in the pipeline.

Star Pasture's three-lengths defeat of Tolmi in the Child Stakes was a revelation. Edward Hide produced Tolmi with a well-timed run to hit the front over a furlong from home, but the filly had no answer to the irresistible burst of finishing speed shown by Star Pastures, who was ridden by Pat Eddery.

"This is a really tough filly", Jeremy Hindley, the winning trainer, said. "She is obviously improving with her racing."

Mr Sangster said that Star Pastures would have her last race in this country in the seven-furlong Royal Wedding Stakes at Goodwood before being sent to John Gosden to be trained in California. Gosden at present has charge of Millingdale Lillie, who is being prepared for the Arlington Million. Mr Sangster has also bought Kittyhawk from Lord Porchester, also to go to America. Kittyhawk will continue to run in her present owner's colours until after the Stewards Cup at Goodwood.

Three men with useful two-year-olds all struck telling blows yesterday. Guy Harwood provided Eddery with the first leg of a treble when Corsky outstayed Dame de Fer in the first division of the Princess Maiden Fillies Stakes. Corsky was yet another bargain purchase made by Harwood and James Delahooke, having cost only 7,200 guineas at Goff's sales. Corsky will now be prepared for the major staying races for fillies in the autumn.

The second division of this race saw a spectacular performance by Circus Ring, trained by Michael Stoute and ridden by Walter Swinburn. Circus Ring produced a breathtaking turn of foot to race seven lengths clear of the highly-regarded Wimegrace in the last furlong. Circus Ring is by High Top out of Belle Song, who won the Fernhill Stakes at Ascot for the late Stanhope Joel when trained by Humphrey Cottrill.

Cecil continued in winning vein when Padalco showed immense courage in holding at bay a sustained challenge by Norwick in the Bernard Van Cutsem Stakes. Norwick stole the honours of the race as Harwood's two-year-old was conceding 8lb to the winner, though Padalco won with a bit more in hand than the official margin of half a length suggests. The Lanson Champagne Stakes at Goodwood is a possible target for both colts, but neither trainer was prepared to commit himself.

Cecil also provided the favourite, Cajun, for the Anglia Television July Stakes. But the colt took a long time to buckle down to his work and could only stay on in the closing stages to finish fifth to the 16-1 winner, End of The Line. In a driving finish, Barry Hills's [illegible] colt just got the better of a drawn-out battle with [illegible] King.

"I thought that End of The Line was a possible winner of the Coventry Stakes after winning so easily at Haydock", Hills said. "But he then became ill and ran below his best at Bath." End of The Line came back to form when winning at Ayr recently, and will now be aimed at the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood. Yesterday's was an exciting and close-run race, but we have yet to see a colt with obvious potential for next season's classics.

SUSSEX STAKES: First acceptors: [illegible] KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH DIAMOND STAKES: [illegible] of Gold. Happy Bride, Henbit, Highway, Light Cavalry, Madam Gay, Master Willie, No Lute, Pelerin, Prince Bee, Royal Fountain, Shergar, Son Fils. To be run at Ascot on July 25 over 1½m.

STATE OF GOING (official): Brighton: Firm. Newmarket: Good. Tomorrow: Ayr: Good to firm. Chester: Good to firm (watering). Lingfield Park: Good to firm (watering). York: Good (watering).

Cycling

Belgians achieve superb double stage triumphs in Tour de France

From John Wilcockson
Zolder, July 8

Belgium was *en fête* today. It was not a national holiday, but the temperature was in the 80s, and upwards of a million cycling fans had set up their deck chairs, picnic tables and sun shades alongside the 151 miles of rural roads that made up the 13th and 14th stages of the Tour de France.

Both stages were won by Belgians in mass sprints, the first by the remarkable Freddy Maertens in front of the Central Station in Brussels, the second by newcomer Eddy Planckaert on the Zolder motor racing circuit. As a consequence, there were no changes in the overall placings, with Bernard Hinault still leading Philip Anderson, of Australia by 41 seconds, and Englishman Graham Jones retaining 12th place, seven and a half minutes behind the French leader.

The battleground for the 65 miles between Roubaix and Brussels was West Flanders, a region of flat farmland interspersed with green hills, two of which had to be climbed on steep, narrow roads. The second of these, after 40 miles, was the infamous Mur de Grammont, where 21-year-old Planckaert gained his first success of the day, sprinting over the top ahead of his breakaway companion, Ferdi Van den Haute, another Belgian and 45 seconds ahead of the pack.

This pair remained clear until 17 miles from the finish, when they were quickly replaced by 15 other adventurers. These, too, were absorbed in the streets of Brussels, but a counter attack was made by Ludo Peeters and Ronny Claes of Belgium, and Dutchman Frits Pirard. But the monster pack had scented its quarry and the trio was gobbled up half a mile from the line.

The rapid, rugged charge for the line looked like giving a second stage win to TI Raleigh's Swiss sprinter, Urs Freuler, but the irrepressible Maertens gained a photo-finish verdict to give him his third victory of the tour.

Such was the speed of the matinee performance that the 139 survivors had a three hours rest before starting their second show of the day, 86 miles from the Brabant beech woods to the heathlands of Limburg. As in the morning, there was an important breakaway, this time by eight riders, who dashed clear 35 miles from the finish.

When their lead was announced as 2min 41sec, 25 miles from Zolder, the riders in the powerful Peugeot team began relaying each other, to good effect. The gap was closed on entering the pine-fringed finishing circuit, but another counter attack had been made, this time by Dutchman Aadrian van den Hoek, and a local Belgian rider, Guy Nulens. They were caught within sight of the finish, and surprisingly, it was yellow jersey holder Hinault who led the string of 134 riders around the final bend.

But neither he nor Maertens could prevent the youngest of the three cycling Planckaert brothers from notching up the first success of his professional career.

THIRTEENTH STAGE: 1, F Maertens (Belgium): 2hrs 25min 48sec; 2, U Freuler (Switzerland); 3, A de Wolf (Belgium); 4, G van Calster (Belgium); 5, D Willems (Belgium); 6, N de Jonckhere (Belgium); 7, D Vanoverschelde (France); 8, R Pevenage (Belgium)—all 2:25:48. Other placings: 14, P Sherwen (GB) 2:25:48; 25, P Anderson (Australia) 2:25:48; 30, S Kelly (Ireland) 2:25:48; 46, G Jones (GB) 2:28:53; 100, J Boyer (US) 2:25:53.

FOURTEENTH STAGE: 1, E Planckaert (Belgium) 3.32.21; 2, Maertens (Belgium); 3, Y Bertin (France); 4, G van Calster (Belgium); 5, J Jacobs (France); 6, B Hinault (France); 7, Pevenage (Belgium); 8, K Thaler (W Germany)—all 3:32.31.

OVERALL: 1, Hinault 52:58:46; 2, Anderson 52:59:37; 3, G Duclos-Lassalle (France) 53:03:19; 4, J Rodriguez (France) 53:02:35; 5, M Laurent (France) 53:05:22; 6, R Claes (Belgium) 53:04:37; 7, L van Impe (Belgium) 53:04:33; 8, G Verlinden (Belgium) 53:06:12; 9, E Schepers (Belgium) 53:05:31; 10, R Clere (France) 53:05:56. Other placings: 12, G Jones 53:06:16; 33, Boyer 53:10.35; 69, Kelly 53:33:05; 81, Sherwen 53:28:33.



Victory burst: Maertens surges across the line for a stage triumph.

Marwell can add another chapter to her story

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Sponsored once again by the William Hill Organization, the July Cup is the centre-piece of today's programme at Newmarket. This is the only group one race run in Europe over six furlongs that is open to three-year-olds and older horses, and with runners from England, Ireland, France and Denmark in today's field of 14 it has certainly lived up to its championship billing.

Twelve months ago it was won by Moorestyle, who went on to become the first sprinter to be acclaimed "racehorse of the year". Moorestyle is in the lineup again today, but in this instance I prefer Marwell. Virtually everything has gone right for my selection this season, whereas Moorestyle has had his share of problems, notably that nasty collision with Beldale Flutter on Newmarket Heath towards the end of May which forced him to spend a few days taking things easy.

Moorestyle's only race this season, which was at York before that accident, was little short of a disaster. Starting at 7-4, he could only finish sixth and he has not been seen in public since.

Marwell, on the other hand, has proved her versatility by winning over five, six and seven furlongs already, besides finishing a close fourth over a mile in the 1,000 Guineas. Her victory in the King's Stand Stakes was the highlight of the fourth and last day of Royal Ascot, yet possibly still not her best performance to date. That, arguably, was at York last August, when she won the Prince of Wales Stakes in a faster time than Sharpo took to win the William Hill Sprint Championship later in the day.

At York Marwell brushed Welshwyn and Mattaboy aside with ease that bordered on the disdainful and they have both paid her a compliment this season: Welshwyn by winning at Sandown Park and then finishing a close fourth in the Cork and Orrery Stakes at Royal Ascot, and Mattaboy by making To-Agori-Mou struggle so hard in the 2,000 Guineas. When she won the King's Stand Stakes, Marwell swept past the Palace House Stakes winner, Standaan, in the fifth and last furlong and she should repeat that today.

The Jockey Club's disciplinary stewards meet in London this morning and could decide to suspend Marwell's young rider, Walter Swinburn, because of the way he rode Hard Fought in the Eclipse Stakes on Saturday. If they do so I hope that they will show clemency and at least allow him to fulfil the engagements for which he has long been booked this afternoon and thus afford him the opportunity of teaming up again with Marwell, who has such an excellent chance of becoming the sixth filly to win the race since the war.

Welshwyn, so often humiliated by Marwell in the past, Ancient Regime and Sonoma are the other fillies in today's field. Ancient Regime and Sonoma are both trained in France. Last year Ancient Regime's limitations were exposed when she finished only fourth in the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot, behind Welshwyn among others. Yet in France she was good enough to win the coveted Prix Robert Papin.

More recently Ancient Regime was runner-up to Sonoma in the Prix du Gros Chene at Chantilly. She will be meeting Sonoma on 4lb better terms this afternoon. Theoretically that should not be enough to enable her to turn the tables now on her fellow Gallic challenger. Sonoma is a full sister to Sigy, who was brilliant enough as a two-year-old to put her elders firmly in their place in the Prix de l'Abbaye at Longchamp on Arc day three years ago. Sonoma is certainly very quick as well, but I still doubt whether she is good enough to hold her own against Marwell or, if he is at his best, Moorestyle.

Whatever his luck on Moorestyle, Lester Piggott should not go unrewarded today. Olympic Glory (3.35) and Bronowski (4.45) look like yet two more winners for him. Olympic Glory bounced back to form at Royal Ascot when he won the Britannia Stakes. By all accounts he is blissfully at ease when the ground is as fast as it is riding now.

Bronowski, Piggott's ride in the Fulbourn Maiden Stakes, ran well enough for a maiden in the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot to suggest that he would win in the not too distant future if his sights were lowered.

Earlier, Canaille, a stable companion of Bronowski, could easily become yet another winner for Henry Cecil. Her weight in the Duchess of Montrose Handicap includes a 6lb penalty for winning her last race at Pontefract, but she had so much in hand that day that it is entirely possible that she is leniently treated this afternoon.

Brighton safety criticized after Blanks accident

Brian Rouse, safety officer for the Jockeys Association, last night criticized the safety limits at Brighton after an accident at the course yesterday. Joe Blanks fell during the last race and was last night in a "serious" condition in Brighton's Sussex County Hospital.

Rouse claimed that too many horses were allowed in the races. He said: "The limit in Joe's race was 22, and although you can get that number of stalls across the track that does not mean that there is room for 22 horses. It is not at the start that the trouble occurs but after about a furlong, when you can save up to a dozen horses racing at top speed in a line abreast.

"It was worse at this meeting as part of the track had been dolled off, which cut down the room even more. Those on the outside are coming across to take a position with the leaders and those on the inside are having to come out to follow the dolls, so those in the middle have nowhere to go. If you try to slow up there is the danger of being hit from behind."

Equestrianism

Pyrah and Charles Fox take Lancia

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Malcolm Pyrah, who less than two weeks ago achieved a significant victory in the Grand Prix at Aachen and earned his place in the British team to defend the European championship in Munich, yesterday rode Peter Conway's Charles Fox to win the Lancia qualifier at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh. With Pam Dunning in the lead with 36.7 seconds on the New Zealand-bred Roscoe, who was eliminated on Tuesday, Pyrah cut the time to a winning 35.9 seconds.

The British team for the European championship, which runs from September 10 to 13, will be selected from the following short list: Elizabeth Edgar (Everest Forever), Pyrah (Towerlands Anglezarke), Nick Skelton (Maybe), David Broome (Mr Ross), John Whitaker (Ryan's Son), Harvey Smith (Sanyo Sanmar). Each rider will also take a second horse.

Additional jumping came with the working hunters, two classes of which were judged by Michael Tory. He underlined the suitability of Mrs Robert Healy-Fenton's The Brigadier, ridden by Mrs Robert Oliver. An unconvincing winner of the Waterford Crystal Showhunter of the Year title at Windsor last year, for which she has neither the conformation nor the quality, this son of the Irish sire, Halsafari, is quite a different proposition in a working capacity.

The Premier championship was awarded by Mrs Richard Copper to Lucy Sandison's four-year-old bay mare, Piran Sweeps Honesty, by Piran John Halifax standing 12.2 hands high, she has already made her name at shows such as the Royal Bath and West, and is of tender years to take a title of this magnificence. Reserve was Alison Bagley's hand-larger chestnut, Perrier, by Oakley Bubbling Spring.

Mr and Mrs Fred Broome, who are newcomers to the ancient sport of coaching, took part in the marathon behind a spanking team of black Welsh cob stallions, harnessed to the old Swindon-to-York highflier road coach, driven by Colin Henderson. They finished third behind Major Chamberlayne-McDonald's and Tom Parker's private coaches which have contested so many hard-fought competitions since the end of the war.

The Masters of Foxhounds' Association pageant "A Century of Foxhunting", a daily production with many recognizable foxhunting figures taking part, is one of the most enjoyable features of this year's Royal Show. The Duke of Beaufort, Britain's premier foxhunter, took the salute yesterday in the royal box, which had recently been vacated by the Queen who presented the Burke Trophy to the historic longhorn breed.

LANCIA STAKES: 1, M Pyrah's Charles Fox; 2, Mrs L Dunning's Roscoe; 3, D Bowen's Coads. WEIGHT-CARRYING COBS: 1 K Luxford's Grandstand; 2, G Brown's Smash Hit; 3, Mrs Hillyer's Royalist (R Oliver).

Polo

Southfield get the right combination

By John Watson

Southfield, whose teamwork has improved since the start of the British Open championship, sponsored by Texaco, beat the time-honoured Cirencester veterans, Stowell Park, 9—8, on the Lawns ground at Midhurst yesterday.

Although this is an open tournament, Southfield began with a one-goal advantage, Stowell Park's young back, Christopher Bethell, having had his handicap raised from one to two since the championship began, thus raising his team above the 22-goal limit.

Considering the star quality of the teams this was a comparatively sluggish game, much punctuated by umpires' whistle. It was virtually level-pegging until the last chukka.

Stowell Park have never seemed quite so effective since they moved Moore to two, and Barrantes, who is a natural back, to three. Southfields, on the other hand, look just right with their two patrons, Anthony Embiricos and David Yeoman, playing forward and taking full advantage of those fine passes from their Argentine friends, Alfredo Harriot and Juan José Alberdi.

In the second encounter, La Ipanema beat Los Locos 6—5, a close match, which was as much a tribute to the losers as the winners, for La Ipanema look the strongest team in their league, at the top of which, in company with the Maple Leafs, they now stand.

The Tomlinsons, who have always chosen their Los Locos partners shrewdly, have enrolled Horacio Araya and his son, Benjamin, aged 17 (both of whom play off handicaps of seven) for this tournament. These South Americans combine very smoothly with the Tomlinsons' forward force, but La Ipanema's formidable Crotto-Pieres alliance, supporting the sound Oliver Ellis at one, was too good for them.

SOUTHFIELD: 1, A Embiricos (3); 2, D Yeoman (3); 3, A Harriot (10); back, J J Alberdi (7).
STOWELL PARK: 1, Lord Vestey (3); 2, E Moore (10); 3, H Barrantes (8); back C Bethell (2).
LA IPANEMA: 1, O Ellis (4); 2, A Pieres (6); 3, H Crotto (9); back, R de Lima (3).
LOS LOCOS: 1, Mrs S Tomlinson (4); 2, S Tomlinson (4); 3, B Araya (7); back, H Araya (7).

WINDSOR: Rolex Cup, final: Sladmore 13, Les Diables Bleus 4

Tennis

Britain meet New Zealand in Davis Cup last eight

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The Davis Cup competition will be reduced to the semi-final round in the next few days. The last eight are Romania v Argentina, New Zealand v Great Britain, Sweden v Australia, and the United States v Czechoslovakia.

Since last Saturday, the British team have been practising at Christchurch, where they will play New Zealand indoors on the familiar Supreme Court surface from tomorrow until Sunday.

Britain have won all their previous ties with New Zealand—at Brighton in 1939, Eastbourne in 1957, and Queen's Club (London) in 1966. It may seem odd that these nations have so seldom met, and never, until this week, in New Zealand. But New Zealand were formerly combined with Australia for Davis Cup purposes, and have competed as a separate nation only since 1924. They played on an irregular basis in a variety of zones until this year, when the 16 supposedly stronger teams were withdrawn from zonal competition to form a straight knockout event.

Britain have kept the team which admirably beat Italy at Brighton in the first round: Christopher Mottram, Richard Lewis, Andrew Jarrett and Jonathan Smith. Robin Drysdale was attached to the team to join them at practice.

Jarrett and Smith, who achieved a remarkable doubles win at Brighton, may need to do the same again. In view of this, together with his recently erratic fitness and form, it would be risky to ask Smith to play singles as well. John Lloyd's resurgence at Wimbledon made him a candidate to play second string to Mottram. But Lloyd's inclusion would have been a gamble, and in any case, he was already committed to play exhibition matches.

Chris Lewis, Russell Simpson, and Onny Parun are experienced, respected, but hardly intimidating opponents. "They have been playing very well on grass." Britain's team manager, Paul Hutchins, says "and on paper, they are better than we are." Mottram, though, has won all his three matches with the New Zealand No 1 Chris Lewis. Richard Lewis has broken even in eight matches with Chris Lewis, and also leads 7—1 against Simpson, who has never played Mottram.

Swedish mixed singles

By Sydney Friskin

The United States, having beaten Australia 3—0 yesterday, will meet Sweden in the final of the Britannia Cup for men's *tennis*, sponsored by Niagra Therapa (UK) Limited at Hurlingham today. The same teams met in the final last year when the American won 3—0. Britain, who lost 2—1 to Sweden in the semi-final, will play Australia for third place in this event for players aged 65 and over.

Sweden took a 2—0 lead over Britain in the singles yesterday but confusion arose over who was playing whom. The Swedes inadvertently switched their numbers one and two, which meant that the umpires had to amend their score sheets in the middle of the matches, but the British side decided that it would be against the spirit of the tournament to protest. The overall effect was that Sven Westerlund defeated Karl Ashner, 6—2, 6—4 and Arne Fornell beat Ted Robbins 6—1, 6—3.

Gardner Mulloy, who is in a different class for this age group, should put the Americans well on the road to victory in the first match against Sweden today. He did not play in the doubles yesterday, leaving it to Chauncy Steele and Frank Thompson to beat Albert Matthews and Herbert Butler, 6—0, 6—0.

RESULTS: Sweden beat GB, 2—1 (S E Westerlund beat K Ashner, 6—2, 6—4; A Fornell beat E Robbins, 6—1, 6—3; A Beltrage and Fornell lost to T Anderson and C M Jones, 6—1, 7—5); US beat Australia, 3—0 (C Steele beat A Matthews, 6—2, 6—1; G Mulloy beat T Comber, 6—0, 6—1; Steele and F Thompson beat Matthews and H Butler, 6—0, 6—0.

LEE-ON-SOLENT: Galea Cup: Britain 5, Monaco 0 (S Shaw beat J Goglielmi 6—0, 6—2; J Bates beat A Viviani 6—1, 6—1). Zone standings: 1, Britain; 3, Monaco; 3, Morocco; 4, Ireland; 5, Norway. Other cup matches: Hungary 1, Denmark 4; Egypt 4, Finland 1; Japan 3, Luxembourg 2; Mexico 1, Netherlands 1.

Yachting

Victory all but shipshape

By John Nicholls

Although things have been publicly quiet of late for the Victory syndicate's America's Cup challenge in 1983, behind the scenes the campaign is on schedule. The design of their new 12 metre by Ed Dubois is now nearly complete and an order has been placed with Souters of Cowes to construct her.

Dubois and Ian Howlett (who designed Lionheart, the last British challenger) have made use of data obtained for Australia, the Australian challenger, now owned by the Victory syndicate, in their research and tank testing at the Wolfson Unit, Southampton. The hull is now finalised, but the ultimate shape of the keel has still to be determined.

When the boat is completed next spring she will be shipped to Newport where practice against Australia and possibly Lionheart will begin in earnest. If it is thought that the design could be significantly improved, it is hoped that there would be room within the $6m budget for a second boat. With this possibility in mind, Howlett will continue his design work and tank testing through the autumn months.

CLYDE WEEK: International Etchells: 1, Playgirl (Mrs K Manuel); 2, Champignon (D I Cunningham, R G C Harday). International Soling: 1, Shadowfax (A Spy); 2, Thumper (C G Rae). International Dragon: 1, Moonbeam (W Parlane). Sonata: 1, Maggie May (A J Findlay); 2, Micky Finn II (M J Forbes). Piper: 1, Sanderling (J E Wilson); 2, Sayonara (I Mirray). Loch Long: 1, Pied Piper (H F Napier, M Mann); 2, Joco (T M Wade). Gareloch: 1, Circe (I J Scott); 2, Zoe (P J Cocks).

GROEMITZ: World Finn championship: Third race: 1, M Rychelk (Poland); 2, J Lindhardtsen (Denmark); 3, M Spindler (US); 4, W Gerz (WG); 5, P Severaro (Italy); 10, T Law (GB).

HYERES: World OK Championships, fourth race: 1, H Jonson (Sweden); 2, S Jarrud (Sweden); 3, U Guttkowski (WG); 4, T Nilson (Sweden); 5, K Wredge (WG). Fifth race: 1, T Bengston (Sweden); 2, P Gale (Australia); 3, F Jonsen (Denmark); 4, M Hagglund (Sweden); 5, L Anglouist (Sweden); 8, T Gore (GB). Overall standings: 1, E Berry (NZ); 2, S Jarudd (Sweden); 3, T Nilson (Sweden); 4, P Takle (Australia); 5, H Jonson (Sweden).

For the record

Tennis

GSTAAD: Swiss Open, first round: Y Noah (France) beat J-F Caujolle (France), 6—2, 6—3; J-L Damiani (Uruguay) beat P Kronk (Australia), 6—1, 7—6, 6—1; A Pattison (Zimbabwe) beat J Fillol (Chile), 2—6, 6—1, 6—3; M Martinez (Bolivia) beat C Roger-Vasselin (France), 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; I Dupasquier (Switzerland) beat F McMillan (SA), 7—5, 6—0; K Eberhard (W Germany) beat D Perez (Uruguay), 4—6, 6—4, 6—0; V Pecci (Paraguay) beat G Frayss (France), 6—4, 6—3; U Pinner (W Germany) beat W Popp (W Germany), 6—1, 6—1. Second round: Y Noah (France) beat P Dupre (US), 7—6, 6—3; J-L Damiani (Uruguay) beat D Carter (Australia), 6—4, 6—0; M Hocevar (Brazil) beat P Portes (France), 6—3, 6—4; C Kirmayr (Brazil) beat A Pattison (Zimbabwe), 7—6, 6—4.

NEWPORT: Rhode Island Hall of Fame tournament, first round (US unless stated): J Kriek (SA) beat M Estep, 6—2, 7—6; T Mayotte beat Tim Gullikson, 7—5, 6—4; B Drewett (Australia) beat Tom Gullikson, 4—6, 7—6, 7—6; S McCain beat N Saviano, 7—5, 6—4; K Curren (SA) beat W Martin, 6—2, 6—3.

Motor rallying

MBABANE, Swaziland: Johannesburg to Mbabane Rally: 1, S van der Merwe (SA), Ford Escort; 2, A Pond (GB), Datsun Stanza; 3, O Kkur (W Germany), Opel Ascona.

Rugby Union

DUBBO: New South Wales Country 12, France XV 13.

Newmarket programme

[TELEVISION (ITV): 2.30, 3.5 and 3.35 races]

2.0 ELLESMERE STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £2,271: 7f)

101	00021	Anywhichwayyoucan (J Etherton), G Kindersley, 8-11	J Mercer 19
102	000	A T S Prince (A T S Air Charter Ltd), P Rohan, 8-11	M Hindley 7 2
103	000	Cable Layer (E McMahon), P Rohan, 8-11	C Dwyer 9
104	043	Esthers Folly (Mrs E Chapman), P Haslam, 8-11	B Jago 1
105	0000	Flavells Record (R Taylor), G Fletcher, 8-11	J Higgins 20

[illegible]

2.30 DUCHESS OF MONTROSE HANDICAP (3-y-o fillies: £5,317: 7f)

[illegible]

3.5 WILLIAM HILL JULY CUP (group 1: £37,098: 6f)

[illegible]

3.35 ADDISON TOOLS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £8,207: 1m)

[illegible]

4.10 REG DAY MEMORIAL TROPHY (Handicap: £2,918: 2m 24 yd)

[illegible]

4.45 FULBOURN STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £3,426: 6f)

[illegible]

635		Out Of Hand (J Baxter), D Dale, 9-0	M Miller 8
636		Paparelio (A Boon), B Hills, 9-0	— 25
637		Scott's Enterprise (Scotts [Lines] Jewellers Ltd), R Williams, 9-0	E Johnson 22
629		Steel Glow (A Shead), B Hills, 9-0	J Matthias 26
630	0	Sugar Tender (Esal [Commodities] Ltd), J Sutcliffe, 9-0	P Waldron 18
631	0	The Owls (M Rust), M Tompkins, 9-0	R Kerr 7 7
632	0	The Bay (D Allen), W H Bass 9-0	E Hide 13
633		Topori (A Boon), B Hills, 9-0	R Street 1
635		Wonder Dream (B Schmidt-Bodner), E Eldin, 9-0	P Madden 21

13-8 Bronowski, 4-1 Forest Ride, 6-1 Change Habit, 8-1 King's Forest, 10-1 Nautious, 12-1 Be My Native, Babusingh, 16-1 others.

Newmarket selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Starters Image. 2.30 Canaille. 3.5 MARWELL is specially recommended. 3.35 Olympic Glory. 4.10 Sunset Ray. 4.45 Bronowski.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Moreal. 2.30 Canaille. 3.5 Marwell. 3.35 Golden Flak. 4.10 Dawn Johnny. 4.45 Kings Forest.

Newmarket results

2.0 (2.7) PRINCESS STAKES (DIV I: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £2,855: 6f)
CORSKY, b f, by Pitskelly—Corsuedei (J Richmond-Watson) 8-11 .... P Eddery (13-2) 1
Dame de Fer, b f, by Nonoalco—Hardware (Lady H de Walden) 8-11 .... L Piggott 9-2) 2
Hunt the Thimble, b f, by Turn the Count—Esprit Belle (L Gatto-Roissard) 8-11 .. E Hide (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav Sans Blague, 16-1 Junocesque, Russeting, 20-1 [illegible]

[illegible]

Brighton programme

1.45 HENFIELD STAKES (2-y-o Maiden fillies: £1,035: 7f)

1		Arlington Girl, Mrs J Reavey, 8-11	I Johnson 6
2	00	Chaste Lady, C Nelson, 8-11	T Rogers 4
4	0	Katrick, R Smyth, 8-11	G Dickie 7 2
5	02	Lady Bounty, G Harwood, 8-11	A Clark 5 3
6	00	Lady Murfax, W Wightman, 8-11	G Baxter 5
8	2433	Razor Sun, B Hills, 8-11	S Cauthen 5
9	000	Rizla Red (B), R Hannon, 8-11	P Cook 1
11	202400	Sharp Melody (B), R Hoad, 8-11	A Kimberley 7

7-4 Lady Bounty, 2-1 Razor Sun, 13-2 Rizla Red, 10-1 Sharp Melody, 12-1 Lady Murfax, 14-1 others.

2.15 HAILSHAM HANDICAP (£1,786: 6f)

[illegible]

2.45 QUEENS PARK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,523: 1¼m)

[illegible]

3.15 WITHDEAN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,646: 5f 66yd)

[illegible]

3.45 POYNINGS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,954: 7f)

[illegible]

... Musical Minx, 10-1 Rikasso Beauty, 12-1 others.

4.15 LITTLEHAMPTON STAKES (Maidens: £1,035: 1½m)

5	00	Nepotist, D Jermy, 6-9-8	I Jenkinson 9
7	223-002	Crazyfoot, P Walwyn, 4-9-5	I Johnson 10
8	200-003	Ball George, A Jarvis, 3-8-8	S Jarvis 5 7
10	00	Blue Erotica, D Wilson, 3-8-8	R Barnes 7 6
11	40-3	Courchevel, B Hills, 3-8-6	S Cauthen 8
12	0-000	New Model, R Swift, 3-8-8	M L Thomas 1
15	00-003	Thaumaturge, R Smyth, 3-8-8	G Ramshaw 11
17	0-0000	Balalae, S Woodman, 3-8-5	— 4
20	02-02	On Her Own, G Harwood, 3-8-5	A Clark 5 6
21	034	Organist, B Hobbs, 3-8-5	G Baxter 3
23	0000-00	Xenia, W Wightman, 3-8-5	S Wooley 2

15-8 Crazyfoot, 3-1 Courchevel, 4-1 On Her Own, 13-2 Organist, 12-1 Thaumaturge, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Brighton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.45 Razor Sun. 2.15 Gusty's Gift. 2.45 Oratavo. 3.15 Runaround Sue. 3.45 Musical Minx. 4.15 ORGANIST is specially recommended.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Always Eirlys. 3.15 Some Love. 3.45 Rikasso Beauty. 4.15 Organist.

Brighton results

1.45 (1.47) WOODINGDEAN STAKES (2-y-o Maidens £1,055: 7f)
LE DEBAUCHERY, b c, by King's Bishop—La Cleavage (P Pegg), 9-0 ...... R Curant (12-1) 1
Nunsruler ...... R Weaver (7-2) 2

[illegible]

3.45 (3.52) PEVENSEY STAKES (£1,760: 1¼m)
VICTORY HYMN, gr g, by Sejopic—Decorators Ditty (K Cooper), 5-7-11 ...... M Matham (16-1) 1
Singing Fool .. D Atkinson (33-1) 2

[illegible]

Hecuba sold to agency

[illegible]

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

Oxford, Cambridge, Keele—Page 22

The following degree results from Manchester University are published:

DIPLOMA IN THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH OVERSEAS

[illegible]

BSC IN SPEECH PATHOLOGY AND THERAPY

[illegible]

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BA

[illegible]

FACULTY OF LAW

[illegible]

BSC IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ACCOUNTING

[illegible]

BSC IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS

[illegible]

PASS DEGREE OF BSC COMPUTER SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS

[illegible]

BSC IN ENGINEERING

[illegible]

BSC IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

[illegible]

HONOURS SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

[illegible]

THEOLOGY

[illegible]

DEGREE OF BA WITH HONOURS

[illegible]

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BA

[illegible]

AWARDS IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES (C)—With Credit: (D)—With Distinction)

CITY OF MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BA

Marion Armstrong, Penelope Bacon, Elaine M Blackburn, Lynne W Botterill (C), Breige A Bradley (C), Gillian Brunt (C), G J Burns, Eileen M Collinge (D), Michelle P Fenton (C), Linda Gaffey (C), P L Gee (D), Catherine M Goalen (D), Anne C Greenhalgh, Elaine V Heaton, Kallisteni Florides, Janet A Llewellyn (C), J P Lloyd (D), Lynda J Matthew (D), Jynstna Meah, Sareth B Mellor (C), Mary J Miller (C), Vera Mitic, Susan F Nuttall, M R O'Connell (C), Angela P Oliver, S Poole, K Price, S R Roberts, J F Rotherham (C), P M Stables, P M Steele, Kathleen Stoddard (D), Jayne Taylor (C), P J Towey (C), Irene A Wall (C), Eileen J Waugh (C), Lynne Westhead (D), Jennifer M Wilson (D), K J Wilson (C), Carol J Woodall.

DEGREE OF BED WITH HONOURS

First Class Honours: None.

Second Class Honours Division 1: Joyce P Brunt, M Byrne, Hilary M Johnson, Amanda J Owen, Susan A Pauley, Pauline M Stuart, Noreen White.

Division 2: Noelle F Pollard, D A Scholes.

Third Class Honours: None.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF B ED

Rachael F Allen, Catherine M L Askew (C), Susan Bartle, Sally A Bethell (D), I M Binner, Jennifer J Black, Christine A Blyth (C), Brigid M Bolger, Elizabeth A Brierley (C), Mavis Cameron, Susan A Carruthers (D), Angela M Casey (D), Jill L Chadwick (C), Elizabeth A Chambers, Margaret I Chapman, G J Clough (C), Jane C Cooper, Susan M Curry, Patricia Dangerfield (C), Bronwen J Darwin.

Patricia D Edmondson (D), Julie H Englcheart, Christine Evans (C), Patricia M Evans, Hazel F Feddy, Mary L Fisher (C), Deirdre M Fitzgerald, Susan Foster, Zoe Gibson, Pauline A Halt, Valerie Hartley (C), Christopher Holroyd (D), Jennifer A M Humphreys (D), Katey G Lambert, Hilary E Lawton, Julie C Lewin, Diane Longworth, Anne McGarry (D), Andrea McLeod (D), Wendy M Micklewright (D), Beryl R Morgan (C), Jayne E Morley, Patricia J Mowat.

Deborah J Noble, Elaine A Norton (C), Stella J Parry (D), Eileen Perfect (C), Susan M Pierce, Jacqueline A Smith, Angela Staniforth (C), Lesley A Stirling, Pamela J Stuttard (C), Alison E Sutcliffe, Janet Thomson (D), Dorothy Turner (C), Valerie A Ward (C), Karen C R Westbrook, Angela I Westgarth, Alison C Wharmby (C), Barbara Wheeler (D), Gail A Whitlam, Carol Y Wilkinson, Anne J Wilson, Wendy J Winfield, Lorraine Wood (D), Angela Worth, Malgorzata K Zajac.

BSC WITH HONOURS IN HOME ECONOMICS

First Class Honours: Gillian M Butler.

Second Class Honours: Division 1: Sally-Ann Eccles, Janet Farrimond, Michele D Purcell, Lynda J Robinson.

Division 2: Rachel A Argyle, Julie Bennett, Jacqueline M Burbidge, Elizabeth R Campbell, Caroline L S Gibson, Jenefer E Harrison, Sally M Hirst, Karen Loneragan, Beverley J Mottram, Janet H Saunders, Helen R C Tallis.

Third Class Honours: Helen E Andrews.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BSC

Beverley J Alldred, Sheila Arnott, Janet S Butterworth (C), J P Coatman (D), Amanda J Commins, Sandra Durkin, Jill E Farman (C), Penelope J Howard, Barbara J Lea, Rosemary J Mann, Alison M Meade (C), Carol J Mills (D), Janice E Moss, Gillian S Pearl, Rachael L Pettigrew (D), [illegible]

BSC IN SPEECH PATHOLOGY AND THERAPY

[illegible]

... Sweeney, R M Tait (D), D F M Taylor, Helen J Taylor (C), J A Taylor (C), Patricia P Thompson, Patricia A Tierney (C), Eileen M Truby, I M Truby (C), Clare Tully, Marilyn A Welham (C), J Whitworth (D), Elaine C Wilkinson.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BSC

B D Douglas, P G Griffin (D), R B Griffiths, P M Kinsella, P G McCullagh, Jennifer M O'Riordan (D), Rebecca M C Owens (C), P G Simpkin (C).

NORTH CHESHIRE COLLEGE

Ordinary Degree of BA: Susan Ainscough (C), K G Atkinson, P E Bellass, Tina Bennett-Farrar, Jill Blenkinsopp, Barbara A Cartman, D W Coles, Judith Coope, Kay P Darlington (D), Elizabeth A Davenport (D), R Delve (D), S J Edmondson, Charlotte L Fitch, Ann Gillespie, R J Green, D L Grimshaw (C), Rachel E Gunnee (D), Rosalren Harding (C), A E Heaney, G J Hicks, D Hughes, A S Jones, F G McShane, W T Mills, Carole A Pennington, R H K Pipe (C), Heather M Potts, A Robinson, P Robinson (D), Mary T Scannell (D), I D Scott (C), A M Stephenson (D), J P Stone, Lindsay Taylor, K Warriner, Kim I Websdale, A W White, Ann R Williams, D V Williams.

DEGREE OF BED WITH HONOURS

First Class Honours: None.

Second Class Honours Division 1: K Wynn.

Division 2: None.

Third Class Honours: None.

Ordinary Degree of BEd: Joy Barlow, Susan J Borders (C), J R Butler (D), Rachel A Campbell, S J Cornish (C), Judith Grose, Maria D Gullick, Lynn Hewitt, Kendra L Mellings, A S Millington, K Morris, Janet E Roberts, Elizabeth Robinson, K M Saez (D), R H Turner.

FACULTY OF ARTS

The following results are published subject to confirmation by Senate:

*denotes distinction

MA

Method 1: Jennifer A Allan, Janet Bridgman, W J Dodd, Helen P Duncan Austwick, P G Emery, K T Grimsley, Stephanie R Hawkes, Fatima Z Hilali, J C Hopkins, Rhonwen E Hughes, Frances M Kelvin, B J K Lamb, Maureen M L Ma, C S Owen.

Method 2: J S Lee.

TOWN PLANNING

Rosemary H Furness, Karen E Hewlett, M E Kingston, A D Panting.

BA

COMBINED STUDIES

First Class Honours: Traude A Rogers.

Second Class Honours Division 1: F A Arbour, R N Brooksbank, Christine A Clarke, Josephine A Cronin, A C Howarth, Susan Hynes, Janet K Luxton, I MacDonald, Jennifer A Newman, Julie S R Simon, Patricia M Thornhill.

Division 2: Beverly A Cregor, Hilary A Delamere, Victoria L Garner, Elizabeth M Garratt, Catherine E Harrison, Anne Kirkham, Anne P Knowles, Barbara M Lally, Alison F Mern, R S Rees, C J Rickart, Norma M V Rise, Regula Seiler, Christina D Wells, Deborah Young.

Third Class Honours: J M Hardy, Hazel E Parke.

PASS

J C Leonhardt, A M N Rahman, A E Ziemek*.

FRENCH STUDIES

First Class Honours: C D M Hayes.

Second Class Honours Division 1: D M Best, Sally A Brook, Linda A Butler, R J Davis, Karen B Griffiths, Valerie L Hayles, Sharon G Ingram, Christine Jackson, Susan Jones, Jane Leyshon, Jayne D Lyonette, [illegible]

... P N Sturdy.

Division 2: Deborah P Archer, K P Barnett, Sarah E Hayling, Irene E Johnston, Kwok-Leung Liu, S G Miller, Mary P B O'Reilly, N C Redfern, D C Reynolds, Fiona J Sandiford, Jane E Sayer, Ann C Wardle.

Third Class Honours: J Hackling, G J Jones.

MODERN LANGUAGES

Deborah Jones, Sian H Jones, Josephine Lamb, Zoe K Richardson, S C Stevens, Hilary A Whitford.

PHILOSOPHY AND COMPARATIVE RELIGION

First Class Honours: None.

Second Class Honours Division 1: Christine J Blount, Eileen M Burrowman, H D Willows.

Division 2: None.

Third Class Honours: None.

POLITICS AND MODERN HISTORY

First Class Honours: None.

Second Class Honours: Division 1: P D Allen, P Blausten, C G Bradley, M S Davies, Julie N Gartside, P R Hearne, Clementine Herman, N P Heron, G E Lilley, S A Martin, P G Murphy, S J O'Loughlin, C P Parker, N G Perry, W J Roffey, Penelope S Ward, A F Withers.

Division 2: S D Barrowcliff, Andrea Bramley, I S Casement, K J Cochrane, R Cuffe, M Goldsworthy, Sarah K Greenwood, P Hague, Lindsay Hardman, Susan M Harrup, C M Hood, Maura A Jones, J D Quest, Caroline J Supple, H D Thomas, Gillian Walmsley.

Third Class Honours: Patricia M Mallins.

(SUPPLEMENTARY LISTS)

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

First Class Honours: None.

Second Class Honours: Division 1: None.

Division 2: Sheona M Lyon, Christine A Rowson.

Third Class Honours: None.

RUSSIAN STUDIES

First Class Honours: None.

Second Class Honours: Division 1: None.

Division 2: J P Houlihan.

Third Class Honours: None.

SPANISH STUDIES

First Class Honours: None.

Second Class Honours: Division 1: Jean McAndrew.

Division 2: None.

Third Class Honours: None.

FRENCH STUDIES

Pass: Diane L Gibson, Joanna E Senior, G P Tait.

MA IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

Method 1: T A Barfield, Ann M Butler, G C Hennessey, J G Lowe, M C Matson, S M Mostafavi-Firoozabadi, R J Orford, M S Patel, P O Russell, J G Ward, Susan H Wise, R G Young.

Method 2: Yuen K Chung*, Catherine T Fitzmaurice, E H Garcia Valencia, Hilary Nelson, Eleni Orphanides, Carol A Walker, Lucy Wartenbors Villegas.

MA

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY STUDIES

T P Deacon, Anne M Meredith.

DIPLOMA FOR ADVANCED STUDIES ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS FINANCE

Pass: Irene Herman, A Leontiou, J Salem.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Pass: Asoka C K Sepala.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Pass: A M Bashir*, F M A Hassan*, Muddathir Bassan*, D S R M Muna.



MANCHESTER

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Pass: U M Abdurrahman, S A Adem, S S Ahluwalia, M A Bayo, Asha Das (Mrs), Akila Difallah, Khadidja Djoua, Ana L Gutierrez Barquero, Sharif Ibrahim, R L A Jain, M M Jamil*, Baba Jidda, F K Khalijak*, M L Koul, A O Lawal, I A Maluzu, Anusorn Mochang, A J Montiero de Pontes, I H Niazi, M F Oyo, Malin Piriyatham, A S J Ramachandran, Chid Rodkwan, D K Sankey, S V Sharon*.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Pass: A Abarca Avala, M A S Abdul Aziz*, R A Akoh, Seidu Bawumia, Shaheen A Butt, Abdelkader Chachi, G J Chivunga, A O Coffie, A M E-Sallk, G O Enubora, Norea T Fernandez de Liz, J G Gomez Febres, M N K Khan*, Daw M L Khin, Mumtaz Khuhawar, E I Kwayu, P J Mahuga, K B Manandhar, M G G Morapedi, Mohammed Mustafa Mohammed, Musapokwa Namutabo*, E A Okon, C M S Opio-Awalu, F D E Payno y Sanchez, S B A Sopala, M E S Shabbour, Somage Somapala, Manop Tang-Usaha, L H Tay, S E Ullah.

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Mercy I Amachree, M O Onwuliri.

SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Gillian Barnett, Susan M T Medlam.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

First Class Honours: S H Craik, A C Hind, A D Martin, Lynn B Pearcy, R M Redwood, C Thain, N J Townend, Marilena Vassiliglou.

Second Class Division 1: Maruf Ahmad, E R Bambrough, P A Baren, S R Bates, Ruth E Bateson, Helen L Berry, P G Birley, Olivia M M Butler, D E Carter, Regina C Cheng, Suhan Chin, R Cooper, N T Coote, M R Cowan, F J Cox, R M Crozier, M J David, S Dempster, Jane A Devenney, M J Dorsman, J T Dudley, G Engida, R J Farnos, L B Finlay, S M Fox, L J Freeman, A Gavan, C J Gentile, P C Gore, Lynn V Grice, Deborah Guz, Gillian C Humphrey, D Huntington, P G Kealake, L T G Khaw, V Killen, Malgorzata Kmita-Dawson, P A Leach, M B Lee, M A Leech, S J Lewis, N Litherland, Chun N Loong, H D Martin, J P M Middleton, M Naylor, Jane P Newsome, C T Nichols, Mirima-Helen Nnochiri, Linda Ollerenshaw, A J Pearce, Linda Peel, A C Poole, Helen J Ranson, Janet Reilly, P J Riley, G N Robinson, P S Rossington, Patricia A Royster, S D Sampson, R T Scott, M J Sherring, D C Simpson, P A Slater, Carol L W Smith, D Tankel, Siew Y Thong, S C Thorpe, Maria N Toufexis, O D Turner, Jacqueline L Turpin, Christos Vakis, B W Wain, Hilary J S Ward, Jacqueline A Ward, Georgina N A Wayles, Susan T Wells, M G West, J F W Westby, Julia Wilkinson, T J Williams, P Williamson, A D Willmer, Pauline M Wilson, Poh S Yeoh.

Division 2: P R Allen, J S Allison, S J Alway, K R Anderson, D C T Ang, Margaret Atherton, Susan A Bagshaw, Sara A Baker, I S Barber, Martine Barrie, M A G Bland, M A Bower, A J Briefel, Caroline L Brown, J C Bryden, M J Cambell, N B D Carley, Elizabeth M Carroll, Hup M Cheah, B N J Clement, J R Coleman, Fiona M Collier, D P Collis, J Connolly, C J Cornish, Anne M Corrin, Sarah J Cottrell, S J Cousins, D M Crookston, A M Crowe, G Cullen, W D Cunningham, Christine A Darby, A G Dear, A R Delve, D I Djanogly, G S Douglas, M R Duckworth, A K Duggal, A O Ekhaese, S M Ellis, A S Emery, T M Evans, D M Faktor, Luzia B Falcado, C A Fight, R L Fisher, I G Fishwick, R N Fisk, B Fitton, Jane E Fletcher, M R France, D L Gardner, T C Garrod, Julie Gartner, Maxine A Gascoigne, Heather J Good, L J Gould, C M Graham, S K Gryko, T J Haigh, D J Hall, Sharon Hares, Valerie A Hawkin, Sharon J Hickson, Katherine C Higham, Annette M Hill, Julie C Houlton, C J Howe, I C Hughes, Julie M Hyett, G J Ince, Sally-Anne Jefkins, Suzanne A Jall, W W Jennings, T Johnson, T M Johnston, Gwyneth M Jones, T J Joyce, B D Kavanagh, J Patrick Kelly, J Philip Kelly, Joanna Kemp, N R Kennedy, Edison Khamoo, S H Khan, P A Killingback, G C V King, P Kitching, Y H Koh, P R Langhorn, D M Lazarus, Lee C Y Lee Yam Fong, P T Lee, T Y Lim, A S Line, C Lyman, J J Y Madsen, Bhooshan Maini, J Melbin, S J A Malik, P R Marshall, Sally C Martin, S J McCann, D V McCarthy, Heather McCarthy, Anita M McDonald, M McGladdery, P J McKeown, Catherine M McLaughlin, Shabira R Moledina, S R Morris, Valerie Mortimer, B C Naik, R M J Newbery, Moira J Newey, Glynis E Newton, Vanessa Nicholls, R B Norman, C P O'Grady, Anne M O'Kane, S Y Ong, Julie Parry, Mahesh Patel, R K Paunrana, Theresa J Philbin, E C Phuah, G J Pisacane, Karen M Pollock, J J Popham, D W M Prance, J C Rae, D Ratcliffe, L M G Rees, C Riley, Nicola A Rippengal, D C Robinson, Belinda D Rose, A C Sayhas, J Sedgwick, J A Shackell, G R Sharpe, J A Shaw, Stephanie A Shelley, P M P Sherman, I Smith, P J G Soden, O Soker, Dorothy J Stevenson, J W Stockton, N Sweet, Phaik K Tan, R H Thompson, D Tickle, M P Tonge, A C M Tweedy, R G Vickers, A D Walsh, Janine R Watson, J M Weaving, Jane L Webster, C A Wetton, N R Wheeler, Geraldine A Whitaker, G B White, M L White, Bettina Williams, M R Williams, Janice M Wilson, P R Wilson, Susan M Wilson, Gillian A Wood, Elizabeth R Woolf, T M Wu, K J York, Georgina A Zdybel.

BA IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

First Class Honours: S H Craik, A C Hind, A D Martin, Lynn B Pearcy, R M Redwood, Colin Thain, N J Townend, Marilena Vassiloglou.

Second Class Honours: Division 1: Maruf Ahmed, E R Bambrough, P A Baren, S R Bates, Ruth E Bateson, Helen L Berry, P G Birley, Olivia M M Butler, D E Carter, Regina C Cheng, Suhan Chin, R Cooper, N T Coote, M R Cowan, F J Cox, R M Crozier, M J David, S Dempster, Jane A Devenney, M J Dorsman, J T Dudley, G Engida, R J Farnos, L B Finlay, S M Fox, L J Freeman, A Gavan, C J Gentile, P C Gore, Lynn V Grice, Deborah Guz, Gillian C Rumphrey, D Huntington, P G Kealake, L T G Khaw, V Killen, Malgorzata Kmita-Dawson, P A Leach, M B Lee, M A Leech, S J Lewis, Neil Litherland, Chun N Loong, H D Martin, J P M Middleton, M Naylor.

Third Class Honours: Paresh Bhagani, Christine Cattal, Yolanda Y Emmanuel, Lay F Goh, M A Hall, Patricia Hancock, A J Hunt, R M Hunt, J D James, W B Liew, N J W Mottershead, S R Patel, N G Pilcher, E L Putsman, Karen H S Reckie, A P I Reif, G D Roblin, R J Schreiber, Peter Scordellis, F N Semugera Semugabi, Vivienne Sonnenschein, Brian Stratton, P N Totman, M D Wainhouse, P B Whitby, A W Wilson, P S Wythe.

DIPLOMA IN ADVANCED STUDY IN EDUCATION

Pass: H Abdullahi, E N Akpan, M Ali, R S Blackledge, Angela M Blackwell*, Maureen E Bowden, J R Brewster, Kathleen T Bromilow, J W Carnegie, P J Corbally*, A J Crooks, D J Dean, A Devine, Enid M Grayson, Yvonne M Guariento*, G Hare, S D Hayes, Joan M Hayselden, Elaine Howarth, G Howarth*, Elaine V Hunt, J Kelly, Mary Lindsay, D T Lloyd, Miriam J Marchant, Edith E Mason, Marjory Millar, M S Newman, R M Plant, Wendy E Ricardo, K Richardson, N Scruton*, A E Seddon, P Shaw, Margaret Shearing, Carol V Shields*, Bernice Stansbury, Marie Stewart, Irene Thomas, J Towns, I M Wainwright, A Wallwork, F A Wood.

DIPLOMA IN ADVANCED STUDY IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Pass: A R L Antoine, T N Corless, B Cosby, J I K Ehizogie, R A Elakhe, J Ahgu Enda, B E Etuk, Anita M George, F D Graham, Peng-Hang Hoo, M S Diyasu Yantumaki, W R Kenny, Rufus Kwamo Taime, J T Mande, J B Oyadoke, A D Penshior, A E Read, W F Smith, R Wilson*.

DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION

Pass: Sarki Abdulkadir, A S Allyn Clarke, J Bradbury, M H Burs, Joan Dutton, P J Farrell, Beryl C Hartley*, Barbara Holt, Z J N Kazamus, A A Kiru, G Lambert, Kekel Malam Mai, G K Manlimela, Marion J Marsh, E J Mduma, A J Millward*, R N Philiott, Shiferaw Sadi, Beatrice Thorpe*, Betty Wilkinson*.

DIPLOMA IN AUDIOLOGY

Pass: Lynn Ashcroft, J Delahunt, D L Gittens, Anne C McAllister, Rita C Y Mondis, S C N Seymour, Chi-Shum Tsang, N F Walker, Lilian Warnock.

DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Pass: Tahmina Alauddin, A M Andokin, A Balderson*, A E Bridgewater, G D Connigale, J Embugushiki, Ruth A Emeje, R E Enoma, Linda J Fyfe, B H Hoare, F E Ilegar, J E Jim, Stephanie E Kenny*, Mpeti Koontae, M M Mchonde, A S Mitchell, Aruba Mutum, A K Nanja, Beti Packard, M A Pangalala, M B Shrestha, J S Sutcliffe.

DIPLOMA IN THE EDUCATION OF TEACHERS OVERSEAS

Pass: Renica Chitsika.

DIPLOMA IN GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING IN EDUCATION

Pass: G E Blinkhorn, J Carson, Pamela S Coward, Karen Dinsdale, Fausta L I Fynan, G D Jones, Mary Lavin, L R Sheard.

DIPLOMA IN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Pass: M B Adewale, C L E Anyanwu, J L Bwalya, C W Carter, H D Katsina, J A Labangka, A J Lammert, S F M Mumba*, Evelyn Y Nkurlu, A M Shokimwert, B A Usanga.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION TRAINING METHODOLOGY

Pass: Vijay Bhargava, K M Bhatty, Amina Chaudhury, S Kietisirirojana, C A J Njobvu, S Ramakrishnan*, S Satyamurty, M I Yunis.

The following results are published by the University of Manchester, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

FACULTY OF ARTS

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

Method I: Caterina D'Ella.

Method II: Patricia M Clark, Mary M Flynn, J McNearney, E S Marshall.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS HONOURS SCHOOL OF CLASSICS

First Class: None.

Second Class, division 1: P F Munday.

Second Class, division II: K A McDermott.

[illegible]

English II(i) Drama II(i); Janice C Page, English II(i) Drama II(i); Jane E Plastow, English II(i) Drama II(i).

HONOURS SCHOOL OF GREEK

First class: None.

Second Class, division 1: Susan W Wallbank. Division 2: None.

Third Class: None.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF LATIN

First Class: None.

Second Class, division 1: Joy A Turner. Division 2: Barbara A Lewis.

Third Class: None.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICS

Class 1: S J Donoghue.

Class 2, division 1: None.

Class 2, division 2: None.

Class 3: None.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

Method 1: Jill Roland.

Method 2: Ruth Pushkin, Rob Soebijantoro, B S Ward, F C K Wong.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF NURSING

Supplementary list: Alison D Conlam.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

Method I: Claire E Baker-Stallard-Penoyre, C A Celalas, Jane A Conlon, C N Papandyaseus.

Method II: A Afrouz, A Bakes, S R Bhot, N S George, P V Kakiugin, P A Rhodes.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS SCHOOL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

First class: K K Leong, P E Ool, M Standring, K L Wong.

Second class, division I: D C Green, K S Lim, G V Moore, W K Ool-Wong, C K Tong.

Second class, division II: P R Benson, K J Kumar, J A Mohammed.

Third Class: S L D Basham.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

First class: Y E Fung, I R Horrocks, S C Kent, C J Severns, R A Starling.

Second class, division I: G D Creasey, D C Godfrey, R P Goh, T L J Howard, S J Joakim, S P A Lau, Wan Y M Li, Margaret J Loh, P B Miller, A R O Omondi, Salim Seedat, J P Williams, M F A Wolstencroft, K L P Yim.

Second class, division II: Peggy C S Chow, M A Cockwell, L F Cook-Scowen, N P James, R W Johnston, L T Khaw, H K Lau, P M Macaroe, M J Newton, J E Talbot, K K Tam, J F Taylor, I M Waggett, C Wainwright, C D Watson.

Third class: J M Keighley, J S Lamberg, B L Low, A W K Ng, P J Stanton, S D Turnbull.

Pass degree of BSc: N M Ford, R J W Hindley, M S Rainford, J S Whyman, R J H Wood.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS SCHOOL OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

First class: None.

Second class, division I: L G Tyler.

Second class, division II: None.

Third class: T Hall.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF PHYSICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

First class: V Husain.

Second class, division 1: C P Taylor.

Second class, division II: None.

Third class: None.

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS SCHOOL OF BUILDING TECHNOLOGY

First class: S Y C Chan, P N Oldroyd, R N Smith, L N Virgin.

Second class, division I: D J Bluff, E C J Didsbury, G T C Kuek, R C Lund, Nizar Roumani, K C Soh, D P Warman, W J Whittall, M D Wilson.

Second class, division II: P A Abernathy, P Bevan, Y M J Chan, W A Chaplin, R W Dickie, N P S Herbert, S C Ho, A L Howie, P G King, K F Nord, J R Pan, C Quayle, K G Ridge, Y F Siu, Y L Soon, S Stroud, Y M Tay, P R Westland, A J Woodhouse.

Third class: P R Crosland, K M Kong, D C Ling, O S Tan, Tonny Tanuwidjaja, H J M Warren.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

First class: G A Hart, W C Ng, Amanda J Nicholson, T S Yong.

Second class, division I: C S Choong, J Cooper, I Fletcher, N P Harris, D Hughes, D E Hughes, K R Jones, Mohammad Kaleem, Panagiotis Kangelis, C M F Lau, M J Long, A V M Major, C F McHugh, G P M Murphy, A D Peters, M J Whitfield.

Second class, division II: G Balshaw, A Bowers, S Briggs, Chong H Chew, R N Daniel, C I Davies, R J Dono, P F Forrest, J C Greaves, M T Horton, Elangovan Karuppiah, N Mason, C J Nelson, C R Phipps, S E Postles, M P Pye, N Richards, A R Turkurer, J B Yahya, K Y Yeo.

Third class: Fiona J Bowen, L Cuthbert, F G Matthews, K McGuinness, D J Pike, C F Smith, W Taylor, I M Throssell, M J Wadling.

Pass degree of BSc: Halimah Abdul Halim, Favirah Abdul-Rahman, A Kingshott.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BSc

Division I: J G Ferguson, C E Lawton, J A Laycock, G M Purmalis.

Division II: Siti N Abdul Rahman, R M Berry, M J Cassidy, Judith A Curtis, J M Greggor, R F P Jones, D A Miller, D C Parkinson, M Pedder.

Division III: P D Berry, S G Orme, P Sprague.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF ELECTRONICS

First class: G S S Craig, C H Lau, M J McKissock.

Second class: Division I: M J Allen, N J Allison, A M Jeffreys.

Second class, division II: J F Burn, M C Callender, N Charman, S P J Climer, C B Daniels, M N Gellot, S T Landin, L J M Leon, J B Madden, N P Mather, M A Pinnington, C J H Razzell, M W Sotheran, Rebecca Watkins, F White.

Third class: P Haigh, D M Jordan, N Rafaluk, D A T Randall, B P Schofield.

Pass degree of BSc: N H Baker.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND EDUCATION

First class: None.

Second class, division 1: Jennifer A Coates.

Second class, division II: Susan Ferrante, D R Haskins.

Third class: Susan Quinn.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

Class 1: Susan Atkinson, Trudy A Farmer, J D Ferns, G J Slater.

Class 2, division 1: W H Collier, Barbara M Cuthbert, S J Shaw, A Smith.

Class 2, division 2: S J Bairfelt, J Clarke, T N Jones, Margaret E Kay, K R Knowles, M A Norman, Mmaldey P Pujara, Sally J A Reed, M C Woodward.

Class 3: P Brook, N W Carter, B P Turner.

Pass degree of BSc: A R Brown.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF PURE MATHEMATICS AND LANGUAGE STUDIES (FRENCH)

First Class: None.

Second Class, division I: Penelope A Clay, Jacqueline Ott.

Second Class, division II: Carolyn S Hilyer.

Third Class: Angela Houson, Susan Mellows, Valerie M Shermer.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF PURE MATHEMATICS AND LANGUAGE STUDIES (GERMAN)

Class 1: None.

Class 2, division 1: D C J Bowers.

Class 2, division 2: T G Crawshaw, Tina C Morris, G E Parry, S A Revill.

Class 3: T M Crump.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BSc

Division 1: None.

Division 2: Anne E Fairhurst.

Division 3: None.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Faculties of Arts, Music and Theology: I R Couch, G Maroufoff, N V Sekunda, A Takamoli, M Wren.

Faculty of Business Administration: B L Chizea.

Faculty of Economic and Social Studies: C Tonor Esprielle, Anastasios Xopapadeas.

Faculty of Education: Ann J C Stuart.

Faculty of Medicine: T L Al-Khateeb, Vivienne H C Bramwell, C A Grafton, Hilary J Roberts, Elaine Spooner.

Faculty of Science: M S Ahmad, T M Brookes, A Gholinia, S D M Gill, D W Jones, May T Nadir, M A Shahabi, Shojaei R J Smith, M A-K Tikrity, Fiona M Tomley, Jennifer D Turner.

Faculty of Technology: Y A M Al-Fakhri, F T Attarwala, S O Fasesan, J A G A Hallah, K J Johnson, E I Jiwah, P J Neal, Parvin Okhovat, Mahmoud Pakshir, Shahnaz Rostamizadeh, S Smith, R J Taylor.

FACULTY OF ARTS

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS HONOURS SCHOOL OF ANCIENT HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

First class: Jane W Laughton.

Second class, division I: Felicity A Bosworth, D Broady, Carolyn Fiddes, Jane Gannon, A S P O'Connor, J C Perry.

Second class, division II: Susan L Fletcel, Jane P Hughes, Anne M McLane, A Parsonage.

Third class: None.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE

Deborah A Beale, English II(i) American Lit II(i); P L Wasiull, English II(i) American Lit II(i).

HONOURS SCHOOL OF ENGLISH AND PHILOSOPHY

First class: Rosemary A Holmes (nee Smales).

Second class, division I: M A Booth, Jenny P Hardacre, P D C Johnson, J P Koschnik, Helen M McAndrew, Amanda J Perrons, Elizabeth A Roberts.

Second class, division 2: Rosemary S Clarke (nee Wilkshire), Elaine Ellerington, Eileen A Matthews, J P Rowell.

Third class: None.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY

First class: T K Willie, M A Yeatman.

Second class, division I: J G Bagley, P K Carson, Julie D Fielding, C W Gowlett, Sarah M L Green, Anne C Harrison, Alexandra Ingram, S Jolley, H P Jones, R K Kaye, Catherine M Knox, Bronwen Lewis, Christine J McCallum, H B J McKeown, G A McLean, Christina S Oatey, S J Parr, Carol G Peel, P S Pratt, Mia B Scott, D Summerton, Dianne M Taylor, J S Wallis.

Second class, division II: T C Arden-White, Melanie A Baines, Kathryn A Bates, I J Bennett, I C Bourne, P Brooker, A J Brown, Denise C Brown, Amanda R Caplan, M S Cole, D T Hall, Susan K Halstead, Isabel Hardcastle, C A Harrison, Natasha M Innocent, D C Isherwood, Lynne Jessop, Sharon M Lone, C E Lovett, G F Lowes, L J McCarthy, R A Morgan, N Mortimer, R B Naylor, A C Newberry, Nerys K Owen, D J Pennell, S S Phillips, D Rowe, Deborah A Seaman, B G Searle, P G Sorrell, Carole Walker, K J Wheeler, A J C Wild, D Wilson, D G Woods, Shahina Zia.

Third class: R N Durkin, Helen Fowell, A P Haworth, C P Williams.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS ANCIENT HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

J N Plummer.

ENGLISH AND PHILOSOPHY

G H Sims.

GEOGRAPHY

D G Sweeney.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS HONOURS IN COMBINED STUDIES

First class: Nicola J Ereaut, Elizabeth J Foster.

Second class, division I: Kathryn A Becconsall, Rosalind N Carr-Brown, Patricia D Cross, Miriam J Dawson, Mary C Dunlop, G J Graves, Jane Harron, Susan D Jones, Alison McPhee, M S Smith, Alison M Tonks, Karen J Unsworth, Susan C Wallace, Alison Woolard.

Second class, division II: Fiona M R Banks, Charlotte M Cocksworth, Margaret M Hawkins, Hazel A Holloway, Christine King, Frances A McCormick, Susan E Mills, Gail Palmer, Judith Wraight.

Third class: None.

FACULTY OF LAW

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS WITH HONOURS

First class: None.

Second class, division I: S A Berry, Moira A Billington, Lesley A Brookes, Sarah A Bullleman, P Cornish, Deborah M Davies, Margaret S Diamond, Maria V Donne, Bridget G Dunlop, Alison V S Fairclough, Alison J Finney, P J Gregory, R W Gregory, Jillian Hall, M J Handley, Elaine Harris, Christine S Harrison, Wendy S Hewitt, M A Hollinshead, R H R Innes, Nicola C Langey, Helen M Mahy, P J Mills, S T Monty, Patricia S M O'Leary, Jane O'Rourke, T J Osborn, Catherine J Owen, Alison L Powell, W P Rigg, Kirsten A Scott, P E Shepherd, F Smith, Sarah K Smith, Stephanie J Thurman, Janet D Whitbread, G Wrigglesworth.

Second class, division II: B D Addlestone, Elaine Bannister, G N Barnes, J R Brodie, A G Burn, Shelagh T Byrne, T Clayton, J D Colclough, G J Cooper, Lesley A Cooper, H L Dapin, Giselle A Davies, G N J Davison, C M Dinwoodie, T Duncan, Karen J Elbourn, James Fletcher, Penelope J Frieze, Sara L N Gee, E M Gent, Juliet A Gladstone, S J Goodman, A Greaney, M R Grever, R Hare, Barbara A Hodley, Gillian D Hinckley, Caroline A Holden, L A Holder, S J Holloway, S E Hoolohan, J R Hyatt, Ann C Rynes, Anne T Irwin, M T Issitt, Sarah J M Jackson, M C Jamieson, G A C Jones, Shirley A Kelly, M C Keough, T J Kiosell, K P Kilgallen, Louise Knight, Denise A Lester, M L P Lower, S W Mason, S A McNeill, Mandy Metcalf, P G Montgomery, I D Peacock, P R Penney, N F Potter, J J Redmond, J D Rice, J K Ritchie, K Roberts, B J Robertson, S Robertson, J S Rose, C A Seymour, D L Simpson, S T Sorrell, I Stein, Claudia E A Thompson, N C Tuck, Naomi M Turl, Sara-Jane Walker, Monica A Ward, A J W Wells, R J Wells, P J W Woodall, Judith Wyresdale, Joy C Young (nee Peckham).

Third class: M E Benson, M A Bolton, Karen J Furness, P A Linnin, A C Middleton, J R Silverwood, Gail Tomkinson.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

J R Mullins, J B Simpson.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

METHOD I: P R Waterman.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY

First class: Christine A Frudd.

Second class, division I: Gillian Blackhurst, Alison M Carter, Siri A Jansen, D Lloyd, Yvonne L Mossel, B J G Murray, F J P Norman, M Roden, I W Storey, J L Threlfall.

Second class, division II: Carolyn A Bell, G L Bowen, Elizabeth A Buril, Hilary M T Finegan, Faith D Greenburgh, G D Hicks, N V Higgins, Helen Howard, Catherine J Lishman, R T MacGregor, Rowena J Parker, Ann Roberts, Alison G Ross, Linda J Underwood, Alison J Walter.

Third class: None.

Pass degree of BSc: Elaine M Birch.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

First class: M W Quest.

Second class, division I: R D Beckman, Sandra Brennan, Jill Crawley, M Freeman, R D Vaughan.

Second class, division II: M P Critchley, B R Penny, Barbara White.

Third class: None.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

First class: I D Alston, Christine P Butler, J P Churchhouse, P Davis, C A Johnson, P I Moser, A D Parken, Amanda J Pearce, M D Pelm, P J D Quirk.

Second class, division I: Gillian D Anders, P Bandura, M A Birch, P L Blenkhorn, D F Buckle, J M Chapman, P J Domery, C M Dolman, P Fawcett, P A Forster, D Goldsworthy, D M Gratton, D M Grosvenor, C J Harrison, G D Ewins, Linda S Mason, J F Mulligan, V Rughoonauth, Wendy P Saunders, G J Shaw, S P Shires, A C Simpson, Jillian M Taylor, Kathleen M Tennant, C P Walker, D Wolinsky, Pauline A Woods-Wilson, P Woof.

Second class, division II: A J Armstrong, Kim D Back, A P Binns, Susan J Blenkhorn, C R Carter, Jane P Davis, A Francic, Julie E Hobson, Linda M Hobson, Sarah J E Hudson, N G Hunter, Susan E Jackson, P A Jennings, K W Li, R M Lloyd, C C Matthews, Morag J McCrendle, J G Mongan, Lesley P Morisetti, Janette L Newbold, Teresa J Newton, A S Parker, I M Pryce, G R Rosbottom, Pauline A Ryder, V R Shah, A R White, D R Whittaker, Julie R Wright, Karen J Young.

Third class: D C Beard, R A Chaplin, C Cooke, P W Costain, K M Croucher, S J Davis, N C Dawes, E H Doherty, I J Ford (12.2.60), L J Ford (22.5.60), R B George, M Hague, T G Hall, P A Hodgson, S C Jones, Janet P Maleney, A D J Mann, G A McCreath, P H McMordie, Teresa J Murray, M J Reynolds, S M S Syed Mustafa, P D Vuckovic, P T Waterhouse, Helen A Wilkes.

Pass degree of BSc: Lee Constantine, C G Evans, P G Glenton, Wendy A Lenor, H D Quinn.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND PHILOSOPHY

First class: None.

Second class, division 1: P J Brooks.

Second class, division II: None.

Third class: None.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS

First class: Sharon Hughes, K J Parkes, J Waterhouse.

Second class, division 1: C Farrell, J Morgan, F P Rayers, S P Watson.

Second class, division II: S P Ashworth, G Bowen, M T Elsom-Cook.

Third class: G D Wardle.

Pass degree of BSc: M N Buckley.

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

First class: Elias Delivannides, G J Dent, S H Harrison, C A J Kell, E Y K Lau, T C Quek, S Y Tham, R C Wilding.

Second class, division I: C P Ang, V E Brid, R Charlton, G Coupe, S L Foster, M Hamid, J A Jeffrey, D D McDonald, P L Mitchell, J I Oswald, A H T Page, T M Pang, D J Petty, D H Ritchie, M P Roxburgh, T Sounion, D B Southworth.

Second class, division II: K M Abu-Helleh, Cihangir Azizoglu, M A S Brownlow, D M Doyle, M O Fashina, G T A Forster, D J Gregg, S Iveson, I M Jackson, G D Johnson, K P Ling, T S Mann, I D McGilloway, D G Orridge, I J Ratcliffe, G E Richards, D N Shoesmith, P R Tonkin, J K P Twemlow, Faith Unin, A M Wright.

Third class: M S Chadha, P C Harland, Carole Harrison, G K Vickery.

Pass degree of B.Sc.: N Chapman, Belinda M Edge, T M Fairbanks, S M Gillon, N D Hunton, O D Stogdon.

Ordinary degree of B.Sc.:

Division I: None.

Division II: M A Kitteredge, D A Linley, C A Sanchez.

Division III: None.

FACULTY OF ARTS

DEGREE OF B. LING

Marion J Armitt.

DIPLOMA IN DRAMA

B C Elton, Gina M E Ferri, Josephine A Langham (née Steward)*, Alison R Myers.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS HONOURS SCHOOL OF AMERICAN STUDIES

First class: J K Heatfield.

Second class, Division 1: I A Halliday, J C N Harries, M S Say, G P Scully, Angela Sigley, Alison J Summers, J C Szlenkier, G Waterfield.

First class, Division II: Rachel Ashbrook, Georgina C Bateman, Margaret H Bell, W D Blount, Jennifer D Cave, W R Dean, N Garrod, Carol A Hurley, Susan E Hutchinson, I Jolley, Judith Lord, Sue Morris, Eleanor Murray, Jacqueline Nettleton, P Rhodes, J C Stasiuk, Angela T Wiggan.

Third Class: Jennifer B Hall.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF HISTORY OF ART

First class: W J Hardy, G H Smith.

Second class, division 1: Sarah J Ahlstrom, Karen J Ball, Ann H Barr, M R Burles, T Charnley, Jane E Coleman, Lois K Hill, Julie H Johnson, Vanessa Z Lindsay, Genista M M Morgan, Jane E Norris, Georgina S Parker, T V Parry, Polly A Powell, Johanna M Rolhnie, Tina L Searle, Jayne Sullivan, Penelope F Thompson, Karen J Tooby, Elisabeth J Wilkinson (née Rowbotham), Deborah J Woodward, R C Woosnam-Savage, Krystyna Zbirohowska-Koscia.

Second class, division 2: Gillian J Baxter, C S Bell, Mary Caulfield, Melanie S Clore, Louisa J F Czartoryska, Vivien J Edwards, N R M Gaiger, Elizabeth C Gogorty, Alexandra Hannay, Joanne Humphreys, Charlotte A Leatham, Jane Marshall, Jane C Rapaport, Rachelle L Rose, Jane E Stephenson, Rachel M Taylor, A Towning Hill, Susan W Waite, A M White, Catherine M B Wingate.

Third class: Kathryn L Serkis, J Travis.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS AMERICAN STUDIES

Angela P Gallagher.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

DEGREE OF MD

A W Samuel.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

First class: M R W Pease.

Second class, Division I: I T Bays.

Second class, Division II: J G Maloney.

Third class: N R Dalton.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (supplementary list)

First class: None.

Second class, Division I: None.

Second class, Division II: Bijan Nasiri-Jounaghani.

Third class: None.

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY UMIST

The following results are published subject to confirmation by the board of the faculty of technology and senate:

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

First class: T J S Lim, Cluewitsee Thor, D K H Yam.

Second class, Division I: Azlan Abdul Karim, Aristos Caconias, M A Edmonds, P A Hudson, Y Y Khoo, Jin Lee, B P You.

Second class, Division II: A L Chaudhri, W C Chow, S R Cor, Nabil Dar, R J Dinnis, H S Goh, M W H Ho, J C Hooper, P H Lee, C W S Li, D G McIntyre, Vitus Ng, Andrew O'Loughlin, Graham Parkinson, H R Samil, I H Shaweesh, C J Tan, T D Tan, C L Teh, R C Ware, M B Wheeler, Andrew Whittingham, G J M Williams, J C W Wills, A D Wolffe.

Third class: J A P Cassidy, K J Day, C D Doyle, K B Hewitt, Faridah Jaffar Sidek, G H Kee, D J Kilburn, Y K Lee, C P P O'Donnell, Suyanto Osman, C H Ye.

PASS DEGREE OF B Sc

Azhar Abu Samah, J C Blundell, M A Kassim, W J S Mukasa, M T Ng, C K P Pang, I H Tan, S C Tsang.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF B Sc

Division I: None.

Division II: Jamal Abdul Jalil, A M S Bapi'ala, R T Jones.

Division III: Nader Ahmadzadeh.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS SCHOOL OF COMPUTATION

First class: I C Cherrie, J T Latham, B H Lee, C H Lee, Kathleen McLaughlin, S M S Pang.

Second class Division I: M J Bieda, A J Burgin, J P Hallett-Carpenter, D Harper, Moreen L Hollins, J P Jarvis, N R King, Ceny K Lal, Alison V Leah, P K Leong, D O Morris, C Palmer, C D Stoneham, K B C Tan, To-Chun Tang, S Wills.

Second class, Division II: I R Barber, R J Bellamy, T A Bolton, T J Botten, S A Brace, Maria I Camoos, K Y Chew, S G Fleming, M G Herlihy, B P Horwich, R A Jones, Connie C H Kok, K S Kok, Cheow M Lee, B Liddle, C T J Meakins, J A Menano-Pires, K Y Ong, Patricia A Ransom, Attila Safari, Nazife S Sesmaz, P J Shepherd, Alice E Smarzewska, D R Smith, Jane M Smith, F J Stott, J Wilkinson, P D Wilson.

PASS DEGREE OF BSc

K C C Fong, E L Lim, K C D Ng.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BSc

Division I: None.

Division II: Mahesan Mahendran.

Division III: None.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS SCHOOL OF POLYMER ENGINEERING

First class: None.

Second class: Division 1: K P Chiz.

Third class: Division 2: V P Chun.

Third class: T A Cokias; Kieran McGonagle.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS SCHOOL OF TEXTILE ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

First class: Anne Gardner.

Second Class: Division 1: M A Brabbin, Lesley J Brookes, P M Errington; Jennifer M Whitaker.

Second class: Division 2: J A Bye, Constantin Efstratiadis, Jose Ferreira-Goncalves-Da-Cunha, W M Murdoch, D M Nadler, P R Nield, P A Wilcock, Stephen Wild.

Third Class: Rea-Nana Hadjioannou-Kourra, H J Machin, Ayse S Mahmutoglu, Sandra A McKeown, Aslam Yoosuf.

The following degree results from East Anglia University are published:

SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES BACHELOR OF SCIENCE WITH HONOURS

Class I: Joanna T Bisdee, P G Harris, Angela J Risebrow.

Class II, division 1: Alison M Bray, M J Brittain, P R Callaghan, A M Carr, T H Fitzpatrick, J D Gaisford, S Gregg, Cathryn A Hitchins, J C Lamb, D A Lightfoot, P Nicholson, K N Read, Cindy Reece, J A Rees, T E Southon, R W Stead, W J S Vallins, Willow C L Warner.

Class II, division 2: J A Adams, A Akhurst, P C Arnold, M K Ashford, N S Barton, Teresa E Benford, D Blant, G M Bingham, D W Brundson, Carol A Bushby, Sarah C Caine, K F Chan, L Chaudry, K C Clayton, P D Davies, D W Driscoll, Rebecca M R Fink, Jane K Gale, C M Gosling, Linda M Grogan, D I Hardaker, P T Hardiman, J J Hawkes, Sonia G Harreldon, F Higginbotham, Wendy K Howell, K J Hughes, D K Jenkins, S P B Jones, T D Liggett, S J Moreby, Julia K Murley, Susan E Nash, Bridgette Y Nickols, N E Owen, K Panchal, Ann Parkes, C J Pierce, S J Porlas, Deborah J Rabin, S M Scorey, R M Shepherdson, R E Siemons, J C K Smith, Claire W Sullivan, P E Taylor, J D Tearle, D I Terleckyl, S J P Welander, J S J Woodman, Sharon J Wren, Edwina M Wright, Judith C Wyatt, S A Young.

Class III: S R J Brown, W F Campbell, G J Collins, I G Doubleday, R L Evans, Allison Kingsbury, Caroline E T Lawson, R J Mainprize, S Pardhan, F B Rayner, S Wain, Edna P Walton.

The following candidates have been recommended for a pass degree: E F Boosey, Julie G Jackson, Victoria S Lewis.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE WITH HONOURS JOINT DEGREES

Class I: None.

Class II, division 1: J D Crostall (biochem); S F Hoare (biochem); Caroline L Hooper (biochem); K J Hunter (biochem).

Class II, division 2: M N Reisham (biochem); P D Cook (biochem); S M Mughal (biochem).

SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL SCIENCES BACHELOR OF SCIENCE WITH HONOURS

Class I: R S Bhagrath, M J Harlow, Gillian Harvey, S D Howe, M R Huckston, D A Long, J M Skene, C T Smith.

Class II, division 1: B T Keiller, Wendy M E Key, J T Lloyd, P E Parker, Eileen M Shaw, M N Sheikh Mohammad, B Simmons, E J Sutcliffe.

Class II, division 2: N M Cherbanich, A S Chilton, S P Filzhugh, S O Jamjoom, R J C McLeod, Carol A Shepherd, M J Sims, R Tucker, C S Williams.

Class III: A K A Chong, M Z Meor Talib, J K Mistry, Victoria I Ogunbode, I A Pudney, N P Richards, K A Spurling, Patricia A Taylor.

SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL SCIENCES: JOINT DEGREES BACHELOR OF SCIENCE WITH HONOURS

Class I: H S Bansal (Bio/Che).

Class II, division 1: None.

Class II, division 2: M Fishenden (Bio/Che), A K Hall (Che/Cmp), Susan M Hile (Bio/Che), Deena Lamb (Bio/Che), R T L Pettman (Che/Cmp).

Class III: Susan J Bragge (Bio/Che), J V Morris (Bio/Che), N R Moses (Bio/Che), C E Ng (Bio/Che).

The following candidate has been recommended for a pass degree: D S Randhawa (Che/Cmp).

Bio/Che—Biological science and chemical sciences: Che/Cmp—Chemical sciences and computing studies.

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING STUDIES AND ACCOUNTANCY BACHELOR OF SCIENCE WITH HONOURS

Class I: P C Bentley, W B Chia, D S Snowden.

Class II, division 1: C J Banks, S Bonnett, M J Evis, I P Knight, A Norris-Sherborn, C W Parkins, G J Reynolds, B J Tanner.

Class II, division 2: Helen Aetheris, P B Barker, P L Burgess, K H Choong, P R Corbett, C J Hopkinson, P Hyde, A M Jones, J L Mitchell, Jennifer J Muir, K L Quinton, Julie R Seabridge, R R Shah, M Stanley, J M Stark.

Class III: M P Brown, T P Corringham, M K Gupta, A Pabari, B G Peacham, Margaret E Websdale.

The following candidate has been recommended for a pass degree: A P Hill.

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING JOINT DEGREES STUDIES AND ACCOUNTANCY BACHELOR OF SCIENCE WITH HONOURS

Class I: Elaine M Hughes (cmp/mth), C I Lindsey (cmp/ecn).

Class II, division 1: Madeleine A Sharp (cmp/mth).

Class II, Division 2: R J Norman (cmp/mth), P D Silvester (env/cmp), Iris D Widdows (env/cmp).

Class III: Caroline J Elkins (phy/cmp), Diana C Hall (cmp/mth), C D Raley (cmp/soc).

Cmp/mth—Computing studies and Mathematics. Cmp/ecn — Computing studies and Economics. Env/cmp — Environmental sciences and Computing studies. Phy/cmp—Physics and Computing studies. Cmp/soc—Computing studies and Social studies.

SCHOOL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES BACHELOR OF ARTS WITH HONOURS

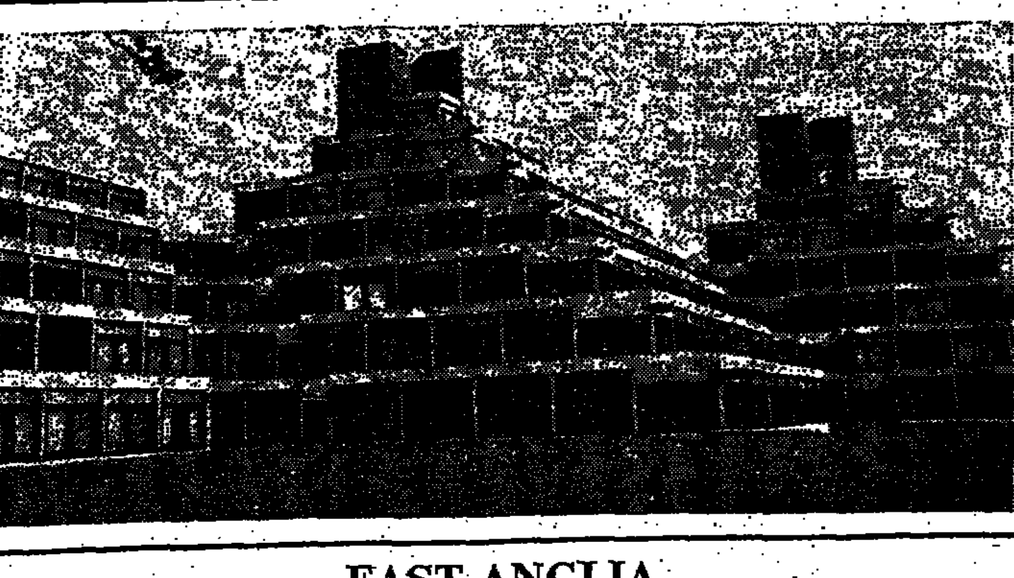
Class I: B R Caplen, Sally J Westwood.

Class II, division 1: Judith Appleton, Beverly J Ashton, D Barton, S G Bell, J B Burbidge, Tracey Clunies-Ross, Gail A J D'Souza, A J Davis, J R Gadling, Ruth J Grosvenor-Alsop, Kim J Harman, I J Hill, M J Hill, Christine S Hobbs, Abigail Japalapa, J-P M C Jeanrenaud, G W Lambert, Margaret A Lilienfeld, Melanie J Martin, Ruth C Mayne, J Morsman, Teresa I Ryszkowski, M J van der Es, Vanessa A Westfall, Christine C Wilson.

Class II, division 2: L R Addison, Julie Ball, M T Barker, R G M Briggs, Lyn Carruthers, Helen J Collins, Gloria Di Napoli, M Doolan, M Gunton, Lesley A Headley, C E B Hughes, W A Ishmael, R D H Jones, J B Kapuscinski, A K King, Carol A Larratt, O D Marshall, C E Martin, I W McDonald, M J Morgan, R Morgan, Hilary J Morris, P R Moyle-Rosser, P Mpunzwana, M M Nee, Sarah M Neimes, Hilary T Ngombe, R S C Nolley, N D Parsonage, Frances N Plant, Mandy Powell, Anita I Prasad, G Rainer, Elizabeth A Redding, A G Sholry, Katherine D Sill, Maureen A Silvester, Ann C Skinner, Helen E Smith, Julie A Springthorpe, Shelagh M Stafford, M W Stevens, I S C Ticehurst, G D Turner, H Turner, S J Waldron, J K Weaver, Joy R Willington.

Class III: Frances A Barker, P G Barnes, A Bird, S H McCabe, D O Rowan, M J Spink.

The following candidate has been recommended for a pass degree: C Fuller.



EAST ANGLIA

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STUDIES (COMPARATIVE LITERATURE) BACHELOR OF ARTS WITH HONOURS

Class I: None.

Class II, division 1: M F Mahoney, Sarah Mansfield, P D Mason, R Reeve, Deborah G Robson, G C Woodroffe.

Class II, division 2: Roma R Holland, G D Lambert, Adèle Marcus-Page, Susan B Palmer, G D Roberts, R A Sampson, Carol G Thompson, Hilary J Turner, Barbara Yeoman.

DEGREE IN HISTORY

Class I: None.

Class II, division 1: S W Asinit, D W Carr, Pamela A Glynn, S P Jones, S G Kingsmill, N A Mason, A T Messett, Judith Peacock.

Class II, division 2: C R Alliston-Greiner, M R Brown, R F F Hadwen, N Kyriacou, Elizabeth J Millward, Rose M Norris, F J A Presland, M A Pullinger, Madeline D Ryan.

BACHELOR OF ARTS WITH HONOURS

CLASS I: M J Roberts, J Woolley.

CLASS II, division 1: A C Adamson, Susannah Blaxill, Georgina W Broad, Lucy A English, Kathryn M Ennals, W A Essex, R M Ferguson, Caroline F Fisher, Jane L Fleet, Jane Fletcher, Alison J Frost, Louise Fuller, G I Ginsberg, C J Gough, Helen J Greathead, Louise R Greaves, Joanna Green, Katherine R Gresty, Paula Griffiths, P M Haigney, S Haveron, Alayne P Hayward, Deborah J Head, J R Hewitt, N A Hill, A C Holland, M T Hollinshead, Karen J Hood, Katherine M Houseman.

Sandra Jamieson, Susan M Jeffs, Katharine Johns, Elaine S Johnson, P W Jones, Helen R Jury, Helen J Kampfner, Fiona E Kelsey, Nicola J Kennedy, P Krahl, Julia A M Kurcin, P Layton, E L Le Fanu, P J Leonard, Julia Lofts, P M Logan, B J A Loughran, I R Luff, Jacqueline S E Maddon, Elizabeth J Mann, Stephanie A Manser, A Matthews, S A May, B Mayfield, Eileen McGhee, W G McIntosh, Monica A McKenna, R McLaughlin, Joy McLeod, Bryony E McNamara, Neela Mody, K P Molloy, Deborah D Morris, A C Murphy, Mary M Nicholls, Kathleen A O'Neill, I A Palmer, D J Parkin, Elisabeth R Parchard, Sharon P Piper, Lindsey M Platt, Helen Poorkal, C N Potts, Sarah S Pritchard, Angela Reid, Isabel A Roche, Julia C Rose, Nicola J Seville, M D Shaw, Rachel Shaw, Penelope A Small, P C Smith, Jennifer M Southernwood, Nicole A Stevenson, E P Stirzaker, Sarah L B Sutton, S A Tapp, Gina L Todman, M C Tomkins, Susan J Tomlinson, R W Toro, Jacqueline D van Straaten, Karen Vermeulen, Hilary Waring, Maria E White, B R Williams, G Wood, D J York.

Class III: A D Barnes, G D Burbage, Lesley A Cameron, Sarah J S Davison, N Dyer, Francesca J Eccles-Jones, N G Freeman, D R Purser, J D Shanks, Hilary A Tumilty, Kay Warbrick, J-L P Ward.

The following candidates have been recommended for a pass degree: J Cain, Joanna E Finn.

SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES BACHELOR OF SCIENCE WITH HONOURS

Class I: J E Andrews, S G Perkins, Anne L Shaw.

Class I, division 1: B C Allen, N H E Allen, S P Bennett, S W Bibby, Fay J Blair, Laura L Brightman, Ann J Brookes, G V Bunn, H N Chadwick, W Chapman, R H Chittenden, S W Clark, W R de Rijke, D Erratt, Jennifer R Evans, Jane Fairweather, R G Fullerton, N L R Gubbins, Claire F Guyer, T A Harris, Audrey E Insh, S P Jones, T E Jones, G M Kemp, S P Knight, D S Laurence, Kristina Lawson, Jane E Loweth, A C Morse, Helga B O'Shaughnessy, P J Rowe, I R Saunders, R K Serafin, W J Sheldrick, Alison M Sherrock, J Thorburn, S J R Whaley, Carole A Willis.

CLASS II, DIVISION 2: Celia Alderton, S E Archer, Gillian Baker, I Barker, A J Barrow, G J Beckett, G A Briggs, I R Brooker, R E Brown, P G Bulmer, Agnes Cheah, R J Cole, Janet G Coombes, R Delaney, P Dunn, Susan Fellows, D C Gill, R Goodewen, T W I Gould, Jane Greenwood, S N Henderson, A Holden, C Hoskins, A M Jacob, Deborah X Jay, Eve E Jenkins, R W Kendall, Joanna P Konington, Mary A Kiddell, B J Lowry, C P Mager, Linda J Martin, S P Mears, V S Miles, M V Moore, Heather J Munro, J N Page, Kathryn J Peters, N C Rawlings, J D H Roberts, P A Shallcross, Christine P Sims, N B Spicer, Clare V Stimson, M A Stringer, Y S Tan, J Taylor, A R Temple Smith, Petra A Thomas, A C Tizley, R Warrick, T H Watson, Sona A Wellor, A C Wilkins, C J Williams, Patricia J Williams, C H Woodrow, Sally A Woodrow.

Class III: S E Bort, Hilary J Brain, R B Holmes, A M Humphreys, S P Hunt, Philippa S E Jones, Sandra E Liney, Caroline Mealyard, Agrippa Mutusva, P L Nelson, D R Phillips, Marilyn A Wadey, J D W Wheeldon, D P Ziemann.

The following candidate has been recommended for a pass degree: P J Harrison.

JOINT DEGREES BACHELOR OF SCIENCE WITH HONOURS

Class I: J M Downes, (Env/Che).

Class II, division 1: I T Marlowe, (Env/Che).

Env/Che—Environmental Chemistry.

SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND EUROPEAN HISTORY BACHELOR OF ARTS WITH HONOURS

Class I: None.

Class II, division 1: Vivien C Brown (c French); M L Buckley (c French); Lee S G Cohen (c French); Rachel M De Souza; C Dietz (b French); Deborah J Dorman; Anne M Priswell (c German); M J Goodhew (b French); Angela B Green (b Norwegian); A N Hayes (c French); M A Ilman (d German); Deborah J Jimson; Julia B Kilb; Carolyn A Marshall (d French); M P Meshetar; Mary L Mettyear; A D Moss; Linda C Murphy (c Russian); Rosemary P O'Mahoney (b French); Heather E Reeves; Susan M-L Robinson (c French); V M C Schofield; T M J Simmons (b French); D Soutine (b Norwegian); R L Sidworthy (e French); R P A Whitmore (b Norwegian); B H L Williams (c French).

Class II, division 2: S G Aldridge (a Norwegian); L M Alexeiev (c Russian); Jane L Anderson; Jacqueline A Barnfield (c German); T H R Berchtem (c French); R V C Birkbeck (c French); B R Breary (c French); Diane M Brooking (c French); Celia A Carr (c German); Kathryn G Clayton (d French); Angela L C Crickmore (d Ancillary Danish Level 1); Denise M Dempsey (c French).

M R Eastwood; A C Evans (c French); Linda P Ewington (c French); Elspeth J Fear (d French); Jane V Freeman; Julia A Galvin (c French); Victoria Hanson (b French); Linda Hawkins; Jane E Holder (d French); Linda M Holmes (c French); Sarah E Hulley; Karen A Irving (d French); Catriona S Jennings (c French); Shelagh R Kavanagh (c German); Kim A Lees (c French); Christine J Lowis (e French); Susannah C Long (d French); N E MacDonald (c Danish); A W J Mead; Elizabeth H G Monteith; Anna A Morter (d French); Josephine M Mullen (c French); Susan H Naish (d Ancillary French Level 2); Helen S Offenbach (d French); Anne Ojaste (c French); Lucy I Smith; Elizabeth A Somerfield (d French); Amanada S Stone; Rebecca E Sutcliffe (c German); Ruth E Terry (c German); Susan M Tomlinson; J-M J Vouillemin (b French); T M Warren (c French); Claire A Wells (c French); D J Willcock (b German); Jayne Williams (d French); R G Wilson (c French); J C Young (b French).

Class III: Jane E Branson (d French); Jane H Mitchell (d French); I M Ward (e French).

The following candidates have been recommended for a pass degree: J P J Conney (e French); R F Sykes.

Approximate classified equivalents of the honours language gradings are: a—Class I; b—Class II, Division 1; c—Class II, Division 2; d—Class III; e—Pass.

JOINT PROGRAMME IN EUROPEAN STUDIES AND SOCIAL STUDIES BACHELOR OF ARTS WITH HONOURS

(I) SCHOOL OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

Class I: None.

Class II, division 1: None.

Class II, division 2: Zofia A Kolodziejczyk (e Ancillary French Level 3), Jennifer A Lane, Pamela V Young.

(II) SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND EUROPEAN HISTORY

Class I: None.

Class II, division 1: Penelope A Callaghan, Dorothy D Craghill (c French).

Class II, division 2: Carole M Blundy (c French), A J B Salt, M J Thornberry.

Class III: Barbara P Harvey.

Approximate classified equivalents of the honours language gradings are as follows: (c) Class II, division 2; (e) Pass.

SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND EUROPEAN HISTORY (COMPARATIVE LITERATURE) BACHELOR OF ARTS WITH HONOURS

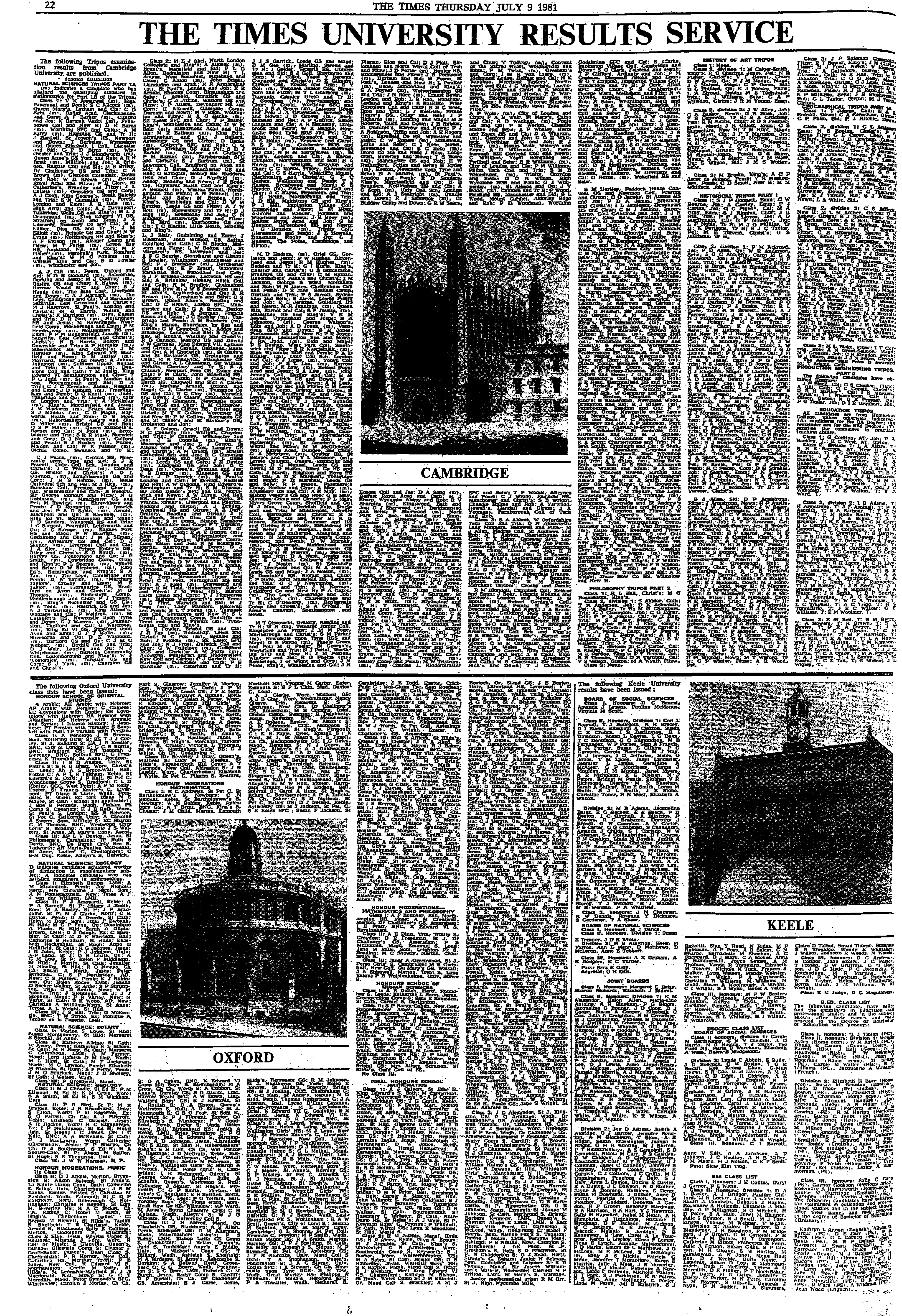
Class I: None.

Class II, division 1: Élaine F Aston, M N Beoby, Chantal M Finney, C W Hutchinson, Birdilla A McCubbin, Jill L Roberts, Wendy Rudoll, D Sedgwick, P J Sparks.

Class II, division 2: Susan L Bolshaw, D N Carter, Maria Carolina do Carvalho e Silva, Philippa M Danks, Rachel M Downing, Veronica Dunn, Judith A Dunne, Susan L Guest, Madeleine F Marsh, Joan M E Pateman, Susan E Perkins, Fiona A Pretty, Pamela G Robey, Anita I Ross, Vira L Televiak-Brown, Andriana Zavos.

Class III: Lisa G Bayliss, Anila Kyriliou.

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE



The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are published.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS PART 1A

CAMBRIDGE

HISTORY OF ART TRIPOS

HISTORICAL TRIPOS PART I

PHILOSOPHY TRIPOS PART 2

GEOGRAPHICAL TRIPOS PART IA

EDUCATION TRIPOS

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING TRIPOS, PART 2

The following Oxford University class lists have been issued:

HONOUR SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

NATURAL SCIENCE: ZOOLOGY

NATURAL SCIENCE: BOTANY

NATURAL SCIENCE: GEOLOGY

HONOUR MODERATIONS, MUSIC

HONOUR MODERATIONS MATHEMATICS

HONOUR MODERATIONS—MATHEMATICS AND PHILOSOPHY

HONOUR SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

FINAL HONOURS SCHOOL MATHEMATICS

OXFORD

The following Keele University results have been issued:

BOARD OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

BOARD OF NATURAL SCIENCES

JOINT BOARDS

KEELE

B.ED. CLASS LIST

BSOCSC CLASS LIST

BSc CLASS LIST

هكذا من الأصل

High speed gas and the slow sell-off, page 25

Business News

THE TIMES July 9 1981

Why monetarists are wrong about jobless, page 25

■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 522.4 down 7.1
FT Gilts 63.81 down 0.85

■ **Sterling**
$ 1.8795 down 240 points
Index 93.5 unchanged

■ **Dollar**
Index 110.9 up 0.5
DM 2.4717 up 284 points

■ **Gold**
$398.50 down $9

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 13⅛-13⅛
3 mth Euro $ 18⅛-17⅞
6 mth Euro $ 17⅞-17⅞

IN BRIEF

Mills offers £47m for Letraset

Letraset, the artists' materials company that ran into trouble *with the acquisition* of Stanley Gibbons, has received a £47m takeover bid from Mills & Allen.

The bid was launched two hours after Mills & Allen *bought 14.97* per cent of Letraset at 105p through a "dawn raid" carried out in the stock *market by stockbrokers* Cazenove & Co.

Letraset yesterday rejected the bid, describing the terms as totally inadequate, and advised shareholders to take no action. The company would not comment on whether a meeting had been arranged with Mills & Allen.

Mills & Allen, the outdoor poster and money-broking conglomerate that emerged from J. H. Vavasseur, is offering Letraset shareholders a share exchange that would give them 38 per cent of an enlarged group. The terms are 20 ordinary shares and 17 10½ per cent redeemable cumulative preference shares 1982 of £1 for every 100 Letraset shares.

Financial Editor, page 25

Bank staff deal

The Banking, Insurance and Finance Union has reached agreement with the main High Street banks on improved *weighting allowances* and overtime rates for about 100,000 bank staff. London weighting is being raised from £1,261 a year to £1,394, and more staff will be paid time-and-a-half for overtime.

£8m Iraq order

Blaw Knox, of Rochester, Kent, has won an £8m contract *to supply Iraq* with 180 road construction machines and spare parts.

The last Maxi

BL's Austin Maxi, the first British-made hatchback car, of which 450,000 have been sold, came to the end of the road yesterday when production ceased at the company's Cowley plant near Oxford. The factory will now make the Japanese-designed Triumph Acclaim saloon.

200 to lose jobs

About 200 workers are to lose their jobs at Travenol Laboratories, Thetford, Norfolk, a leading supplier to the National Health Service. A small number will also go at Nelson, Lancs., where the company employs 226 people.

ICL one-day strike

About 1,900 workers at ICL went on *a one-day* strike yesterday stopping production at two of the company's plants in protest at 5,200 proposed redundancies. Employees lobbied Members of Parliament at the House of Commons.

Vosper frigates offer

Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence, is to discuss with Sir John Rix, the chairman of Vosper, an offer by the shipbuilding and ship repair group to construct the all-purpose frigates required under plans for re-shaping the Royal Navy.

Tobacco rise held

Imperial Tobacco, whose brands include the John Player, Embassy and other WD & HO *Will* ranges, is absorbing the 3p a packet duty increase on cigarettes until August 5. BAT *Industries* is absorbing the increase only on two of its brands, while Rothmans International is not putting up prices for the present.

Dow Jones steady

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 953.48, down *0.67* on *Wall Street* yesterday. The $-SDR exchange rate was 1.13665 while the $-SDR rate was 0.601243.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Amal Power	7p to 97p	Man Ship Canal	5p to 153p
Bulmer HP Hldg	22p to 237p	Mercantile Hse	20p to 903p
Ferranti	5p to 565p	Middle Wits	15p to 635p
Kinross	12p to 534p	Schroders	9p to 447p
Letraset	12p to 109p	Seccombe Mars	20p to 270p

Falls

Allen WG	4p to 46p	Imp Cont Gas	17p to 178p
BP	8p to 286p	Lasmo	10p to 517p
Electrocomps	15p to 768p	Royal Ins	8p to 373p
Gen Acc	10p to 330p	Scholes GH	10p to 180p
GRE	10p to 330p	Sun Alliance	10p to 896p

Price of new stock sends gilts reeling

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

The Government is believed *to have sold only half its latest* £1,000m issue of index-linked gilt-edged stock. The disappointing *result* is *made even* more pronounced because the Government has been forced to offer a higher than *expected* yield on the stock already sold.

This follows the sell-out of its first index-linked gilt-edged stock earlier this year. Just how much stock the Bank of England has allotted to investors is not clear as it would supply no figures yesterday.

Such stock as has been allotted goes to *investors* who tendered at prices of £86 per cent and above. They all get their *stock at a price of 86*, at which level the real rate of return is 2.875 per cent.

This compares with the 2 per cent return at which the original stock was sold, and the *yield of about 2½ per cent on* which it was standing before the Bank's announcement of the *tender result yesterday* afternoon.

The news that the Bank has accepted tenders as low as 86 immediately cut £3¾ off the price of the existing (1996) stock and sent the rest of the gilt-edged market into a spin, pushing the *FT* Government Securities index to a 4½ year "low".

Prices at the longer end of the market were marked down by around £1½, to add to the sharp fall seen on Monday. Some medium and longer dated stocks are now yielding more than 15½ per cent.

Although the market had assumed that the Bank would *probably exercise its discretion* not to accept bids below a certain price level, it had gener*ally been assumed* that the cutoff point would be around 90 where the yield on the new stock would have been just over 2½ per cent.

This was despite the fact that a large number of pension fund managers have consistently been pressing the case for a return of nearer 3 per cent and had made it plain to brokers yesterday that they had made the bulk of their tenders at *prices between 80 and 90.*

While the authorities would undoubtedly have been happier to make the cut-off point rather higher, they finally decided, having examined the tenders, that 86 *represented an appropriate* balance between their *immediate funding* needs and *the kind of price* needed to develop the index-linked market for the future.

Although the deterioration in inflationary expectations over the past few weeks made a *further index-linked* issue an attractive instrument for further government funding, the price *performance of* the first issue since it was launched at the end of March has made investors more cautious.

It may also be that some fund managers have decided that the recent upward pressure on interest rates makes it more sensible to conserve funds for investment in conventional gilt-edged issues once interest rates start to turn.

Financial Editor, page 25

Oil tax 'endangering' N Sea exploration

By Edward Townsend

Leading oil company executives told MPs yesterday *that* the Government's North Sea taxation policy had undermined confidence, created instability and posed a threat to the development of new wells.

Shell UK Exploration and Production and Esso Petroleum complained in memoranda to *the Commons select committee* on energy that there had been six changes in petroleum *revenue tax since* 1979 with the introduction most recently of a tax on turnover on top of the *existing taxation structure.*

Mr John Jennings, managing director of the Shell subsidiary, said taxation had harmed oil companies' short-term cash flow. "*It is a blunt instrument* which has reduced the incentive to invest in the United Kingdom offshore and it has had a dampening effect on enthusiasm."

Shell's memorandum to the committee, which is investigating oil depletion policy, said: "Some of the tax changes appear to take into account changes on one side of the equation—the price of oil—without perhaps taking sufficient cognizance of the changes on the other side—costs escalation exacerbating the *heavy front-end loading of* offshore projects and the changing pattern of development in the North Sea *from* that of a few very large fields to many more smaller ones."

Esso *said that the new supple*mentary petroleum duty was particularly inappropriate and *it was based on revenues rather* than profits and failed to consider the risks taken by the industry, the huge initial investments made, or the long lead time before such investments were recovered.

Mr Jennings, whose company produces about 25 per cent of the United Kingdom's oil and gas, said the North Sea oil discovery rate in 1979 was 6,000 million barrels for each exploration well, but in the future 700 wells would be needed to discover the 4,000 million barrels remaining in the North Sea.

He added that 32 wells were drilled last year, the lowest total since *1971*, and to fill the *expected oil production gap* in the 1990s from new discoveries the necessary exploration would have to take place in the next 10 years and the level of drilling probably would have to be a total of 60 wells a year.

'Lack of professionalism' in Whitehall spending

By Melvyn Westlake

Whitehall departments were yesterday given notice by a parliamentary committee that *they did not exhibit adequately* high standards in checking the accuracy and propriety with *which* billions of pounds of taxpayers' money was spent, and that quick improvements were needed in the way such checks are done.

In a report from the House of Commons Public Accounts Committee, Parliament's watchdog on spending and efficiency, MPs have thrown their weight behind a report from *Sir* Douglas Henley, the Comptroller and Auditor General, which sharply criticizes the *internal* auditing of government departments for being below standard and *lacking professionalism.*

The Treasury had admitted a lack of professionalism and a *shortage of qualified* accountants to carry out audits. But it accepts that senior management have failed generally to appreciate the potential benefits of internal audit. It agrees that senior management ought in many cases to have done more about it.

The review carried out by Sir Douglas Henley covered 34 organizations, with annual transactions in excess of £130,000m, total staff of about 1,180,000 and internal audit staff totalling about 1,650 in 37 internal audit units. This represented more than 95 per cent of internal audit activity in government departments.

The findings and conclusions have been the subject of hearings carried out by the Public Accounts Committee under the chairmanship of Mr Joel Barnet, Chief Secretary to the Treasury in the last Labour Government.

Yesterday's report from the committee—*Internal Audit in Central Government*—welcomed and endorsed the programme of action *that the Treasury and* the Civil Service Department had put in hand and looked for *early improvements in internal* auditing and continuing progress on this front.

The *review* by Sir Douglas Henley concentrate on the financial and regularity aspects of audit. Its broad assessment is that although much useful work has been done, the overall standard of internal audit units is substantially below the level needed to fulfil the role.

Sir Douglas draws attention to the almost universal absence of an adequate capability to audit computer-based systems.

The MPs say in their report that they are particularly concerned at the widespread failure, revealed by the Henley review, to establish effective internal auditing of computer-*based systems. The MPs also* urge smaller departments to consider again whether they *should not have internal audits.*

In response to the criticisms, a thoroughgoing review of internal audit procedures has been put in hand, supervised by Sir Ian Bancroft, head of the Home Civil Service, and Sir Douglas Wass, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

Tesco sells three stores to Fine Fare for £4m



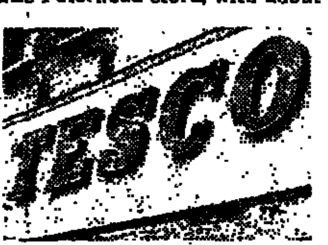
By Derek Harris

Tesco, which has been expanding aggressively at the *cost of high borrowings, is* selling two partly completed stores and a not-yet-developed site to Fine Fare, the Associated British Foods subsidiary.

Two Scottish sites and one in the North-east are involved in the deal, which is worth around £4m in cash.

Tesco, which has a £100m store opening programme this year involving 17 new units (more than half of them super*stores), is believed to be offer*ing some other packages of stores to other large multiples interested in units with selling areas of between 18,000 and 25,000 square feet. Fine Fare, it is understood, was offered more *stores than the three it* has bought.

The two partly completed *stores bought by Fine Fare are* at Peterhead, Scotland, and at Sunderland in Tyne and Wear. The *Peterhead store*, with about



18,000 square feet of selling area, is ready for fitting out *and should be trading before* Christmas. The Sunderland store, with 22,000 square feet, *is likely to be trading early next* year.

At Alloa, Scotland, the site *has been cleared for a store of* 25,000 square feet, which Fine Fare classes as a large supermarket rather than a superstore. This could be trading late next year. Two of the properties are freehold and the other is on long lease.

Mr Wallace Monaghan, Fine Fire chairman, said the acquisitions slotted neatly into areas where Fine Fare is already strong. Fine Fare claims 14 per



cent of the Scottish grocery market and around 11 per cent of the North-east market. Fine Fare has nine new Scottish stores planned, one of them a superstore, and four in the *North-east of which* three are superstores.

Mr Francis Krejsa, property director at Tesco, said that the sale was part of the planned rationalization of the group's *property portfolio. Tesco also* indicated that the three stores were not an ideal fit with the *image it is attempting to create.*

Tesco has just launched a £9.5m *promotion* of a more upmarket profile.

The sale shows that, unlike J. Sainsbury and Safeway, Tesco does not see itself expanding with outlets that would sell only groceries and other food. The Tesco thrust will be in much larger superstores that can carry a large proportion of non-food items. It already has 70 superstores and should be adding another nine by the year's end.



Playing Monopoly, Waddington's winner.

Waddington fails to pass go with video games venture

By Margareta Pagano

John Waddington's venture into the electronic games market three years ago with the Videomaster television game has been both painful and costly. Drastic action taken last year has cut out most operations, but it still leaves behind a year of *losses—the first time* the group has slipped into the red since 1923.

The *packaging, print and* games group, which started life 75 years ago printing theatre tickets, yesterday revealed a loss of £319,000 in the year to April against pre-tax profits of £881,000 last time. This, however, represents a small recovery from the first half when Waddington, one of whose biggest selling lines is Monopoly, lost £1.02m.

Videomaster losses this year were £2.07m, better than its estimate in January for a £2.2m loss. Last year it lost £2.9m when Waddington optimistically said the worst was over.

But it is no secret that Videomaster has been ill-fated since it was bought for £690,000 from the receivers in 1978. In its first year with Waddington a typhoon covered its supplier's factory in the Philippines with about four feet of *mud.*

The following year a shortage of micro-electrical parts meant missing the vital Christmas sales period. So in total, Videomaster, whose remnants are now with the Subbuteo sports game subsidiary, has cost the group some £6m.

*Mr Victor Watson, the chair*man, blamed the disasters mainly on over-optimistic fore*casts about demand* for games. Nevertheless, he said, Waddington remained committed to games and—rather more cautiously—to electronics.

No further losses are expected from games and Christmas sales prospects are quite good so far. But the group refrains from making a forecast for this year.

Losses before tax this year also include £808,000 on its *United States House of Games* subsidiary which is almost run down, and a £770,000 profit from Valentines greeting card business before it too was sold last September to Hallmark.

If games are the heart and soul of Waddington, then its packaging and printing division is the core of the business, now providing two-thirds of sales. Total group sales fell by just under £1m to £56.4m. Although this sector turned in slightly lower pretax profits of £1.9m, present trading is said to be steady. Margins, however, are under pressure from European competitors.

The real knock came from interest charges of £1.3m which turned trading profits of £1.3m *into losses. One optimistic sign* is management's success in cash control and reducing borrow*ings, the need for which* prompted the £4m Valentines sale.

Borrowings were *cut* from £10.6m last year to £2.8m, although they are likely to *peak at £5m during the year* to cover stocks. This brings gearing down to a reasonable *15.5 per cent against 60 per* cent. Interest charges should be about £600,000 this time, and *pretax profits of at least £2m* are believed to be within reach.

Opposition to Lloyd's Bill grows

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

Hopes for the survival of the controversial Lloyd's Bill received another severe setback yesterday. Mr Frank Holland, chairman of C. E. Heath, one of Lloyd's oldest broking members, declared that he would join a campaign to kill the Bill if it included a clause on divestment.

The clause, which has been demanded by a parliamentary committee, would force brokers to sell off their underwriting interests in the market. Lloyd's ruling committee has accepted the demand and is urging members to vote for its inclusion in the Bill at a ballot planned for July 17.

But at his group's annual meeting yesterday, Mr Holland said: "I deplore the haste with which this matter is being rushed through." He added that it was the interaction between brokers and underwriters that



Mr Holland: Bill 'being rushed through'.

made Lloyd's unique, and that to eliminate one of the two interests could damage the market irreparably.

He suggested that the Bill should be shelved to allow the ruling committee to work with brokers on achieving a better solution.

"I don't think I can have the finger of scorn pointed at me for having a vested interest," he said, adding that underwriting profits accounted for 5 per cent of his group's pre-tax total of £11.5m last year but were normally around 2 per cent. "That figure is peanuts".

Although many brokers are known to be against a divestment clause—and another seeking divorce between members' agents and underwriting agents—only Hewden has so far campaigned vigorously and openly against *such a move.* Lloyd's officials fear that others may join now that Heath has shown its hand.

OPTIMISM FROM TREASURY

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Optimistic signs for the economy were *highlighted* by the Treasury's Economic Progress Report yesterday. Unemployment is rising much more slowly and short time working *is falling. Productivity is rising,* after holding up well, and most indicators now suggest that the *economy* has reached the trough of recession.

The Treasury assessment is has been previously published, based on information that so the report gives a sign of how Whitehall wants the figures to be interpreted rather than a report also says that monetary growth is probably within the 6 per cent to *10* per cent *target* range after allowing for distortions caused by the Civil Service strike.

Other forecasts published recently also suggest that the economy has bottomed out.

US rates push dollar up further

By Frances Williams

The dollar surged on world markets yesterday as leading American banks raised their *prime lending rate from 20 to* 20½ per cent.

The pound sank to a three-*year low, falling 2.40 cents* from Tuesday to close in London at $1.8795. But it was generally stronger against European currencies and its index measured against a basket of currencies remained unchanged at 93.5 per cent of its average 1975 level.

Gold, depressed by the strong dollar and rising United States interest rates, dropped below the *$400 barrier for the first* time since November 1979. It $398.50, marking a 14 per cent *fell $9 on the day to close at* decline in just two weeks.

American interest rates dominated the markets. *Most* observers expect short-term rates to remain high, with no *significant change in the* Federal Reserve Board's tight money policies. The Fed added *liquidity to the banking system* yesterday when the key Federal Funds rate was trading at 19½ per cent, suggesting that it did not wish the rate to go above 20 per cent.

But the markets preferred to concentrate on the rise in prime rates.

The dollar reached a five year high against the Deutschemark, up 2.84 pfennigs from Tuesday at DM 2.4717; touched its highest level in 23 years against the French franc at FF 5.8650 to the dollar; and set a new record against the Italian lira.

The European currencies were fairly steady against each other.

The gold roller-coaster, page 24.

Italian bourses ordered to shut

From John Earle, Rome, July 8

The Government acted today to prevent further selling on Italian bourses by closing them until Monday.

Signor Beniamino *Andreatta*, the Treasury Minister, issued a decree suspending dealings "in order to determine the positions that have been taken and to ascertain the causes of the disturbances existing in the official securities market".

The decree should calm for the rest of the week one of the most dramatic crises in Italian bourse history. Italian stock exchanges were closed by the government once before, for two days after the disastrous defeat of Caporetto in 1917.

The newspaper *La Repubblica* said the bourse faced, not just a grave selling wave, but possible collapse.

The public flocked to buy equities last year as an anti-inflation hedge. Prices soared until late this spring, when the bubble burst. To dampen the wave of speculative selling that then developed, the supervisory commission on June 17 ordered that dealings temporarily should be on a cash basis only.

Last Monday, dealings for the monthly settlement day were restored, but with the requirement that buying should be accompanied by a 30 per cent cash deposoit, and short-selling by a 70 per cent deposit. Buyers were not to *be found*, and prices dropped by an average of 7 per cent.

Japan and Britain still talking on car quotas

Tokyo, July 9—British and *Japanese car makers* failed today to reach agreement on the level of Japanese exports to Britain, but talks are to continue.

Two days of discussions be*tween the Society* of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) and the Japan Automobile *Manufacturers'* Association (JAMA) went well past their scheduled end with both *sides far apart.*

Sources close to the talks at Sapporo said that Britain had rejected Japanese assurances of prudence in penetrating the UK market.

The British side demanded concrete guarantees that Japanese makers would adhere to a "gentleman's agreement" to keep sales below 11 per cent of all car sales in the UK.

Sir Bernard Scott, president of the SMMT, and other delegates decided to continue the discussions later today.

Mr Roksuke Tanaka, Japan's minister for international trade, has said that car exports to EEC countries this year would be kept to near the *1980* level.

In the first five months of this year, Japan sold 90,974 vehicles in Britain, about 11.6 per cent of the total market.—Reuter.

Investors still face a rough ride on the gold roller coaster

Frances Williams examines the reasons behind the volatility of the gold price, now below $400 an ounce after last year's $850 peak.

Over the past two years, holders of gold have suffered the roughest ride for their money in the precious metal's modern history. Yesterday the price sank to $398.50 an ounce in London, slipping below $400 for the first time since November 1979, and well under half the peak of $850 it touched briefly in the heady days of January 1980.

Unprecedented day-to-day fluctuations, with a record rise of $75 in one day in January last year closely followed by a $135 fall, have been enough to give palpitations to the most stout-hearted of investors.

What, then, has happened to make gold ride the roller coaster with a vengeance? Is its recent instability a portent of a yet more heart-stopping ride to come?

The last gold boom began in 1979, after several years of gently rising prices. Ironically, in view of later events, the leading impetus behind the ccelerating gold price was the weakening dollar which, undermined by mounting inflation in the United States, fell below DML71 for the first time in December 1979. This led people to look around for investments which would provide a better hedge against inflation, and it was not long before the steady appreciation of the gold price caught their attention. Most notable among these were the oil-producing nations, which were running up enormous dollar surpluses as a result of the doubling of oil prices in 1979, and saw these being rapidly eaten into by double-digit dollar inflation.

A second reason for renewed interest in gold was the complete failure of the programme of gold sales by the American Government to have any dampening effect on the price. If the United States could not enforce its desire to "demonetize gold"—remove its status as a backer of world currencies — because demand far outweighed the impact of large sales on supplies, then, investors reasoned, the price could only go up.

By November 1979, with the price at close to $400 an ounce, nearly twice its level a year earlier, the stage was set for the subsequent meteoric ascent to $850 in January. It began with the Iranian seizure of the American hostages; a further sharp rise in oil prices caused by fears of impending shortages due to production cutbacks by Iran; and the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Such events were tailor-made to appeal to gold's time-honoured rôle as a haven from political turbulence.



Gold fever in mid-January 1980 made front page news. Thousands of small investors who had never bought gold before put their money on what seemed to be an unstoppable winner.

It is a commonplace in the trade that, when the small men get in, it's time for the professional to get out. A week after the price peaked, those who bought at the top had lost more than $200 on every ounce. The lightning collapse left practically no time for investors to save themselves. It is the persistent liquidation of this rump of gold, bought at the inflated prices of that time, which has depressed the gold price over the past 18 months.

Since the beginning of last year, gold has been on a continuing though occasionally erratic downward trend. The principal factor during that time, in the precise reverse of what went before, has been the strength of the dollar and associated high American interest rates.

Dollar strength and high United States interest rates hurt gold in two ways: because the dollar tends to take over from gold as a "refuge" currency, and because the costs of holding gold, which does not earn interest, in preference to dollar investments become substantial.

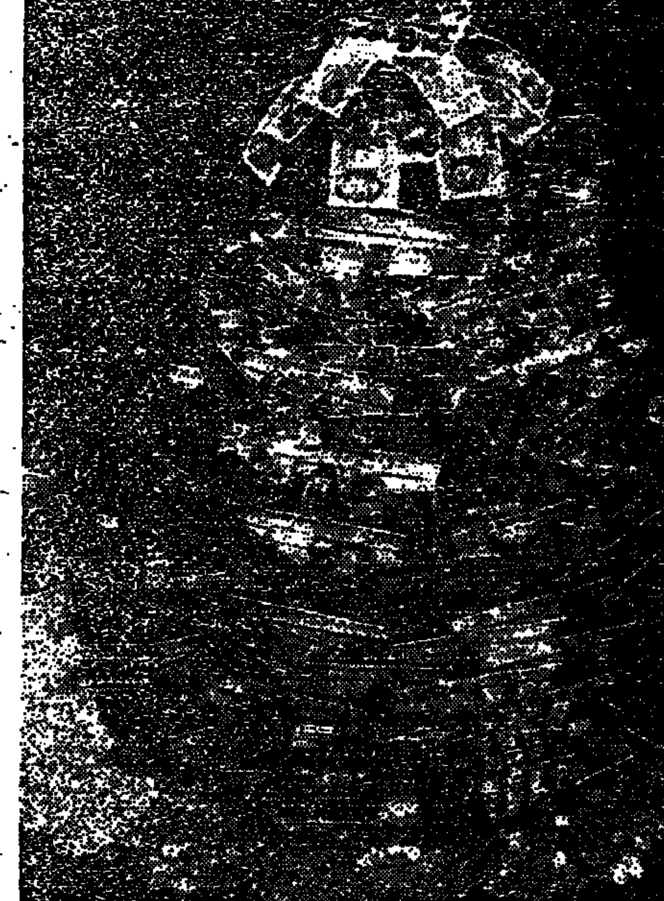
The dollar's impact on the gold market has been so overwhelming that political upheavals have had comparatively little influence. Dealers were amazed that gold did not consolidate shortlived gains after the outbreak of hostilities between Iran and Iraq (when it went above $700 an ounce); continuing Polish troubles with the overhanging threat of Soviet invasion, and most recently the Israeli bombing of Iraq's main nuclear reactor.

Dealers are now saying that only a substantial and permanent fall in American interest rates, to around 15 per cent from their present 20 to 20½ per cen, will produce a convincing gold rally.

Analysts are now loath to suggest where the next sticking point for gold might be. President Reagan's unwavering commitment to tight money policies to defeat United States inflation, coupled with his three-year tax cuts programme, imply high American interest rates for some time to come.

Yet those on the gold roller coaster should probably resist the temptation to jump off.

If they can afford to they should hang on. Sooner or later, gold's traditioinal values are bound to be reasserted. Supply is limited; demand almost unbounded. When the dollar has had its day, gold may be waiting in the wings.



This pile was worth £1m 20 years ago, when gold traded around a fixed price of $35 an ounce. Today, with gold at $398.50 an ounce, it would be worth almost £17m.

Bill puts Britain's air couriers on flight path to expansion

By Bill Johnstone

The passage of the British Telecommunications Bill through Parliament yesterday gave the green light for substantial growth in the international air courier business.

The Bill suspends the Post Office monopoly for time-sensitive letters, provided there is a minimum charge of £1. It is this clause which is crucial to the air couriers.

These operators deliver and transport documents from the United Kingdom overseas. A courier will invariably travel with the documents and these are "checked-in" as the courier's personal luggage.

This year alone British operators will be paying over £30m to airlines for tickets and baggage.

The Association of International Air Courier Services (AIACS), which was formed in 1976 and has 19 members, has given assurances to the Department of Industry that its members will adhere to the spirit of the new Bill, which is expected to receive the Royal Assent by the end of this month.

The AIACS has undertaken to produce a code of practice which will be registered with the Office of Fair Trading.

The membership is concerned that the new freedom given to operators could be misused if not properly controlled. The trust which exists between the regular couriers and foreign Customs and Excise authorities could be put in jeopardy by what the association terms "cowboy" operations.

The association emphasizes that its members will not be competing with the Post Office although the corporation operates a service called Datapost which delivers to 19 countries.

The AIACS membership claims to offer a different type of service to a different type of client. The personal delivery of urgently needed cheques or documents for banks, international lawyers and accountants, newspapers and oil companies is expected to form the backbone of a growing industry.

German bank chief to resign after losses

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 8

Dr Johannes Völling, chief executive of the trouble-hit Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale of Düsseldorf, has asked to be relieved of his post.

In a brief statement, the 59-year-old banker said he had asked Professor Reimut Jochimsen, chairman of the bank's supervisory board and Economics Minister of North Rhine Westphalia, to draw up a contract to terminate his membership of the bank's managing board.

It is understood that Dr Völling's decision is related to the serious loss of profitability at present affecting West Germany's largest public sector banking institution. Like Commerzbank ag, Westdeutsche Landesbank has become a victim of the Federal Bank's continued high interest rate policy. It was forced to omit paying a dividend for last year because of losses arising from the need to refinance long-term lending through high-cost short-term borrowing.

At a Press conference at the end of May, Dr Völling said the overall "mismatch" in the group amounted to DM10,800m (£2,358m) at the end of January this year. Most of the long-term lending was in the form of investment in West German public bonds and local authority loans although some DM2,600m of the total was long-term international lending that had not been adequately refinanced.

While the bank's foreign lending difficulties will sort themselves out over the next two to three years, the redemption of its domestic fixed interest investments will only begin in 1983.

Last year, the "mismatch" cost the bank DM97m. Its interest losses for this year have been estimated at DM400m.

The bank, which has total assets of more than DM100,000m, could only muster a net profit of DM45m last year because its real estate financing subsidiary produced DM60m of net profit to offset a loss of DM15m at West-Lb itself.

Dr Völling stepped up from number two at the bank to be appointed chief executive in January 1978 when he replaced Herr Ludwig Poullain, who was summarily dismissed by the bank's supervisory council for alleged "gross violation of his duties" in having acted as a paid consultant for a south German financier.

Borrie complains merged firms 'fail to deliver'

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Corporate mergers too often fail to fulfil the expectations advanced for them, Mr Gordon Borrie, director general of Fair Trading, says in his annual report for 1980, out yesterday.

He says that, particularly with conglomerate mergers, more details of subsidiaries' financial performance need to be given. This should be borne in mind when a suitable chance comes for new legislation, Mr Borrie adds.

He also gives a strong warning to industrialists who may use anti-competitive practices on the argument that they are needed for survival during the recession.

The Government's position that mergers should be approached more sceptically by Mr Borrie and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is welcome, Mr Borrie says. The degree of industrial and commercial concentration in the United Kingdom, to which mergers had made a big contribution, now exceeds that in almost all key industrialized countries, Mr Borrie says.

It remains to be seen how much more closely mergers can be questioned without changes in legislation, Mr Borrie adds. Mergers that are a diversification into new areas for the buying company must be watched, he says, lest they diminish competition with no efficiency gains.

There is a danger that inappropriate or bureaucratic management styles might be imposed, or that market processes might be distorted by cross-subsidization and predatory pricing, he says.

The government has made clear that there is nothing sinister about conglomerate mergers as such, and that benefits may arise from diversifying mergers, Mr Borrie points out. Of 182 mergers looked at by Mr Borrie last year, 56—81 per cent—were diversifying mergers.

Whether fresh legislation affecting mergers is needed should be known when the Monopolies Commission produces more assessments of mergers referred to it since last July.

Annual Report of the Director General of Fair Trading 1980: HMSO £5.70.

Rekesten on fraud charge

From Our Correspondent, Oslo, July 8

Mr Johan Reksten, stepson of the late Norwegian Shipowner, Mr Hilmar Reksten, was arrested in Bergen today charged with defrauding the Norwegian state of 865 million N kroner.

Police allege that, in 1978, Mr Reksten misled the board of the Norwegian Guarantee Institute for Ships and Oil Rigs into using public money to underwrite the debts of the Reksten companies by giving false information about the family's business interests abroad.

He is also charged with giving false statements in connexion with the trial of his late stepfather in Bergen two years ago. Mr Hilmar Reksten was acquitted on all but a few minor charges of tax evasion and breaches of currency regulations He died shortly after the trial.

FOREIGN

US warning on trade pacts

☐ The United States will impose import duties on goods of countries that violate the spirit of trade agreements, Mr Bill Brock, American Trade Representative, said.

"We will strongly resist protectionist pressures and give top priority to international trade", he told a Senate banking sub-committee.

The quest for free trade was the basis of United States trade policy and would be enhanced by modifying American laws that discouraged exports, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which placed stringent restrictions on bribes overseas.

Thermo-nuclear cash

☐ The European Commission plans to raise Community spending on thermo-nuclear fusion research to 680 million European units of account (about £374m) in the five years to the end of 1986 from 385.5 million units agreed for the five years to the end of 1983. More than half the money will go towards the joint European Torus project at Culham in Oxfordshire, which is intended to demonstrate the scientific feasibility of fusion technology.

Film companies deal

☐ Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Company expects to complete its previously announced plan to acquire United Artists Corporation from Transamerica Corporation for $380m (about £201m) later this month.

£317m Bahrain link

☐ Saudi Arabia has signed an agreement with the Bandar-Nedam and Ballast consortium, to build a $600m (about £317m) causeway linking Bahrain with the mainland.

Synthetic fuel plant

☐ Asea AB has agreed on a consortium with the Swedish municipal utility Storstockholms Energi AB to design a synthetic motor fuel plant worth an estimated 2,000m to 2,500m Krona (about £254m).

£22m roads contract

☐ The Nigerian subsidiary of Taylor Woodrow, has been awarded four road contracts worth a total of £22m, bringing the value of Nigerian contracts won b ythe company in the last six months to £100m.

Japan oil stocks

☐ The semi-official Japanese National Oil Corporation has bought 1.1 million barrels of spot Mexican crude oil to add to Japan's stockpile held offshore in laid-up tankers.

Norwegians withdraw

☐ The Norwegian state-run Aardal OG Sunndal Verk AS and the private concern Elkem-Spigerverket AS have withdrawn from a project disigned to double Jamaican bauxite and alumina production.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Learning the hard way

News that the authorities had allotted the new index-linked stock, or at least a part of it, at a price of 86 (to give a real rate of return of just under 2.9 per cent) shook the gilt-edged market rigid last night—though the rise in United States prime rates and the further fall in sterling did nothing to help either. This morning we presumably start with the post-mortem. So is it right, then, to say that there has just been a major funding catastrophe?

Certainly, there are going to be those who are going to ask what has happened to the new wonder stock. Here, after all, was the stock that was supposed to provide the ultimate answer to funding in difficult and uncertain times. Yet the authorities found themselves having to make an embarrassingly large "cut" in price to sell any worthwhile amount of stock at all.

But that is not all. In finding themselves having to sell stock on such a yield basis, the authorities have not only cut the feet from under all those who piled into the first issue—that stock fell £3½ yesterday—but successfully pushed up the cost of any further conventional funding a few more notches. Long-dated stocks now yield around 15¼ per cent.

Why, it might be asked, did the Bank not see it all coming? Was it not clear from the outset that a second issue so soon after the first (and with the first trading for much of the intervening period several points below par), was bound to be running a risk?

It may, perhaps, be that the Bank made a bad miscalculation. But that seems to offer no excuse for the gilts market to complain. Most fund managers made it very clear earlier in the spring that they considered a yield of nearer 3 per cent to be more in line with their needs and have now seized the opportunity of the Bank being, to some extent at least a forced seller in difficult circumstances, as their opportunity to press home the original point. The fact that subscribers to the original stock have had their fingers burnt proves nothing more than the fact that some fund managers are wiser than others.

The key question, however, is probably this. After two issues have we now progressed a long way down the learning curve with this new investment animal. Has the Bank done enough in dropping its price to establish an acceptable floor for this market to develop? Time will tell.

Mills & Allen Letraset

An easy target

Judging by the ease with which Mills & Allen picked up nearly 15 per cent of Letraset in the market, Letraset will have a tough job persuading shareholders it should remain independent. Letraset has spent the last few years busily attempting to diversify away from its mature but successful dry-lettering business with conspicuous lack of success. The attempt to move into toys came to an end this year when the remaining toy companies were sold while the ill-timed move into stamps with the £19m acquisition of Stanley Gibbons



Mr William Fieldhouse, chairman of Letraset.

and the subsequent $10m purchase of the Marc Haas collection has proved little short of disastrous.

Ironically, Letraset's disenchanted shareholders are now being offered an easy route to diversification in the form of a 38 per cent stake in a company which would largely consist of poster advertising, money broking and Letraset's traditional graphics business. Significantly Mills & Allen's offer attributes, by its own admission, nothing at all to the Letraset's stamps business so probably only values the graphics business—which is a strong cash generator and has continued to fare reasonably well through the recession after making £9.5m profit in 1979-80 on a fully-taxed exit p/e ratio of about 10.

There should, therefore, room for Letraset to haggle over the price being offered and there is always the possibility that another bidder might emerge who takes a less gloomy view of the stamps side and actually believes it is still worth something. Clearly, though, the stake Mills & Allen has now built up lessens the chances of this. Shareholders, meanwhile, can sit tight for the moment and wait for the battle lines to be drawn and Letraset to make its case.

Cocoa agreement

Firm line needed

Cocoa's quick recovery over the past week or so raises some important questions about the behaviour of markets and the effectiveness of commodity agreements. Cocoa traders previously sceptical that a cocoa agreement could come into operation, or even generally dismissive of all such agreements, can now be heard agreeing with the International Cocoa Organisation's claim that once an agreement is in force cocoa prices will rise to the minimum intervention level of 110 cents a pound (about £1,300 a tonne).

Prices are still well below that level, but are going up quickly. September delivery cocoa has risen in London by nearly £200 since plans to go ahead with a fresh agreement were announced a week ago despite a slight fall yesterday. Prices are now back to the 1980 highpoint from which they started their nine-month slide and seem still to have momentum.

The fundamentals offer no obvious support. On the one hand, consumption measured by grinding figures seems to be rising, encouraged by recent very low prices. The rapid price increase and heavy trading volumes of the past week are said partly to have been generated by confectionery makers' purchases. The market also knows that the Ivory Coast has sold, perhaps, 40 per cent of next year's crop already. But on the other hand, Gill & Duffus is still expecting a 70,000-tonnes surplus this year and the producers' long-term plans are to raise capacity further.

It is odd, therefore, to hear that the possibility of an agreement is the main reason for the price increase. Some dealers reasonably see the agreement, which leaves out the United States and the Ivory Coast, as political, in the sense that the United Nations has put its prestige behind commodity agreements, and this one could not be allowed to fail. But if dealers are right about prices rising to the intervention level, the case for agreements is strengthened. The markets should make up their minds.

HP Bulmer

Cutting costs

People may be drinking less cider, but HP Bulmer has emulated the best of its competitors in beer by cutting costs. In the year to 38 April, pretax profits rose a remarkable 38 per cent to £4.5m, on a sales increase of only 15 per cent. What happens when costs are cut and inflation falls is shown by a current cost profits increase of 52 per cent to £3.7m. Equally remarkably, Bulmer looks set for another good profit increase this year to at least £5.5m. So a dividend rise of 10 per cent up did not stop the shares jumping 22p to 237p yesterday, a new 1981 peak.

Recession, a bad summer and destocking meant a drop in demand but cider sales rose 11 per cent in money terms to £43.9m and trading profits soared 46 per cent. A 10 per cent rise in cider prices at the end of August, 1980 and a further 5 per cent last March tells part of the profits story; the rest is supplied by cost-cutting and the best apple crop ever, so there were no raw material problems. Bulmer also did a little better in pectin, and wines and spirits. However the cost of all this progress was an increase in interest charges from £2m to nearly £2.3m.

After a poor start, this year will benefit fully from the 5 per cent cider price increase last March, and the cost-cutting implied by an 11 per cent manpower cut. The main impact so far has been to contribute to £490,000 of exceptional items struck before pretax profits. All these seem destined to disappear next time. Bulmer's profits also have momentum—its second-half profits last year were notably better than in the first. Meanwhile, cider continues to have a 40 per cent duty advantage over beer. One day the market may complain about stagnant cider sales and Bulmer's lack of tied houses, but not yet. The 5.7 per cent yield is well deserved.

Consumers and manufacturers are worried about the showrooms decision

Slow speed sell-off for high speed gas

The Government's order to British Gas to sell off its showrooms within five years is the boldest step yet taken in the name of privatization and one which could have a significant effect on gas consumers.

The corporation says that it is folly, which will cause job losses, damage British manufacturers, lower safety standards and ultimately cut down customer choice and impair service.

The difficulty of assessing the likely effects of the Government's decision is that any potential benefits will derive from increased competition, and competition is intrinsically uncertain. The dangers, on the other hand, are fairly obvious.

What is certain is that there is no shortage of competitors.

The leading British companies are Comet, CWS and Currys, all of whom gave evidence to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which in a report a year ago described a sell-off of showrooms as "the radical option". British Gas believes that if companies like these were allowed to take over gas appliance retailing the gas industry would suffer.

Whereas a gas showroom can, for instance, sell a cooker and arrange installation, a customer buying from an ordinary retailer will have to arrange installation himself. The retailer might then offer the customer an electric cooker, which only has to be plugged in. In these circumstances, the electric cocker will be that much more attractive, the corporation argues.

The only unqualified enthusiasm came naturally enough from retailers like Comet, whose managing director, Mr Richard Pears, said last night: "I think the industry can and will gear itself up. We can easily quadruple our turnover."

Comet told the commission that it was at an unfair disadvantage at the moment because the best cookers—the Superflame range—were supplied by manufacturers exclusively to British Gas. With a sufficient supply of cookers, and with fair competition, Comet said that it saw no reason why it should not bring its 4.5 per cent share of the gas cooker market up to the 8 per cent it held in electric cookers.

This does not, however, rule out the possibility that the market for gas cookers could shrink overall.

The door to foreign competition would be opened and the short-term effect would almost certainly be to force one or two British manufacturers out of business. It would be some time before domestic manufacturers could compete effectively in export markets because of what the Monopolies Commission called their "subservience" to the demands of British Gas. This has meant that British manufacturers have concentrated on producing variations on the standard free-standing cooker with eye level grill and ovens with internal flames.



Photograph by Mike Abrahams.

The need to meet British safety standards has also tended to make them less competitive. On the Continent, where people apparently prefer oven compartments heated by an external flame (and providing a steady temperature throughout), there has been an increase in demand for built-in cookers.

This demand has also penetrated Britain, but of the built-in cookers sold by British Gas only 1 per cent are foreign-made. Firms like Scholtès (France) and AEG (Germany) can be expected to step up imports to Britain.

BRITISH GAS APPLIANCE SALES 1980/81*

	Number	% of market
Cookers	487,000	90
Central heating units	75,000	13
Fires, heaters	672,000	75
Water heaters	111,000	70
Fridges	16,000	100

* Source: British Gas Corporation.

Inevitably, the Japanese will soon be seeking a foothold in European markets.

The National Gas Consumers' Council is worried that independent retailers will want to handle only high volume lines and that many of the lesser known models at present on offer in gas showrooms will disappear, ultimately reducing customer choice.

And, while increased competition will tend to lower prices, there will be additional costs for manufacturers arising from the need to supply many more retail outlets.

Perhaps manufacturers have had it too good, benefiting not only from a stable and certain market, but also from British Gas's research and marketing and after-sales service. But the effect of removing that stable market could be traumatic.

The Society of British Gas Industries, representing the manufacturers, has made the Government aware of its view that the selling of showrooms will produce a decline in appliance sales, with independent retailers unable to fill the gap left by British Gas—a point borne out by the Monopolies Commission report.

Mr Bill Sinden, the society's director, said yesterday: "It seems to us to be a politically-based decision and, if it leads to a basically United Kingdom industry being swamped by imports, that would be a great pity."

One leading British manufacturer was more sanguine, pointing out that there was nothing to stop foreign competitors moving in now. They were not doing so, he said, because British housewives demanded a certain kind of product which British manufacturers were best able to supply.

He added, however, while preferring to remain anonymous, that the Government's decision was "grotesquely irrelevant". He said: "It is a tragedy to take a key part of the all too few successful sectors of this country and to risk playing around with it when no clear benefit has been identified by anyone".

Miss Rosemary McRobert, deputy director of the Consumers' Association, says that there is no evidence whatever to suggest that independent retailers would rush in to supply British Gas customers.

"Independent retailers have never been, and do not seem, very enthusiastic about selling more and a wider range of gas appliances.

"We have found nothing to indicate that, if British Gas is not allowed to sell appliances, gas consumers will find themselves with more choice. On the contrary we fear choice could be reduced."

Other warnings, notably from British Gas, include the suggestion that independent retailers would fail to save energy through applying minimum standards of efficiency to products.

Advice on energy conservation and the chance to pay gas bills and arrange servicing and installation in person are other showroom services which would be jeopardized.

Since the Government has decided on legislation, that in itself will take until the autumn, at least. By the end of the first two years in which British Gas will be supposed to have met a certain sales target there may well be a general election and a change of government.

Sir Denis Rooke, the chairman of British Gas, is a stubborn defender of his industry and, if he can find ways of delaying the implementation of the Government's decision, he can be expected to do so. In the run-up to an election the Government might not be so determined to bring him to heel. Sir Denis's strongest ally will be his own workforce.

Rupert Morris

Economic notebook

Why the monetarists are wrong on unemployment

Back in 1976, when monetarism was becoming fashionable, one of its most fervent supporters in the City ended his rosy description of its advantages by saying: "Of course, it cannot be done in Britain. The Government has not got the weapons to make it work."

Although monetary base control was not even a gleam in Mr Nigel Lawson's eye, I know that there was much talk of indexed stocks and the like and I asked him what he meant. "Water cannon", he replied.

That was an honest, if discouraging, assessment of the chances of the monetarist experiment. But it has not been Mrs Thatcher's view. For her, riots had little to do with unemployment and unemployment nothing to do with monetarism.

Even she is being forced to change the first half of that statement. How does the second half hold up? It is not enough to show that unemployment has gone up at a time when monetarism has been in fashion. That repeats the elementary mistake made by monetarists who say that because inflation and money supply expand together one causes the other.

There is a well tried escape route for the monetarist from the charge that his policies cause unemployment to rise. cause unemployment to rise. This is that there is a "natural rate" of unemployment, which will assert itself whatever governments do.

Although unemployment does sometimes rise above its "natural" level when monetarist policies are introduced, the theoreticians argue, the damage is only temporary while the gains are permanent.

What is the natural rate of unemployment? It is the fruit of a doctrine which believes that there is no trade-off between unemployment and inflation. Most non-monetarist economists think that governments and society can, within limits, choose to accept a higher rate of inflation and lower rate of unemployment or can get inflation down at the price of throwing more people out of work.

Believers in the natural rate of unemployment deny this. They say that in the long run the economy has a natural rate of unemployment at which it will settle.

The natural rate theory is thus TINA ("There is no alternative") in academic dress.

As a theory it has its good points, but contact with reality is not one of them. Unemployment ought always to be trying to get back to its natural rate whenever it goes above or below it. The only explanation of the rise over the past eight years would thus be that the natural rate of unemployment was much higher than the actual rate of unemployment.

But what does that mean for the natural rate of unemployment now? It could be three million, it could be four million—it could be any figure higher than the present one, since unemployment is going up. But why is the natural rate something over three million now, when for long periods of the fifties and sixties unemployment stayed well below one million?

Hard-line supporters of the idea that unemployment cannot be cured by trying to expand the economy have a long list of problems in the labour market which they blame for the number of people out of work. They range from excessive social security benefits through bad housing policies to union monopolies being able to push up wages.

Very few of these are new. More people now own their own homes, with the freedom to move which that gives. Those which have become stronger forces, such as the raising of the real rate of benefit to the unemployed, are changes of degree, not qualitative changes. Neither research nor common sense suggest that the natural rate of unemployment is anything like as high as 2½ million, which is at present the actual number of people out of work.

Some defenders of monetarism do put the natural rate of unemployment at a very high level. Professor Patrick Minford of Liverpool University says that it is now two million. But figures such as this are in fact simply plucked from the air in an attempt to keep pace with the increase in the actual rate.

Constantly raising the figure that the natural rate is supposed to be is one way of keeping the monetarist theory of unemployment alive. The other is to admit that at the beginning of a monetarist experiment people may get things wrong. More people are prepared to admit this now than in 1979, when it was being discussed in the run-up to the election.

The past two years have been a resounding defeat for those who said that unemployment would not rise because of tight monetary targets, for the reason that workers would scale down their pay demands. This "recession cannot happen" school is keeping its head down at the moment. The Liverpool University group, led by Professor Minford, makes few references to its confident assertion last year that there would be no drop in output.

The new defence is that any problems which occur are temporary. It is now said that any use of monetary policy always causes falling output and rising unemployment in its early years, but that the unemployment will go away, leaving us with a permanent gain in lower inflation.

If that is really what they believe, the monetarists ought to spell out clearly just what unemployment level they think is the natural one and how long it will take to get back to it.

And they ought to remember that for the hundreds of thousands of people who will be temporarily unemployed the loss is not something which will be undone when the recession is over. We only have one life and years spent on the dole cannot be brought back. These losses and the lost output caused by people remaining unproductive is likely to be the permanent result of the monetarist experiment.

David Blake

Business Diary: Taking the micro-chip to the mountain

Colorado Springs, flanked on the west by the peaks of the Rockies and on the east by the seemingly endless Great Plains, is one of the few places in the western world which the builders of nuclear fall-out shelters can be expected to avoid.

The answer lies deep inside Cheyenne Mountain on the outskirts of the town. It houses the nerve centre of NORAD, the North American Aerospace Defence organization. Supposedly impregnable to nuclear attack, its computers and associated gadgetry hum unceasingly, recording every piece of space debris and every missile launch around the globe.

Add to NORAD all the other military installations which cluster around the Springs and it is little wonder that the locals adopt a somewhat fatalistic attitude to salesmen hawking refuges from a nuclear holocaust.

Few doubt that the Kremlin has the place marked down as a target for destruction.

But the presence of NORAD has not deterred a growing band of electronics companies from putting down their roots in Colorado Springs. This industry, a fairly recent arrival, now employs about 8,000 people locally, with companies drawn by the clear, fresh mountain air and dramatic scenery, which in turn has attracted some gifted people.

Honeywell and Hewlett-Packard are among the new wave, not forgetting the British taxpayer-backed Inmos, in which the National Enterprise Board has a 70 per cent stake. The Inmos plant in Colorado Springs, now in full production, contains a growing band of British personnel, who are to run the company's first United Kingdom factory being built at Newport in South Wales.

But the casual observer could be excused for thinking that the Inmos Colorado plant is American-owned. Two flags flutter outside the main entrance of the building—the Stars and Stripes and the Colorado state flag.

When the Newport plant opens next year, Rex Mears, the plant manager, who was poached from Plessey Semi-Conductors, plans similarly to eschew the Union Jack. To enhance the plant's local identification he plans to run the Red Dragon of Wales up the flagpole outside.

While electronics is providing a vital impetus to the local economy, just a few miles to the south-west of Colorado Springs another industry, which set this part of the Union alive in the dying years of the nineteenth century, is poised to rise again.

The steep, though now faltering, rise in the price of gold over the past two years has prompted some big companies (and not a few smaller speculators) to move back into hills and valleys around Victor and Cripple Creek, which were at the centre of a gold mining boom at the turn of the century.




Comic and pugilist: Groucho Marx and Jack Dempsey, Cripple Creek gold men of yore...

Gold was first discovered at Cripple Creek in 1890 and a couple of years later the mining city of Victor was established just a few miles away at the foot of the richest gold bearing hills in the district. Production boomed and the towns expanded as thousands of miners and their families poured in.

Among those who found themselves caught in the Cripple Creek gold rush were Groucho Marx, who spent some time working for a local grocery store after the collapse of the travelling show with which he was working, and Jack Dempsey, once employed in one of the mines in the Cripple Creek/Victor area.

Although decline had set in more than 50 years earlier, it was not until the early sixties that the last mine finally closed. In the intervening years the two towns have attempted to eke out a living by exploiting their past.

Victor today lies off the beaten track, sleepy and almost forgotten. The ghosts of the gold diggers stalk the steeply sloping Main Street; paint peels in the burning sun and antique shops proliferate. Tourism and the antiques business are the backbone of the local economy, each with its particular speciality.

In sharp contrast to Victor's faded glory, Cripple Creek exudes an atmosphere of brash and unashamed commercialism aimed at lightening the pockets of the throngs of tourists who visit the place. Tog up in period costume and have a sepia-print made of yourselves to show the folks back home; or step into The Brass Ass and pick yourself a brass curio from the shelves.

But it may not be too long before the gold diggers are back and tourism is relegated to second place. Texas Gulf Corporation and Golden Cycle Corporation are among companies which are involved in reopening some of the old gold workings. Using modern recovery techniques and with substantial sums already invested in modern plant, they are poised, along with other companies, to launch the second gold boom of the past hundred years.

The more enterprising restaurateurs of Cripple Creek have already taken to listing, alongside their bills of fare, gold and silver prices and the stock quotations of the principal mining companies which are active in the district.

Peter Hill

Stock markets

BP worries rock equities

Staggering under the weight of fund-raising operations, the market lost further ground yesterday, with concern over BP's rights issue leaving equities sharply lower.

Gilts were also badly hit, despite Tuesday's better than expected banking figures, with losses of up to £2 generally. This was in response to the announcement at 3.30pm that the latest index-linked sock, Treasury 2 per cent 2006, had received only moderate support and would open at £86 when dealings begin today. This was well below most expectations and produced a flurry of sellers when trading was resuemd an hour later. The present index-linked issue Treasury 2 per cent 1996 ended £3¾ lower at £92.

Elsewhere, falls of around £1½ were reported in longs with shorts falling by up to £¼.

Equities, came under pressure as news that a large part of the BP rights issue would be lef twith the underwriters continued to circulate. Early estimates suggest that up to 30 o 50 per cent of the HMG stock could be left with the underwriters. Having lost its premium completely at one point, the HMG finally closed with a premium of only 1½p with the new ordinary down 7p at 11p premium. The ordinary shares ended 8p lower at 286p.

Dealers remained perturbed by too much paper chasing too little money and it was clear last night that a major fund-raising operation was under way by most of the City's leading institutions.

But had it not been for the savage marking down of prices on Tuesday the situation might habe been much worse. As it was most of the selling was contained and the FT Index closed only 7.1 lower at 522.4, having opened 2.1 up, helped by a certain amount of bear closing.

Leading industrials were again a prime target for the sellers which resulted in some heavy losses. ICI fell 6p to 266p, Beecham 6p to 212p, Glaxo 4p to 372p, Unilever 3p to 573p, Fisons 7p to 133p, BOC International 4p to 130p, Dunlop 2p to 77p, Distilelrs 3p to 221p, and Bowater 2p to 259p. GKN eased 2p to 137p after the sale of some of its Middle East interests, while favourable comment limited the fall in British Aerospace to 1p at 26p.

Brokers Hoare Govett yesterday placed the rump of 6m shares in European Ferries at 80p aftter its recent rights issue for £36m. Elsewhere, 500,000 shares of Blue Circle were placed at 475p and 250,000 of GEC at around the market level.

The one bright spot of the day was the market debut for Memec (Memory and Electronic Computers), the shares of which were oversubscribed 58 times last week. The shares were originally offered at 140p and soon leapt to 204p before settling at 197p for a rise on the day of 57p.

Shares of Letraset jumped 25p to 109p after a surprise dawn raid for 15 per cent of the company by brokers Cazenove. Mills & Allen merged as the suitor and immediately laid down an outright bid for the company valuing Letraset at 110p a share. However, Mills & Allen had already lost 31p to 435p.

Higher-than-expected profits added 22p to HP Bulmer at 237p. John Waddington rose 4p at 18p, Fashion & General 2p to 277p and Hollas Group 3p to 104p, all making ground after trading news. But Associated Fisheries slipped 1p to 57p and Homfray 1½p to 12p after figures.

Still benefiting from recent trading news, Ropner Holdings rose 10p to 221p, while profit-taking left Hazlewood Foods 10p lighter at 245p.

British Benzole added 1p to 24p on further consideration of planned capital proposals and Mercantile House rallied 20p to 903p after recent figures and rights issue news.

Shares of William Collins "A" responded 8p to 158p on the news that News International had increased its stake and Rand Mine Props were suspended at 318p before the Barlow merger was announced.

The insurance sector remained firm, still in the belief that a dawn raid on one of the composites was imminent. Commercial Union, tipped as a likely candidate, rose 2p to 177p, but after an initial flurry General Accident lost 10p to 330p, GRE 10p to 330p, Royal Insurance 8p to 371p, Eagle Star 6p to 315p and Sun Alliance 10p to 896p.

Oils remained depressed by the BP news with Ultramar down 7p at 428p, Lasmo 10p at 517p and Tricentrol 6p at 234p all badly affected.

Astra Industrial Group, the metals engineering and property group headed by Mr Dennis Dukes, is, its admirers aver, soon to report nearly double profits for the year to last April. The shares rose 1½p to 19p yesterday, within a whisker of the 1981 high of 20½p.

Equity turnover on July 7 was £120.267m (16,143 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Comm Union, Mills & Allen, HP Bulmer, Royal Ins, Letraset, Shell, BP, Torn EMI and Racal.

Traded options: Renewed demand saw 2,020 contracts recorded of which puts accounted for 323. Calls for BP alone amounted to 1,101.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Assoc Fish (I)	29.2(35.3)	0.34(0.64)	0.93(1.91)	0.25(0.25)	24/8	—(1.0)
H P Bulmer (F)	56.8(49.5)	4.5(3.3)	35.3(24.5)	4.06(3.22)	7/9	9.38(8.54)
J Booth (Bolton) (F)	9.3(8.47)	0.09(0.02)	5.23(3.53)	1.0(1.0)	24/8	1.0(1.0)
Fashn & Gen Inv (†)	—(—)	0.24(0.2)	—(—)	8(7.6)	14/9	—(7.6)
Hollas Group (F)	35.8(27.4)	2.12(2.02)	19(17.9)	4(4)	1/10	6(6)
Homfray (I)	13.57(14.7)	1.5*(2.76*)	9.8*(17.9*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
M & G Dual Trust (I)	—(—)	0.74(0.69)	—(—)	9.05(8.5)	—	—(18.35)
Radiant Metal (F)	0.81(0.9)	0.18(0.26)	—(—)	2(2)	12/9	3(3)
Routledge & K P (F)	4.43(4.14)	0.15(0.24)	12.4(24.0)	3(3.2)	2/10	3(4.7)
J Waddington (F)	56.4(57.2)	0.31*(0.881)	3.64(7.61)	3.5(6.68)	1/10	6.0(11.9)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * = Loss; † = Latest figures are for half year to March 31, 1981, compared with six months to September 30, 1980.

Homfray to cut more jobs as losses continue

By Philip Robinson

Loss making West Yorkshire carpet maker Nomfray said yesterday that it will cut more of its workforce before it can return to profit.

For the six months to last March, the group virtually halved losses to £1.5m on a turnover which eased from £14.7m to £13.5m. In that period it cut the workforce from 720 to 520 and says that by the end of its financial year in September the figure will be down to 350. The group has passed the interim dividend again and the shares lost 1½p to within a whisker of their year's low at 12p.

Redundancy and closures cost Nomfray £571,000 in the opening half, and Mr Hugh Sykes, the new chairman who took over earlier than planned after Group Captain Denys Gillam retired on medical advice, says there will be a similar substantial cost in the second half.

But without making a forecast, he hints that the group should be approaching break-even in 1982. He is quietly confident of a significant contribution from the group's wholly owned Australian operation which in this year's first half lifted profits from £47,000 to £82,000.

Closure of one of its major factories has released assets with a £5m book value which are up for sale, and £2m worth of capital spending over the last two years has given the group production costs that are among the lowest in the carpet industry.

Mr Sykes says there will also be a move to reduce borrowings which, although higher during the first half, ended the six months at £6.5m, unchanged on last September's figure.

Mr Sykes said that the group is now concentrating on higher quality products where, despite market conditions, it is still possible to achieve selling prices which give some reward for productive effort. He adds that the weaker pound is creating further export possibilities. Four years ago about one third of production went out of the United Kingdom. This year the fiigure was nearer 10 per cent.

Record year for Hollas

By Rosemary Unsworth

Hollas Group, the Cheshire textile and garment importer, managed to improve its profits last year to record level in spite of a decline in margins.

Pretax profits went from £2.02m to £2.12m in the 12 months to March 31 while turnover climbed by £8m to £35.8m. Trading at the group's yarn processing factories lost £250,000 and four factories were closed and another two amalgamated. The costs of the reorganiization and redundancies appear below the line at £376,000 compared with the previous year's £254,000, which was incurred partly through the disposal of Bonas Webb and a relocation.

Market reports, page 28

The group's garment importing division, which supplies retail chains such as British Home Stores, Debenhams and Littlewoods, provided about 80 per cent of the profits with the household textile side.

The majority of the garments are imported from the Far East and nearly two thirds of the textiles come from the United States, Spain, Italy and Canada, but Mr Tony Lawson, the chairman said that sterling had not had an adverse effect on those results because of agreements for compensation on exchange fluctuations.

Borrowings rose from £1.5m to £2.3m last year but the increase was because of the Thrells acquisition and its overdraft.

The final dividend has been maintained at 5.71p gross, which with the interim of 2.86p gives a same-aagin payment of 8.56p. The current year should produce results at least as good as 1981, Mr Lawson added, although margins remain under pressure.

Associated Fisheries declines

Associated Fisheries made lower profits, down from £638,000 before tax to £335,000, in the half year to March 31 but the figures reveal some improvement over the preceding half year, when the group made a £633,000 loss. The interim dividend is unchanged at 0.36p gross.

The group has continued to reduce its fishing fleet, which now comprises 22 operational vessels, 11 on oil-rig standby and three permanently laid up. The number of employees at Hull has been cut. But a reduced mackeral quota, low prices and higher operating costs pushed up half-year trading losses from fishing subsidiary British United Trawlers from £38,000 to £507,000 although there was a small underlying improvement on the second half of 1979-80.

Mr Keith FitzGerald, chairman, said that the delay over a common EEC fishing policy meant further uncertainty. But the Government has extended financial support to the industry and British United Trawlers expects to get £900,000.

Elsewhere, the food processing and trading division performed much better in the absence of losses from two companies the previous year, although engineering slipped into loss and cold storage was affected by the recession.

Mr FitzGerald said that without the reorganization costs and losses incurred during the second half of 1979-80 and with the benefit of Government aid, the year's results should be better.

£14m offer for sale by Hamilton Oil

By Peter Wainwright

Kleinwort, Benson is offering for sale 10 million shares in Hamilton Oil Great Britain at 140p a share. Applications for this £14m offer for sale will open and close in six days' time. Dealings should begin on July 21. Broker to the issue is Cazenove.

Hamilton Oil Great Britain is one of a group of companies in which management control is exercised by two brothers, Mr Frederic C and Mr Ferris F Hamilton. One of these companies, Hamilton Petroleum, is traded in the over-the-counter market in the United States.

After the offer for sale, the brothers will own roughly 24 per cent of the company's shares. Around 51 per cent will continue to be in US hands. None of the proceeds of the offer will go to the company; the 10 million shares on offer come from a variety of shareholders, including the chairman's brother. Mr Ferris Hamilton is selling for health reasons. The other shareholders wanted the company to start paying dividends, while the chairman wished it to grow through retained earnings.

Mr Frederic C. Hamilton, chairman of Hamilton Oil.

Pretax profits for 1981 are forecast to be around 20 per cent below last year's £18.9m, influenced by revenue from the Argyll field in the North Sea, the price of North Sea oil, and exchange rates. To pay for a busy drilling programme, the company plans to reinvest most of its profits for the next few years. It will pay a dividend of 1p a share in April 1982.

Cambridge Petroleum spurns bid

By Our Financial Staff

Sir Patrick Dean, chairman of Cambridge Petroleum Royalties, yesterday rejected last week's surprise £17.5m takeover bid from Lord Rayne's London Merchant Securities.

Sir Patrick says the 350p-a-share bid does not reflect the worth of the group's proved and probable oil and gas reserves and ignores the potential of its properties, prospects and cash resources. He says the proposal is totally unacceptable.

London Merchant launched its bid after a breakdown in talks between the two companies in May for the purchase by Cambridge of certain LMS oil interests in exchange for shares.

Barlow Rand merger

By Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

Barlow Rand, one of South Africa's biggest mining and industrial groups, is merging two of its subsidiaries, Transvaal Consolidated Land & Exploration and Rand Mines Properties.

Both companies are 60 per cent owned by Barlow. Under the deal, TCL is offering one of its shares for every seven RMP shares. The offer, which is open to all shareholders, values RMP at £37.2m.

On Tuesday evening, before the two companies' shares were suspended in London, TCL stood at £21 a share while RMP was 290p, at which seven shares were worth £20.30. TCL is also offering one share, plus 105 cents cash, for every eight RMP shares.

As their names suggest, RMP and TCL are landholding companies in the Johannesburg area. But TCL also has a large number of investments in gold mining companies, notably Harmony and Blyvooruitzicht. TCL has other interests in coal, chrome, asbestos and forestry.

RMP has itself been moving recently into treatment of slimes and sands on its properties. Many of these dumps contain gold from abandoned mines. The takeover has partly been motivated by RMP's growing emphasis on mining rather than property and by TCL's corresponding need to find gold mining investment opportunities.

TCL says that although an increase in its authorized share capital will be necessary, the dilution in earnings this year should be small. TCL made a pretax profit of R94.4m (£55.5m) in 1980; RMP's pretax profit was R9.3m.

London anlysts see the takeover as a tidying up operation within the extensive Barlow group. In the year to the end of September, 1980, Barlow made pretax profits of R516m. There was speculation in the market that Barlow might soon acquire the outstanding 40 per cent of TCL.

Briefly

AGB Research: Morgan Grenfell announces that of the 4.79m new ordinary shares of 10p each offered by way of rights to the ordinary shareholders of AGB Research, 94.6 per cent has been taken up.

Parkland Textile now owns or has received acceptances for 93.8 per cent of 4.2 per cent preference stock of Smith Bulmer and 94.2 per cent of the 7 per cent preference.

M & G Dual Trust: Pretax revenue for half-year to June 30, 1981, £744,000 (£698,000). Interim dividend on income shares, 12.92p gross (12.14p gross). Final dividend of at least 14.78p gross forecast, which would make 27.71p (26.21p).

Mergers cleared: Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, has decided not to refer the following mergers and proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission: Charter Consolidated—Beralt Tin and Wolfram: The 600 Group—minority interest in F. Pratt Engineering; London Trust—minority interest in Barrow Hepburn; Jones Stroud (Holdings)—minority interest in Fothergill & Harvey; Hanson Trust—G. H. Downing; Steetley—G. H. Downing.

Fashion & General Investment: Pretax profits for half-year to March 31, 1981, £241,000 (for previous trading period of six months to September 30, 1980, pretax profits were £204,000). Interim payment of 11.42p gross (for previous trading period, single payment of 10.85p gross).

Chloride Group: Talks between Chloride Group and Haggie on the future of Chloride S.A. are continuing and an announcement is expected to be made on July 13. Listing of shares of Chloride S.A. expected to be reinstated on July 13.

Oakwood Group: Turnover for half-year to March 31, 1981, £4.89m. (£4.43m). Pretax profits: £367,000 (£313,000).

News International has acquired a further 5,278 ordinary shares and 21,000 "A" ordinary shares in William Collins & Sons (Holding) for cash at 225p per share and 163p per share respectively. News Int now holds 1.74m ordinaries (42.2 per cent) and 767,236 "A" ordinaries (7.9 per cent).

Routledge & Kegan Paul: Group turnover for year to March 31, 1981, £4.43m. (£4.14m). Pretax profits: £158,000 (£241,000). Total dividend, gross, 4.29p (6.71p).

Frederick Parker Group: Turnover for half-year to March 31, 1981, £19.28m. (£15.2m). Pretax profits of £454,000, compared with profits of £14,000 foro half-year to March 31, 1980, and loss of £692,000 for year to September 30, 1980). Interim payment, gross, cut from 1.71p to 1.42p.

Business appointments

Three named to board of the Weir Group

Mr Derald Ruttenberg, Mr I. M. Boyd and Mr W. A. McLean have beenappointed to the board of the Weir Group.

Mr R. F. Morgan has been appointed to the board of Laporte Industries (Holdings) with effect from September 14. He is to succeed as finance director Mr J. K. Steward, who will be retiring on January 31, 1982.

Mr David Dunn and Mr Donald Spencer have been appointed non-executive directors of Ransome Hoffman Pollard.

Following the retirement of Mr Anthony Wenman on September 30, Mr Roy Wadland, at present London director of Wedgwood, will succeed him as managing director of the Wedgwood group's Coalport division. Mr Leslie Challacombe continues as production director of the Coalport and Crown Staffordshire divisions. Mr David Marten has relinquished his position as sales director of Coalport to become Wedgwood sales director, based at the Barlaston headquarters of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons. Mr J. Russell Lovatt, previously general sales manager, has become Wedgwood sales director (overseas). Mr William Taylor continues as Wedgwood sales director (Europe).

Mr Robert Napier has been appointed director of finance at Redland, with effect from September 1.

Mr Ralph Raby has become a limited partner of Buckmaster and Moore.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

No sign of upturn at Pilkington

Mr Anthony Pilkington, chairman of Pilkington Brothers, told shareholders in his annual report that trading remains extremely difficult in the UK, with no improvement expected until at least the second half.

He said he did not expect the group to make another £12m loss in the UK this year, but it would continue to make losses until demand picked up.

Float glass operations are working at 70 per cent capacity, while the fibres division is running at only 50 per cent capacity. Further redundancies are expected.

Bodycote International deal with Ix Group

Bodycote International has entered into an agreement from September 1, with Frank Ix and Sons Inc, in association with Ix Ireland (weavers of synthetic and blended fabrics) whereby the Ix Group will continue the business of William Denby and Sons (dyers and finishers).

This will enable Ix Ireland to have dyeing and finishing facilities to aid its rapidly expanding position in the United Kingdom and EEC.

Bodycote will continue to operate and develop its other subsidiary at Baildon, Denbl-laminates, coaters and laminaters of fabrics, but in all other respects will cease to operate as commission dyers to the trade.

Berec warning on first-half results

At yesterday's annual meeting of the Berec Group, the battery manufacturer, Mr C. G. Stapleton, the chairman, told shareholders that trading in the current year continues to be difficult. Results for the three months to end-May, plus the preliminary figures to the end of June, suggest that Berec cannot expect the results for the first six months of the current year to equal the first half of last year. In the 12 months to February 28, 1981, Berec's pretax profits fell from £17.18m to £10.53m, but the first half's contribution rose slightly from £3.15m to £3.25m.

Vickers' £1.85m US takeover

Vickers has acquired Miller Hydro Company of Bainbridge, Georgia, for $3.52m (£1.85m) payable in cash. Miller Hydro's principal activity is the design, manufacture and distribution of bottle washers and case packers for the soft drinks bottling and packaging industries.

The acquisition of Miller Hydro represents a significant expansion by Vickers of its bottling machinery interests which are presently conducted by the Vickers-Dawson Division, Britain's largest manufacturer of bottling plant for the brewery, dairy and soft drinks industries.

Low and Bonar sale to management

Low and Bonar, which operates internationally in packaging, engineering, textiles and travel, has sold two of its Scottish textile manufacturing subsidiaries, Wemyss Weavecraft and G. and J. Johnston (Wemyss), to a company formed by members of the management of the two textile companies, which manufacture furnishing fabrics. The companies will continue to trade as before and no change in the level of employment is contemplated.

Hampton gold not to raise Paringa bid

The takeover fight for Australian-based Paringa Mining and Exploration group took a new turn yesterday, when Hampton Gold Mining Areas, already holding 26 per cent, said it does not intend raising its 62p-a-share bid, and Apollo International Minerals has extended its 85p-a-share takeover for a month. Apollo has 35.7 per cent of Paringa.

The Paringa board has consistently rejected the Hampton offer as too low, but has made no statements of its opinion of the Apollo bid.

A. I. D. rights issue to raise £483,000

Allied International Designers Group, a design and product development consultancy, which joined the unlisted securities market at its inception last year, is making a £483,000 rights issue to finance a move into freehold headquarters and develop its market research subsidiary. The terms are three new shares for 10 at 22p, a discount of 4p on last night's price.

The group designed the package, including the micro-processing element, for the "Computer Battleships" game which has earned £40m throughout the world for Milton Bradley, the United States toy group. AID is anxious to move into high technology design as well as toy applications.

Stockbroker Phillips & Drew is underwriting the issue.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	66	−1	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
200	92½	Bardon Hill	196xd	+1	9.7	4.9	9.5	11.6
104	86	Deborah Services	100	—	5.5	5.5	5.0	9.4
126	88	Frank Horsell	102	—	6.4	6.3	3.2	5.9
110	39	Frederick Parker	66	—	1.7	2.6	28.7	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
113	59	Jackson Group	113	—	7.0	6.2	3.6	8.0
130	103	James Burrough	130	—	8.7	6.7	9.5	11.9
334	244	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—
57	50	Scruttons "A"	58	+1	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3
224	196	Torday Limited	196	—	15.1	7.7	7.5	13.0
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	—	15.0	19.0	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
103	81	Walter Alexander	102	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	9.0
263	181	W. S. Yeates	247	−1	13.1	2.1	4.7	9.5

Stock Exchange Prices

Further losses in gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 29. Dealings End, July 10. § Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
98²³⁄₁₆	85½	Exch	3%	1981	98²³⁄₃₂	−¹⁄₃₂	3.033	11.948
100¹⁵⁄₁₆	93⁵⁄₁₆	Exch	12¾%	1981	99¾	..	12.782	13.094
95⁵⁄₁₆	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	97¾	● ..	8.697	13.025
95¼	81⅝	Treas	3%	1982	95⅛	..	3.153	13.545
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	100¾	..	13.897	12.741
96½	85⅞	Treas	8¼%	1982	95⅝	−⅛	8.628	13.077
96	85¾	Exch	9¼%	1982	95	−⅛	9.738	13.810
95⅛	84⅛	Exch	8¾%	1983	94⅛	−⅛	9.271	12.976
89½	76½	Exch	3%	1983	89	..	3.372	10.528
99⁷⁄₁₆	85¾	Treas	12%	1983	96½	−⅛	12.435	14.370
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	92⅝	●−⅛	9.988	13.582
102⅛	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	98½	−⅛	13.690	14.161
94¹⁄₁₆	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	92	−⅛	10.832	13.981
87¼	76⅛	Fund	5½%	1982-84	87⅛	● ..	6.312	11.500
97⁵⁄₁₆	86⅛	Exch	11¼%	1984	93¼	−½	12.080	14.486
104⁵⁄₁₆	94½	Exch	14%	1984	99	−⅛	14.142	14.407
81	68¼	Exch	3%	1984	81	..	3.703	10.685
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	94	−½	12.763	14.351
109¼	97⅛	Treas	15%	1985	101⅜	−⅛	14.796	14.482
98⁷⁄₈	92⅞	Exch Cv	12%	1985	92⅛	−⅛	13.923	14.317
75¾	68¹⁵⁄₁₆	Treas	3%	1985	75⅛	−⅛	3.992	11.065
96¹⁄₁₆	91	Treas	11½%	1985	91	−1⅛	12.626	14.486
103¼	89½	Exch	12½%	1985	93	−½	13.174	14.431

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	35	Calcutta Elec	36	..	6.8	18.8	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
26½	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£21	..	150	7.1	7.9
353	170	Imp Cont Gas	178	−17	10.1	5.6	8.4
185	93	Milford Docks	113	● ..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	.
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	.

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	29
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£101¼
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	86−1
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£93¾−½
Laing Props 8¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£106¾+1
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£92¾
Mid Kent Wtr 9% Red Pf 1987 (†b)	£9⅞
Mid Southern Wtr 9% Rd Pf 1986 (†b)	£7¾
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	103−1
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£85¼
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	114−1
Sund Sth Shields Wtr 8% Rd Pf 1987 (†)	£92½
Utd Computer Technology 50p Ord (£1‡)	2 prem

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (190‡)	Sep 4	234f
BP (275‡)	Dec 16	11 prem−7
Do HMG (290‡)	Dec 16	1½ prem−3½
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	595−10
Crouch D (155‡)	July 20	180f−3
English Association (375‡)	Aug 3	26 prem
European Ferries (30‡)	July 7	62½f
Geers Gross (90‡)	Aug 21	36 prem−2

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

MARKET REPORTS

World diamond market loses its sparkle

De Beers has not made any bones about the difficulties in the diamond market, but the Central Selling Organization's results for the first half of this year show how tough conditions have become. And despite the brave noises, the market gives many indications of remaining depressed for at least the next six months, and possibly well into 1982. The implications for De Beers's profits need no explanation.

The CSO figures show that at R748m, sales were 41 per cent less than in the first half of 1980. Normally there is a discrepancy between the rand receipts, which De Beers can spend in South Africa, and the worldwide diamond sales invoiced in dollars. Interestingly, however, the dollar figure of $940m shows an almost identical fall of 40 per cent.

However, comparisons between sales in the first half of this year and the second half of 1980 show a slightly different picture. Whereas the CSO's rand income declined by 15 per cent, its dollar sales were 19 per cent down. This suggests that sales were falling steadily throughout 1980, despite a reportedly good Christmas and that the decline continued into 1981.

Recent London sights—sales at which the CSO offers merchants boxes of stones—add weight to the argument. The January sight is normally quite high as dealers restock after the busy Christmas season (about a third of gem sales are just before Christmas, particularly in America). And so it was this year. But they then tailed off into spring and summer until the July sight was even smaller than usual during the holiday period.

Mining

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers, which effectively controls the CSO, has offered his own explanation of what is happening. The slump in diamond sales is ascribed to the twin evils of the world recession and high interest rates. The one means that people have less money to spend; the other that it is too expensive to borrow or that investment in diamonds is less attractive.

But investment in diamonds is not an important influence in the market, unless speculation is exceptional. Gemstones bought for investment possibly account for no more than 10 per cent by value of polished diamond sales. They cannot therefore be directly compared with the CSO figures because it deals in rough stones only.

Nevertheless, the collapse in prices of big stones, and the switch towards stones of under one carat, may prove that the market for stones of high individual value is weak, with consequent effects on CSO income.

Much more important to the CSO and De Beers is the jewelry market. De Beers spends about £1m a week on advertising diamond jewelry in 24 countries. This huge international campaign has become the main source of intelligence about the diamond jewelry market.

Its researches show that while the number of pieces of jewelry sold has gone up steadily, sales have been weighted more and more towards the cheaper items. Somewhat to its surprise, De Beers is in a mass market.



Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers.

It is the increase of 5 per cent in the value of diamond jewelry sold in the first quarter of 1981 compared with the same period last year which therefore offers some hope. At the same time, the CSO strategy is to cut back rough diamond production, raise CSO stocks, and thus allow dealers and manufacturers in the cutting centres to run down their stocks, contain interest charges and stabilize the market.

Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £875-75.50 a metric ton; three months, £899-900. Sales, 5,400. Cash cathodes £868-70; three months, £890-91. Sales, 50 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £877-78; three months, £902-02.50. Settlement, £878. Sales, 10,350 tons. Cash cathodes, £871-73; three months, £893-93.50. Settlement, £873. Sales, 25 tons.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,730-50 a tonne; three months £6,810-20. Sales, 210 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,720-50; three months £6,810-20. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £6,700-6,705; three months £6,780-90. Settlement, £6,705. Sales, 410 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,700-6,705; three months, £6,780-90. Settlement, £6,705. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM39.30 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £396-97 per tonne; three months £395.50-96.00. Sales, 3,150 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £397-98; three months £395.50-96.00. Settlement £398. Sales, 7,675 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £453-54 per tonne; three months £455-55.50. Sales, 2,750 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £455-56; three months £458-59. Settlement, £456. Sales, 3,050 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £207.15 ($391) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steadier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 441.85p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 832.70); three months 455.50p (856.80c); six months, 470.70p (906.10c); one year 502.30p (974c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 444.5-45.5p; three months 458-59p. Sales, 23 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 440.5-41.5p; three months, 454.5-55.0p. Settlement, 441.5p. Sales, 20 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon. Cash, £603-604 per tonne; three months, £633.50-34.00. Sales, 1,350 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £605-606; three months, £625-26. Settlement, £606. Sales, 2,675 tonnes.

NICKEL was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,305-10 per tonne; three months, £3,315-20. Sales, 192 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,260-70; three months, £3,270-75. Settlement, £3,270. Sales, 156 tonnes.

RUBBER was quiet (pence per kilo): Aug, 60.60-60.70; Sept, 61.40-61.70; Oct-Dec, 62.40-62.50; Jan-March, 64.80-64.90; April-June, 67.70-67.90; July-Sept, 70.60-70.70; Oct-Dec, 73.60-73.70; Jan-March, 76.60-76.70; April-June, 79.60-80.00. Sales: Four at five tonnes; 269 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were dull. Spot, 58.25-60.25. Cifs: Aug, 60.25-61.25; Sept, 61-61.60.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 708-710; Sept, 733-734; Nov, 737-738; Jan, 734-735; March, 735-730; May, 726-730; July, 730-737. Sales: 4,959 lots including 91 options.

ARABICAS (officials at 16.45): All positions unquoted. Sales: Nil.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—July, 1,014-1,020; Sept, 1,042-1,044; Dec, 1,084-1,085; March, 1,095-1,096; May, 1,105-1,107; July, 1,118-1,116; Sept, 1,120-1,28. Sales: 9,14 lots. ICCO prices: Daily (July 7), 91.64c; indicator price (July 8), 5 day average, 86.26c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £6 higher at £216; the "whites" price was £3 higher at £237. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 209.05-209.25; Oct, 209.05-209.25; Jan, 209-209.20; March, 211.80-211.90; May, 213.50-213.70; Aug, 215.30-216.00; Oct, 216.50-217.00. Sales: 7,281 lots. Barely steady. ISA prices (July 7): daily 16.03 c; 15-day average 15.74 c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was firm (£ per tonne): Aug, 136.50-137.00; Oct, 141.40-141.50; Dec, 145.50-146.60; Feb, 148.60-149.50; April, 149-153; June, 149-155; Aug, 150-156. Sales: 128 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 Contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 391-410; Oct, 400-410; Dec, 404-405; Jan, 405-407; March, 412-414; May, 422-423; Aug, 429-432; Act, 433-435; Dec, 430-435; Jan, 435-440. Sales: 59 lots. Steady.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: July £114.50; Aug, £114.35 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: July, £117.75; Aug, £118.35 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed unquoted.

MAIZE.—US/French unquoted. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Aug-Sept, £94.75.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct, £101; Jan-March, £108.75; April-June, £113.50 sellers. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was barely steady: Sept, £94.90; Nov, £98.85; Jan, £102.90; March, £106.10; May, £109.55. Sales: 161 lots. WHEAT was barely steady: July, expired; Sept, £99.70; Nov, £105.40; Jan, £107.40; March £111.20; May, £114.85. Sales: 74 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£108.40	£101.60
E Mids	—	£109.80	£105.40
N East	£118	£111.20	£106.50
Scotland	—	—	£101

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 8: GB cattle 89.66p per kg lw (–2.03); UK sheep 145.50p per kg est dcw (–7.71); GB pigs 71.61p per kg lw (–0.72). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 4.7 per cent, average price 89.99p (–2.04); Sheep numbers down 5.7 per cent, average price 145.90p (–8.96); Pig numbers up 1.4 per cent, average price 74.61p (–0.72). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 2.3 per cent, average price 88.57p (–1.93); Sheep numbers down 1.4 per cent, average price 135.80p (+1.32).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—July, 290.50-91.00; Aug, 290-90.50; Sept, 291.75-92.00; Oct, 296-96.25; Nov, 300-300.50; Dec, 304.25-04.50; Jan, 307.50-08.50; Feb, 311-14; March, 314-19. Sales: 793 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £73.50; Feb, £83.50; April, £93.50. Sales: 585 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 134.58 on July 7 against 139.40 a week earlier.

Wall Street

New York, July 8.—The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 953.48, down 0.67 on yesterday. There were 675 issues advancing, 768 declining and 445 unchanged. Volume totalled 46,380,000 shares compared with 53,560,000 shares yesterday.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index was 74.50, up 0.11. Average price per share was up 5 cents.

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 360.74, down 0.03. Volume totalled 4,106,870 shares compared with 4,640,000 shares yesterday.

The Comex gold close for July was $403.2 an ounce, down $2.5 on yesterday.

Discount market

Day-to-day credit was in full supply and the Bank of England was not required to intervene. Some Houses paid up to 12 per cent for funds at the outset, but the rate quickly slipped to about 11½ per cent. Money started coming in some size during the afternoon. Secured loans dropped away to between 3 and 4 per cent generally at the finish.

Foreign exchange report

A further rise in United States interest rates instigated by Citibank, which raised its prime rate ½ per cent to 20½ per cent, swiftly followed by Morgan Guaranty to the same level gave added impetus to an already very firm dollar.

Sterling, which earlier on had been holding relatively steady, tumbled in late trading to close 2.40 cents down at $1.8795 compared with $1.9035 overnight. The trade weighted index was unaltered at 93.5.

Earlier the dollar gained fresh confidence from the Fed's unwillingness to lower money rates. Dealers reported heavy demand for the dollar which sprang mainly from Switzerland, West Germany, and Holland. The D mark tumbled to a 5-year low at 2.4717 from 2.4433, while the French franc plumbed levels ruling 23 years ago at 5.8650 (5.7750). There were sharp falls in dollar terms against the Swiss franc 2.1135 (2.0867), and the yen 229.20 (228.55).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) July 8	Market rates (close) July 8	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8775-8960	$1.8790-8800	0.90-1.00c disc	2.40-2.50c disc
Montreal	$2.2625-2750	$2.2630-2640	1.35-1.45c disc	3.50-3.65c disc
Amsterdam	5.16-20fl	5.16½-17½fl	⅛c prem-⅛c disc	1⅛-⅞c prem
Brussels	75.90-76.50f	76.00-10f	25-35c disc	85-95c disc
Copenhagen	14.52½-62k	14.53-54k	535-640ore disc	1520-1695ore disc
Dublin	1.2710-2790p	1.2730-2745p	20-35p disc	80-105p disc
Frankfurt	4.64-68m	4.64½-65½m	¼-⅛pf disc	⅞-⅜pf prem
Lisbon	121.10-122.50e	121.20-40e	55-110c disc	155-305c disc
Madrid	184.25-185.90p	184.40-60p	80-110c disc	260-315c disc
Milan	2300-20lr	2302-04lr	29-31lr disc	84½-87½lr disc
Oslo	11.46-55k	11.46½-47½k	50 prem-90ore disc	255-75ore prem
Paris	10.97-11.05f	11.02½-03½f	8-9c disc	22-23½c disc
Stockholm	9.78½-87k	9.79-80k	125-200ore disc	365-460ore disc
Tokyo	430-36y	430½-31½y	2.20-1.80y prem	6.40-5.85y prem
Vienna	32.60-90sch	32.60-65sch	par-3 gro disc	4 prem-5gro disc
Zurich	3.96½-4.01½f	3.97-98f	1⅛-⅝c prem	3-2½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was unchanged at 93.5.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6435-1.6585
Bahrein	0.7120-0.7150
Finland	8.5830-8.6230
Greece	113.30-115.30
Hongkong	10.6970-10.7370
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5350-0.5390
Malaysia	4.4345-4.44645
Mexico	45.80-47.30
New Zealand	2.2390-2.2590
Saudi Arabia	6.4425-6.4725
Singapore	4.0775-4.1075
South Africa	1.17110-1.7260

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	93.5	–30.7
US dollar	110.9	+4.1
Canadian dollar	88.4	–17.1
Schilling	110.1	+21.4
Belgian franc	104.4	+8.8
Danish kroner	85.0	–11.8
Deutsche mark	115.2	+37.1
Swiss franc	135.8	+83.4
Guilder	107.1	+13.5
French franc	82.4	–11.9
Lira	57.0	–55.8
Yen	142.2	+36.1

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4830-1.4850
† Canada	1.2049-1.2052
Netherlands	2.7425-2.7475
Belgium	40.30-40.40
Denmark	7.7325-7.7375
West Germany	2.4710-2.4725
Portugal	64.60-64.80
Spain	98.10-98.20
Italy	1224-1226
Norway	6.1000-6.1050
France	5.8600-5.8700
Sweden	5.2025-5.2075
Japan	229.10-229.30
Austria	17.36-17.39
Switzerland	2.1125-2.1145

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8304-0.8307

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12 Low 4

Week Fixed: 11⅞-11¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅛	2 months	12
3 months	12½	3 months	12¼

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12 7/16-12 5/16	3 months	13¼
3 months	12⅝-12½	4 months	13¼
4 months	12⅝-12 9/16	6 months	13¼
6 months	12 11/16-12 9/16		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13⅝-13¼	7 months	13⅞-13½
2 months	13¾-13⅜	8 months	13⅞-13½
3 months	13⅞-13½	9 months	14-13⅝
4 months	13⅞-13½	10 months	14-13¾
5 months	13⅞-13½	11 months	14-13¾
6 months	13⅞-13½	12 months	14-13¾

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	12½-12⅜	6 months	13 7/16-13 5/16
3 months	13 1/16-13	12 months	13 11/16-13 9/16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12¼	3 months	13¼
7 days	12½	6 months	13⅝
1 month	12⅝	1 year	13¾

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12-11¾ Close 2-3

1 week	12¼-12	6 months	13⅝-13½
1 month	12⅝-12 7/16	9 months	13 11/16-13 9/16
3 months	13 1/16-13¼	12 months	13 13/16-13 11/16

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¼ - 6 months 14⅛

Finance House Base Rate 13%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3977	+1.47	+1.63	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.92766	+0.11	+0.27	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53348	–0.45	–0.29	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.97772	–0.29	–0.13	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81724	+0.14	+0.30	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.692995	+1.15	+1.31	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1258.52	–0.35	–0.19	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18¾-19¼; seven days, 18⅞-19⅜; one month, 17¾-18¼; three months, 17⅞-18⅜; six months, 17⅜-17⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $400 (an ounce); pm, $397.75 close, $398.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $410-413 (£217.50-219.50).
Sovereigns (new): $100-102 (£53-54).

Law Report House of Lords

Intent in ambit of murder

Regina v Cunningham

Before Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Bridge of Harwich

[Speeches delivered July 8]

A person who unlawfully kills another, intending only to do him grievous bodily harm, is guilty of murder.

The House of Lords, in so answering a certified question of law, affirmed its own previous decisions, and declined an invitation to substitute the minority opinion expressed in Lord Diplock's speech in *R v Hyam* ([1975] AC 55, 86-95) that to kill with the intention of causing grievous bodily harm is murder only if the accused knew that such injury was likely to cause death.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by Anthony Barry Cunningham, now serving sentence in HM Prison, Canterbury, from the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice Ewbank) ([1981] Crim L R 180) dismissing his appeal against his conviction for murder at a trial before Mr Justice Lawson and a jury at Maidstone Crown Court in February, 1980.

On September, 1979, the defendant Cunningham was in the Albion public house, Margate, when he saw a Persian national Korosh Amine Natghie (known as "Kim"), whom he suspected of associating sexually with his former mistress whom he planned to marry. He picked up a heavy chair and struck Kim repeatedly with it even while Kim lay defenceless on the ground.

The attack was unprovoked, but motivated by jealousy. The victim suffered a fracture of the skull and a subdural haemorrhage and on October 8 he died.

On February 14, 1980 Cunningham was arraigned on indictment accusing him of murder. He pleaded guilty of manslaughter but not guilty of murder, since he had not intended to kill Kim.

He was convicted of murder and his appeal dismissed; but the Court of Appeal certified as a point of law of general public importance the question: "Whether a person is guilty of murder by reason of his unlawfully killing another intending to do grievous bodily harm".

Judgment

Mr Giles Rooke, QC and Mr Anthony Speaight for the defendant; Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC and Mr Laurence Giovene for the DPP.

LORD HAILSHAM, having stated the facts said that Mr Justice Lawson, constrained by previous authorities, directed the jury that the sole question was: "As a matter of law, the question of fact on which your verdict depends is solely this . . . 'At the time when the defendant inflicted the injuries on Kim . . . did he intend to do him really serious harm?' If the answer . . . is 'yes', you find him guilty of murder. If . . . 'no' then you find him not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter".

That direction was rightly characterized by the Lord Chief Justice as "by reason of a number of decisions . . . binding on this court . . . correct and impeccable."

The sole question for the House was whether those decisions were correct. An assumption which must be made was that the defendant did intend to inflict really serious injury on Kim, but did not intend to kill him.

Murder had been traditionally defined as unlawful killing with malice aforethought. It was common ground that malice aforethought included an intention to kill. The question was how nearly to that intention malice must be confined to constitute murder.

Malice

The Homicide Act, 1957, abolished "constructive" malice but it had hitherto been accepted that that Act did not abolish "implied malice": see section 1 (c) of the Act, *R v Vickers* ([1957] 2 QB 664,671,672), and *Hyam*.

His Lordship thought the label unfortunate because the "malice" in an intention to cause grievous bodily harm was surely express enough. The question was whether the fact that it fell short of an intention to kill and might fall short of an intent to endanger life was enough to exclude unlawful killing from the ambit of murder.

The intermediate doctrine which added an intention to endanger life to the intention to kill as sufficient mens rea to complete the offence need not be considered until his Lordship considered Lord Diplock's dissenting speech in *Hyam*.

It was established that, since section 8 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, the test whether malice was express or implied was subjective (see *Hyam*).

The definition of grievous bodily harm meant "really serious bodily harm" in current English usage: *DPP v Smith* ([1961] AC 290); *R v Metharam* ([1961] 3 All E R 200); *Hyam*, all disapproving *R v Ashman* ((1855) 1 F & F 88).

Counsel for the defendant founded his case on the dissenting opinion of Lord Diplock in *Hyam*, with which Lord Kilbrandon concurred, and asked the House not to follow its own precedents (Practice Statement (Judicial Precedent) [1966] 1 WLR 1234) to give effect to it.

In order to determine the appeal in favour of the defendant and to give effect to Lord Diplock's opinion it would be necessary, in his Lordship's view, not merely to override *Vickers*, but also to disregard the endorsement of it in *Smith* and *Hyam*.

The expression "malice aforethought" was unfortunate since neither word was construed in its ordinary sense.

Construing "aforethought" as an intention to kill or, if Lord Diplock were followed, to endanger life, however lacking in premeditation, was admittedly enough to constitute the mens rea in murder in the absence of such mitigating factors as self defence, provocation, insanity, or diminished responsibility, notwithstanding that, five minutes before his act, the killer might have been innocent of any such intention.

As to "malice", the necessary intention for the purposes of the present appeal was either an intention to kill or endanger life or the intention to kill or cause really serious harm as the five-judge Court of Appeal and the House had decided it to be in *Vickers*, *Smith* and *Hyam*.

Each state of mind was something which might exist without the assailant being consciously activated by "malice" in the popular sense of the word.

When *Vickers* was decided, the terminology of the law recognized three classes of malice aforethought as sufficient to constitute the crime of murder: "express", "implied" and "constructive", the last now effectively abolished.

His Lordship found difficulty in applying the distinction between "express" and "implied" to a state of mind. Since a mental state must necessarily be subjective, it could be said that all states of mind must be express.

Since a mental state could only be inferred, whether from the deeds or words of the subject, or from his own account of the matter on oath in the witness box, there was an equally strong case for saying that all states of mind must be implied.

But the terminology was expressly recognized in section 1(1) of the Homicide Act, 1957, as being current law at the time, and by the reinforced Court of Appeal in *Vickers*, so that one was compelled to assume a tripartite division between express and implied malice, on the one hand, and constructive malice on the other.

Argument

That brought his Lordship to Lord Diplock's dissenting opinion in *Hyam*. Lord Diplock's argument depended on the importance to be attached to the passing in 1803 of Lord Ellenborough's Act (43 Geo 3 c 58) by which wounding with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm became a felony.

That, Lord Diplock believed, rendered it possible to apply the doctrine of felony murder to all cases of wounding where death ensued.

The abolition of felony murder in 1957 was seen to enable the judiciary to arrive at a position in which the mental element could be redefined in terms either of an intention to kill, or of an intention to endanger human life.

That ingenious argument met with insuperable difficulties. A study of the authorities persuaded his Lordship that even before 1803 the courts had consistently treated as murder any killing with intent to do serious harm and that malice aforethought had never been limited to the intention to kill or endanger life.

The way was clear to accept as decisive the law prior to 1957, as stated by Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice, in *Vickers* (at page 670): "Murder is, of course, killing with malice aforethought but 'malice aforethought' is a term of art. It has always been defined in English law as either an express intention to kill, as could be inferred when a person, having uttered threats against another, produced a lethal weapon and used it on a victim, or implied where, by a voluntary act, the accused intended to cause grievous bodily harm to the victim, and the victim died as the result."

Counsel for the defendant used one further ground for supporting the minority view in *Hyam*, namely, the difficulty a jury would find in deciding what amounted to an intention to inflict grievous bodily harm. His Lordship did not find that argument convincing.

Concurring

For more than 100 years juries had been required to arrive at the answer to that question in cases falling short of murder.

Nor was his Lordship persuaded that a reformulation of murder to confine the mens rea to an intention to endanger life instead of an intention to do really serious bodily harm would either improve the clarity of the law or facilitate the task of juries in finding the facts.

The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Wilberforce, Lord Simon and Lord Fraser concurred.

LORD EDMUND-DAVIES, also concurring, said that in the present case their Lordships had unanimously concluded and reiterated that the law as to murderous intent was correctly stated in *Vickers*.

His Lordship said that a view he favoured was that there should be no conviction for murder unless an intent to kill was established, the wide range of punishment for manslaughter being adequate to deal with less heinous forms of homicide.

But he recognized the force of the contrary view that the outcome of intentionally inflicting serious harm could be so unpredictable that anyone prepared to act so wickedly had little ground for complaint if, where death resulted, he was convicted and punished as severely as one who intended to kill.

There were forceful arguments both ways.

Resolution of the conflict could not be a matter for the House alone. It was a task for none other than Parliament.

Their Lordships could only wait to see what would emerge when the task was undertaken by the legislature, as it should be when the time was opportune.

Solicitors: Boxhall & Boxhall for Godfrey Davis & Waitt, Ramsgate; DPP.

Court of Appeal

Children's welfare overrides foreign court

In re R, R and R (minors)

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Dunn and Mr Justice Eastham.

[Judgment delivered July 7]

The concept of *forum conveniens* had no place in wardship jurisdiction. On an application for an order for the return of a child to the country from which he had been removed, the test to be applied remained the overriding interests of the child. That principle was not precluded by an order of a foreign court requiring the child to be returned to its jurisdiction.

The Court of Appeal so stated in a reserved judgment, giving reasons for allowing an appeal on June 17, 1981, by a mother from an order made in wardship proceedings by Mr Justice Lincoln on March 4, 1981. The judge had ordered that the children should reside in Israel in the care and control of the mother if she returned to Israel, otherwise in the care and control of the father and that the children were to remain wards of court until they were ready to return to Israel.

Mr Joseph Jackson, QC and Mr Nicholas Wilson for the mother; Mr Peter Singer for the father.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD, reading the judgment of the court, said that the order was made after protracted wardship proceedings. The father, aged 43, was born in Israel and lived near Tel Aviv. The mother, aged 35, was born in England of orthodox Jewish parents. They married in England on August 27, 1968 and went to live in Israel.

They had three children, A who was born on June 10, 1969; G, born on January 20, 1971 and D, born on November 7, 1973. The marriage deteriorated to the point when in January 1979, the father announced his intention of divorcing the mother. The question of the custody of the children became a vital issue, each refusing to contemplate giving them up.

In February 1979 each started proceedings; the mother in the district court at Tel Aviv, the father in the rabbinical court.

On February 20, 1979 the father obtained an order restraining the mother from leaving Israel with the children. The mother obtained a similar order against the father on February 26, 1979.

Her lawyers advised that there was no prospect of her obtaining a decision from the rabbinical court about the children for a long time.

Wards

Faced with harassment from the husband and uncertainty she decided to return with the children to her parents in England, in spite of the order of the rabbinical court restraining her from doing so. She left Israel with all three children on April 5, 1979.

On June 6, 1979 the mother issued an originating summons making the children wards of court. On June 11, 1979 the father obtained an order in the rabbinical court, ordering the mother to return to Israel with the children.

On July 26, 1979 the same court ordered her to return with the children forthwith and also provided that if she did not return herself the children were to be returned to be in the care of the father. The mother's appeal to the Grand Rabbinical Court was dismissed.

On September 6, 1979 on an application by the father for the immediate return of the children to Israel, Mr Justice Purchas ordered that the Official Solicitor should act as *guardian ad litem* for the children, made an order for access by the father's sister and by the father if he came to England, and adjourned the application to October 9, 1979.

The application came before Mr Justice Waterhouse. The father had not complied with a registrar's order to file evidence and, through counsel, made it clear that he did not intend to do so.

He insisted upon relying solely on the orders of the rabbinical court. That led to a legal argument about the approach which should be adopted by the English court. The judge adjourned the application to December 1979 to give the father a further opportunity of filing affidavits and of giving evidence.

In December 1979, the matter came before Mr Justice Lincoln. The father asked for an order that the mother return with the children to Israel pending a decision as to their custody, and that the children should no longer be wards.

Summons

There was a further summons asking the court to stay the wardship proceedings on the ground that the *forum conveniens* was the Israeli court, or, alternatively, on the ground of the pending proceedings there.

The father had not filed any evidence and was not available for cross-examination. It was submitted on behalf of the mother that he was in contempt and ought not to be allowed to proceed with his applications.

The judge was in a dilemma, caused largely by the father's refusal to attend court. The judge could not make a summary order for the return of the children, with or without the mother, to Israel, for the same reason that had led Mr Justice Waterhouse to adjourn the application in October.

The judge decided to compromise. He decided that the *forum conveniens* was the Israeli court, which should determine the question of custody, but that the children should remain with the mother in England to abide that decision, the wardship to continue meanwhile. The father's summons was dismissed.

In April 1980 the father had access to the children in England. According to the mother's evidence he behaved extremely badly. He succeeded in upsetting G and to a lesser extent D, and completely undermined the mother's control of G.

On August 21, 1980, an attempt to kidnap the two boys was made by a nephew of the father but was frustrated by the vigilance of the officials at Heathrow. The father disclaimed all responsibility.

The upsetting of G by the father continued during September with the result that he became so disruptive that the mother was forced to consent to his returning to the father in Israel. A consent order to that effect was made on October 23, 1980. If the mother's evidence was true, the father's conduct over G was open to severe criticism.

The case came on again before Mr Justice Lincoln on March 3, 1981, and he decided, without further evidence, that the long-term welfare of the two children would best be served by their being brought up in their own country, preferably with the mother, but, if not, then with the father.

The history of the litigation showed that there had been considerable confusion over the principles which governed the exercise of the parental jurisdiction by the High Court in England. Accordingly, the court should restate them as clearly as it could.

All decisions relating to children were governed by the terms of section 1 of the Guardianship of Minors Act, 1971, which provided that in any proceedings before any court in which the custody or upbringing of a minor was in question, the court "in deciding that question shall regard the welfare of the minor as the first and paramount consideration".

In every case the course to be followed must be determined by the best interest and welfare of the child. The question was not whether the child would be harmed by being sent back to the country from which he or she had been removed, but whether that course would best serve the child's interests.

That principle was not precluded by an order of a foreign court requiring the child to be returned to its jurisdiction. The test to be applied remained the overriding interests of the child.

The strength of an application for a summary order for the return of the child to the country from which he had been removed, rested not on the so-called "kidnapping" of the child, or an order of a foreign court, but on the assessment of the best interest of the child.

Both or either, were relevant considerations, but the weight to be given to either must be measured in terms of the interests of the child, not in terms of penalising the kidnapper, or of comity, or any other abstraction.

Kidnapping, like other kinds of unilateral action in relation to children was to be strongly discouraged, but the discouragement must take the form of a swift, realistic, and unsentimental assessment of the best interests of the child, leading, in proper cases, to the prompt return of the child to his or her own country, but not the sacrifice of the child's welfare to some other principle of law.

The damage to a child's interest which might arise from not making a summary order had to be weighed against the risk to the child, of possible, perhaps probable, separation from the mother, of being entrusted to the care of a father whose capabilities and fitness to act as a single parent might be in doubt, in surroundings which might be unfavourable themselves, and of being subjected to a regime of law under which the protection of their interests might be open to question.

In ruling that the rabbinical court was the *forum conveniens* the judge effectively abdicated his jurisdiction, because thereafter the decision of the court depended on the decision of the rabbinical court.

That was an error which produced the ensuing deadlock over the children. The concept of *forum conveniens*, as the phrase was used in other kinds of litigation, had no place in wardship jurisdiction.

When the matter came back to the judge over a year later, the position was substantially unchanged. Nonetheless, he made the order which was under appeal, which amounted to nothing more than an order that the children return to Israel.

He made, in effect, in March 1981, the summary order which both he and Mr Justice Waterhouse had refused to make in 1979, and on the same material. The court was unable to find any ground on which the order could be supported.

Report

It was clearly essential in the children's interests that a decision should not be deferred any longer, so the court obtained a welfare report about the children's progress and wishes.

The report made it clear that A was anxious to remain with her mother and in England to continue her studies and that D although less emphatic about England, was equally anxious to stay with his mother.

The evidence filed by the mother satisfied the court that she had established a secure and happy home for the children in which their religious and cultural needs were being fully provided for.

There was no criticism of her as a mother. The court had no evidence from the father at all. The irresistable conclusion was that the children must remain with their mother.

The court allowed the appeal and made an order for care and control of A and D in favour of the mother.

Solicitors: Paisner & Co; Lee & Pembertons.

Abuse of statements from dock criticized

Regina v Exton and Others

The privilege afforded to a defendant to make an unsworn statement from the dock upon which the prosecution were not entitled to cross-examine him was being seriously abused, particularly by professional criminals Lord Justice Griffiths stated. The Court of Appeal refused an application by Roy Frederick Allen for leave to appeal against his convictions on September 21, 1979 and November 9, 1979 at St Albans Crown Court (Judge Anwyl-Davies QC) for robbery.

HIS LORDSHIP (sitting with Mr Justice Russell and Mr Justice Farquharson) said that all too frequently in trials counsel, on instructions, conducted a most rigorous and vilifying cross-examination of police officers suggesting every conceivable form of miconduct in the course of their dealings with a defendant.

The defendant did not then go into the witness box but sheltered behind the protection afforded to him by his privilege of making a statement from the dock.

That was of two-fold advantage to him: (1) although he repeated in his statement from the dock all the allegations which had been made against the police, none of them could be tested by cross-examination.

(2) He gained a valuable advantage, of which there could be no doubt professional criminals were well aware, that because he had not given evidence the prosecution could not cross-examine him on his own bad character. Provided he was careful not to put his character in issue by setting himself up as a man of good repute when giving his statement from the dock, no matter how he had vilified the prosecution witnesses, because he had not given evidence, the terms of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1889, did not permit his cross-examination on his own bad character.

Their Lordships thought that it was time that Parliament gave consideration to whether it was in the interests of justice that that anomalous situation should continue.

La crème de la crème

Director's Secretary

c. £6,500

As Secretary to the non-fashion Merchandise Director of Selfridges, you will be closely involved in the fascinating and occasionally hectic task of providing the administrative support to enable the Director to control the buying and selling of non-fashion merchandise and the promotion and warehousing for this world-famous store.

It is envisaged that the successful applicant will have had several years experience at senior level, preferably in a related environment; have impeccable secretarial skills and a good educational background; will be aged between 25 – 35; and with the necessary capacity to provide the commitment, hardwork and enthusiasm required.

In return, the position offers ample scope to use initiative, good delegation of responsibility, a high level of involvement and variety difficult to equal.

In addition to a starting salary of around £6,500, Selfridges offer a valuable range of benefits, including shopping discounts, subsidised meals, four weeks annual holiday, medical and dental facilities, interest free season ticket loans and more.

If you would like to join the exciting world of Selfridges, please apply in writing with curriculum vitae to Mrs. R. P. Collins, Personnel Department, Selfridges Limited, Oxford Street, London W1.



Selfridges

there's no place like it

THIRTY OF BEST

The work programme is the most unique and innovative work environment project in the field of recruitment. Its aims are spectacular and we are looking for people who can respond to them and become part of us—as well as becoming one of London's most respected and sort after team of temporaries. We want to attract, create and promote 30 of the best temps to represent the standards and qualities of The Work Programme.

We will train you in presentation, communication and the ability to handle any situation or environment.

You will be renowned for being one of 30 *people famous for personalities as well as* skills. If you believe you have the skills and the drive to become part of this elite team and if you would like to enjoy an environment that is both demanding and continually supportive of you :—

Telephone 01-242 9656

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
SECRETARY
TO INFORMATION OFFICE

An interesting and varied vacancy has arisen in the Information Office of the School. The person appointed will be required to carry out a variety of duties including secretarial work, assisting with enquiries from staff, students and outsiders, preparation and production of an internal magazine, making arrangements for visitors and the building up and use of reference records. The main requirements are a good standard of education, excellent typing skills, particularly in presentation and layout combined with an ability to deal with enquiries pleasantly and efficiently. A positive interest in the use of word processors would be an advantage.

Starting salary will be on the scale from £4,685-£5,686 (including London allowance) and excellent conditions include a variety of catering and social facilities, generous holidays and season ticket loan.

Application forms and further details from :

Sheila McKenzie
L.S.E. Houghton Street, London, WC2A 2AE
Telephone 01-404 4769
Closing date for applications 20th July, 1981.

Secretary Receptionist

with good audio typing skills required for 2 young partners in *small firm of Chartered Surveyors* in W1. Age immaterial but must be well spoken, have smart appearance and good telephone manner and be prepared to hold *the fort in partners' absence.* Plenty of client contact. Salary £6,500. Please ring Clare on

499 5281

JURY SERVICE
£6,000 .. Lunch

Energetic partner heads a friendly young team in leading City Solicitors. Handling private clients allowing plenty of client contact. Scope for internal promotion plus benefits including free medical care await young experienced audio secretaries with shorthand — legal experience is not essential. Don't delay, speak to Shirley Hall on 01-621 0566, 58-60 Houndsditch EC3.

Graduate Girls Secretarial

RADIANT RECEPTIONIST
Required £5-£5,500

Luxuriate in sumptuous surroundings as a top receptionist whilst assisting applicants, clients and VIP's. If you are gregarious, well groomed, possess some secretarial skills and enjoy the challenge of a brand new position, the above salary and superb package await you by calling Anne Beck on 01-621 0566, 58-60 Houndsditch EC3.

SECRETARY IN PUBLISHING W.C.2
£6,000

Slow s/h. good typing required, though emphasis is on ability to liaise with clients and deal with admin. Excellent company perks.

Phone Leda
01-636 5911
By Appointment (Rec Cons)

EXPERIENCED NEGOTIATOR
required

to head furnished letting department of well-known *Chelsea estate agency; should* be bright and cheerful and able to work on own initiative which will be well rewarded. Pleasant working conditions. Company car available.

PLEASE TELEPHONE
01-581 2216

We have top Secretarial vacancies NOW in medical, property, insurance broking, stock brokers, consumer products, merchant banking, construction engineering, solicitors! Salaries £5 500-£6,500 plus.

Ring Bligh Appointments 01-493 4372.

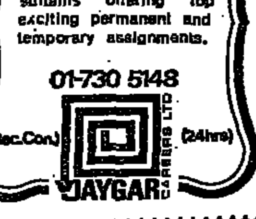
Graduate Girls Secretarial

THURSDAY'S CHILD . . .
has far to go

With one of London's leading recruitment consultants offering top exciting permanent and temporary assignments.

01-730 5148

(Rec.Con.) JAYGAR CAREERS LTD (24hrs)



BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY (FRENCH/ENGLISH)

Required *for employment in* busy ships agency/travel office in Djibouti. Previous overseas/tropical experience preferable but not essential. Salary £6 500 p.a. with usual expatriate benefits.

Box No 0350 G, The Times

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

DO YOU REALLY WANT THE TOP SECRETARY JOB?

And earn £7,000 a year and a car?

There are other benefits, but don't reach for your pen and paper just yet. Think for a moment. Both the job and the boss are demanding. The company is one of the most important manufacturers of farm and garden chemicals in *Britain... the boss is hardworking, always pays attention* to detail, never plays golf and writes best-selling gardening books just to keep you busy.

You are probably 30–35 years of age, with high shorthand speed and fast, accurate typing. You will, of course, have had a good education and possess an excellent command of written English. Good organizing ability and an interest in business are essential and you will already be in a senior secretarial position.

Still interested? Then reach for pen and paper and write (don't type!) your qualifications, age, experience and job aspirations in about 200 words.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE CHAIRMAN



Please write to
Colin Brown, Personnel Manager
Pan Britannica Industries Limited
Britannica House, High Street
Waltham Cross, Herts
Telephone: Waltham Cross 23691

Deputy Supervisor

LONDON OFFICES £5,817-£6,792

Sound professional skills are necessary with a minimum of 100 wpm shorthand (RSA II), 50 wpm typing (RSA III) and the ability to operate an AES + Word Processor.

As a working Deputy, you will be expected to contribute to the effectiveness of the Typing Centre by *operating all machinery* and offering a shorthand service when necessary. You will be responsible for a staff of three based at Holborn. Duties will include proof-reading all material, assisting with the training of junior staff and *maintaining staff sickness and holiday* records in the absence of the Supervisor.

Candidates must be at least 25, possess tact and authority, have a good standard of education, 'O' level English and previous supervisory experience.

British Gas offers excellent conditions of employment including Sick Pay and Pension *Schemes, Subsidised* Restaurant and Sports and Social Club.

For an application form, please ring 01-723 7030 Ext 2611 and speak to Glynis Knights.

BRITISH GAS

A challenging career combined with exceptional prospects

Barlow Clowes and Partners have developed some of the most advanced gilt dealing and accounting systems in the country. We are now moving our administrative operations to the City. The Senior Partner requires a PA with outstanding integrity and personal qualities to work on the operation and development of discretionary client accounts.

Although your past experience will be important, it will be attitude and intelligence that will lead the right applicant to a career that could take you as far as you wish. However, stock exchange or trust company experience would be helpful.

Excellent starting pay and conditions.

If you feel you have the qualities we are looking for then please send a resume of your experience to :

Barlow Clowes and Partners
66 Warnford Court
Throgmorton Street
London EC2

CORGI BOOKS
SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN

Transworld Publishers have a vacancy for a shorthand secretary *with a minimum of 3 years'* experience of working for a senior executive, utilising organising skills whilst operating on own initiative. In addition to providing a full secretarial service to the Chairman, the individual will assist the Personnel Director in aspects of his work. Salary and benefits are competitive and *working conditions excellent.*

CONTACT BILL HAYHURST,
Personnel Director, Transworld Publishers Ltd.,
Century House, 61-63 Uxbridge Road,
Ealing, London, W5 5SA.

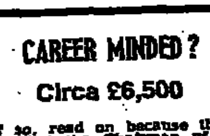
LEGAL SECRETARY

Legal Secretary with several years' top quality experience, audio (some shorthand useful but not essential), required for solicitor building up commercial and conveyancing practice near Oxford Circus Underground Station.

£6,000 per annum
Please ring 01-637 9890

CAREER MINDED?
Circa £6,500

If so, read on because that is what the Chairman of a well-known broking firm is seeking in his PA. Age is immaterial, so long as you have excellent secretarial skills and wish for responsibility and business involvement. Call Sue Pecha today on 01-621 0566, 58-60 Houndsditch EC3.



Graduate Girls Secretarial

Senior Sec/Admin

Fulham based computer consultancy require Sec. for interesting and rewarding position. Initiative, *experience* running small office and good typing speed required. Word processing training will be given. Salary £6,500 +

Alison Shewell, 381 3266

SOLICITORS

First class secretary, shorthand, audio and telex. Superb offices W.1. Friendly atmosphere. International flavour.

Telephone 935 1234
6 p.m. onwards.

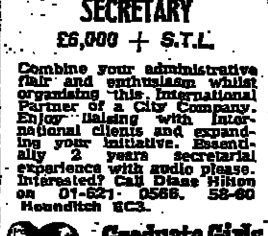
Production Company Film and A/V

requires secretary/PA, 20s-30s, to assist producer/MD and to run busy young West End office. *Good* typing essential, languages desirable.

Call Dori at
01-439 7904

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY
£6,000 + S.T.L.

Combine your administrative flair and enthusiasm whilst organising this International Partner of a City Company. Enjoy liaising with international clients and expanding your initiative. Essentially 2 years secretarial experience with audio please. Interested? Call Diane Hilton on 01-621 0566, 58-60 Houndsditch EC3.



Graduate Girls Secretarial

LEGAL SECRETARY
SW1 to £7,000

Audio and legal experience required by firm of Solicitors for Senior Partner. *Mainly* conveyancing but will also be involved in litigation and company law. Pleasant working conditions.

Phone Leda
01-636 5911
By Appointment
(Rec. Cons.)

ENERGETIC ENTHUSIASTIC PA/SECRETARY

To Managing Director of international funding corporation. Must have ability to take responsibility. 23+. Starting salary £6,000+. Able to start immediately.

Tel. 629 5051

ADMIN ORIENTATED
£7,000

My client, a young dynamic Chairman in the Stock broking world seeks an organised *efficient* and energetic PA. Although shorthand/typing skills are needed, this is an excellent opportunity to utilise your administrative ability. Phone Janet *Shreeve on 01-621* 0566, 58-60 Houndsditch EC3.

Graduate Girls Secretarial

University College London
PERSONAL ASSISTANT

required by department of morbid anatomy with responsibility for Secretarial work of department involving hospital pathological reports, preparation of material for medical students and work for Head and other members of department. Medical terminology necessary, together with fast, accurate typing and ability to cope with varying situations. Applicants should be well organised, like responsibility and enjoy using initiative. Age over 25. Access to university facilities of all kinds: *Health centre, library, season* ticket loan scheme. Generous holidays. Salary on scale to £6,081 p.a. inclusive (to be reviewed shortly).

For further particulars telephone or write to Elizabeth Ridley, Personnel Officer, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1 6BT. Applications should be returned by July 24.

BEAUTIFUL OBJECTS NEGOTIABLE
£5,500

This is a superlative job for someone with charm & confidence who wants to become really involved in a busy job working with a small group of delightful people. Experience of antiques and particularly a feeling for small beautiful objects is needed accurate typing, numeracy and the initiative and enthusiasm to deal happily with clients. Age preferred 30's-40's.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

THIS M.D. NEEDS LOOKING AFTER BY REMOTE CONTROL!

As a busy commodity broking M.D. he's forever globe-trotting. Wonderful modern offices but he never sees them! He urgently needs a capable 25+ PA to keep him on schedule. Must have lots of enthusiasm, commonsense, 100/60 speeds and, preferably, French and German. Salary around £7,000 and subsidised restaurant. Telephone Henrietta Howard.

If you want to call in, we're open all next week from 8.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

RIGHT HAND TO MD
E.C.3 £6,500

Would you like to be an essential member in the back-up team to a dynamic appreciative yet slightly eccentric *MD of a financial* group? As his secretary/PA you need to have a good memory for names to deal with his hundreds of contracts, arrange his trips abroad and to provide answers to his questions pretty promptly. Although excellent secretarial skills are important there is not much dictation, but their is plenty of scope to get involved. If you are 20-25, a non-smoker and drive a car and have a couple of years good secretarial experience please ring 628 4835

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

PA/SECRETARY

To earn between £6,000-£7,000 or more depending on experience

Mature ambitious P.A./Secretary required for Mayfair buying office of overseas investment company. Excellent shorthand and typing skills.

Please telephone
493 9446
Miss Caroline Hagan

COLLEGE LEAVER
c. £4,500

Top secretarial skills (120/50) essential as secretary to this energetic young executive, working for a world famous international Company in W.1. This is a superb opportunity for an exceptional college leaver to gain experience with good prospects with the company. Beautiful offices, excellent fringe benefits.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

WHERE JAMES BOND SHOPS

PA required for busy Mayfair Office and show-room of *American security company. Experience* must include bookkeeping, customer contact, own correspondence. Must be responsible, cooperative individual with *minimum five years' work experience* and accurate typing/telex skills. Salary commensurate with experience.

01-629 0223

A CHANGE FROM SECRETARIAL

Why not learn how to interview, meet clients and compile job specifications? We are looking for someone aged 24-28, willing to work in a small office and help both Secretaries and Cooks *find new jobs.*

Please telephone Juliet White on 01-493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD
35 Old Bond Street,
London, W.1

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

Recruitment Opportunities



CJA RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374

Prospects of becoming Vice President in London or elsewhere abroad in 3-5 years

CORPORATE ACCOUNTS OFFICER-BANKING

CITY £12,000-£15,000

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF EXPANDING U.S. BANK— ASSETS EXCEED U.S. $3.5 BILLION

This vacancy calls for graduates, or A.C.A. or A.I.B., aged 25-30, with a background in international wholesale banking and not less than 3 years of practical corporate lending responsibilities for major clients on both sides of the Atlantic, ideally as part of a corporate accounts team of a leading US. bank or a merchant bank with well developed U.S. lending interests. The successful candidate will report to the Head of the Bank in London for the management of an existing $ multi-million portfolio in the U.K., *Europe and elsewhere, plus the identification,* analysis and profitable negotiation of new business. The ability to operate effectively at the highest level with the minimum of supervision and a high degree of numeracy and communication skills are essential. Initial salary negotiable £12,000-£15,000 + non-contributory pension, free life assurance, family medical cover, subsidised mortgage facility and assistance with removal expenses where necessary. Applications in strict confidence, under reference CAO 4051/T, to the Managing Director :

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED,
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE : 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX : 887374

Oxford University Press Research Assistant

The Oxford English Dictionary Department needs a library research assistant for bibliographical research and checking in the Oxford libraries, working mainly on the last volume (SEA-Z) of the new *Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary.* The person appointed should have a good honours degree, as well as post-graduate research experience and/or training in librarianship.

The appointment will be for a fixed term of fours years, starting on 1 September or as soon as possible thereafter. The salary scale is £4,515 to £6,715.

Please apply to Mr John Swanzy, Oxford University Press (Publishing), Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP by Friday 24 July, 1981.

Buying and Marketing: Major Retail Company

W. H. Smith is a leading retailer of toys and games with ambitious plans for its growing business in the next few years.

A vacancy exists in the Retail Division for a Buyer to be responsible for the buying and marketing of a diverse range of toys and games.

Applicants should be able to offer experience of buying or marketing fast *moving consumer* goods in a manufacturing retail or agency environment. Preferred candidates will be graduates in the age range of 25-35. Salary is negotiable—around 5 figures—with excellent benefits.

Please wright to Mrs S Seagrave, Staff Services, Strand House, 10 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1AD or telephone 01-353 0277.

WHSMITH

OXFORDSHIRE RURAL COMMUNITY COUNCIL
FIELD OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Field Officer, to organise and undertake projects which encourage and support voluntary initiatives in rural communities in Oxfordshire.

Degree or other relevant qualification desirable. Car essential. Salary : £5,268 to £6,870. Travel allowance.

Further details and application forms from :

The Secretary, Oxfordshire Rural Community Council, The Hadow Rooms, 101 Banbury Road, Oxford, OX2 6NE. Closing date for applications : 31st July 1981.

SALES EXECUTIVE

An important and challenging vacancy has arisen for a Sales Executive in the fast-expanding area of computers and law. The successful applicant must combine a proven sales record in a professional field with working knowledge of computer jargon and at least one European language. An interest in law would be helpful.

Salary will be commensurate with age, experience and the responsibility of the post—a company car is provided.

Please write (enclosing CV etc) in the first instance to :

The Marketing Manager
4 Bloomsbury Square,
London, WC1A 2RL.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION of Great Britain & Northern Ireland
DIRECTOR

To lead the small staff of a national voluntary organisation in political campaigning, education and fund-raising. *Starting date : as soon as convenient.* Salary under review but unlikely to exceed £8,000 p.a. Closing date for applications : Friday, 7th August. Interviews to be held in September. Further particulars from UNA, 3 Whitehall Court, London, SW1A 2EL (s.a.e.).

GENERAL SECRETARY—NATIONAL CHARITY

Active national charity with a strong emphasis on mutual support in a major field of mental health requires new General Secretary.

Organisational skill needed with proven capacity to produce and carry through new ideas and projects. Sympathy with those *coping with mental illness important together with crusading* concerned to develip public understanding and secure better provision.

Experience in the mental health field an advantage. Public *speaking experience desirable. Some travel within the UK involved.* Office in SW London area.

Salary negotiable but not less than 5 figures. For further details please write to:

Box No. 0542 G, The Times,

PORT OFFICER

Required for West Highland Fishing Port of Ullapool. Applicants should be aged between 40-55 years, and preferably be a holder of Master Mariners Certificate or be rank of Lt Commander RN or above. Administrative and office experience an advantage. Salary *negotiable from £8,500.*

Full details of career and experience to:—

J. MacKay Esq. BL, Davidson & Scott, Solicitors to Ullapool Pier Trustees, 42 Union Street, Inverness.

MOTIVATED SALES PERSONNEL for new stationary product: healthy commission; full backup. —Ring Mr James 01-380 0941/2 immediately.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

BOND ST £8,000
A bright and intelligent secretary is needed for this small international company. Age 23-35. Speeds 100/60 + audio.

PR S.W.1. £6,000
A young and enthusiastic secretary/PA is needed to join this small firm of consultants, age 23-28. Speeds 90/60.

CONFERENCES £6,000
A young and quick witted secretary is needed to work for a Director of this well known firm of conference organisers. Age 21-25. Speeds 100/60.

PUBLISHING £5,250
The international sales Director of this publishing company requires a lively young secretary. Age 19+. Speeds 100/60.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD
Recruitment Consultants
629 9686
166 Piccadilly

HARLEY STREET P.A.
FOR HARASSED YOUNG PHYSICIAN

Plenty of opportunity for administrative skills. Patient contact + +. Shorthand not essential. Excellent salary for excellent secretary. 581 1110

SEC. P.A.
c. £5,500
MARKETING

Marketing manager of a major hotel group requires assistance with client liaison. Sh./typ., admin., etc., aged 19+. Benefits include 50% discount on hotels. STL.

Full details:
Steve Mills
499 9274
Rec. Cons.

EXPERIENCED SALES REPRESENTATIVES

to market high quality china ware products, part-time basis acceptable. Home Counties area. Established contacts in hotel / restaurant / clubs area advantageous. However products have wide market appeal. *Tel. Allandale Pottery Ltd. Cardiff (0222) 398961.*

ASSISTANT TO FINANCIAL DIRECTOR
£8,000

If you are under 32 and have held a semi-senior management accounting position in a publishing company, we have some interesting information for you.

PLEASE 'PHONE BLUE ARROW EXECUTIVE SELECTION ON 01-379 7444, 50 BEDFORD STREET, W.C.2.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO, I had poor prospects and didn't enjoy my job: and now I own a 5-bed house, my wife drives a BMW. I earn a high 5-figure income. If you would like to share my success, are aged 22 to 35, phone Terry Hiscock now on 01-580 8361.

EXPERIENCED lettings negotiator required to manage expanding Hampstead Agents. Telephone Potters. 435 5076.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT required for Museum project/seven years' war, North America. Ability to write copy essential.—Tel: 01-851 9612.

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT with at least on years' experience in a personnel dept., preferably recruiting. Should be very personable and outgoing for well known Mayfair organization. Salary neg. c£6,500. Ring 01-493 8824 JUDY FARQUHARSON LTD. Recruitment consultants, 17 Stratton St., W.1.

REPRESENTATIVE required to sell gas fired heating equipment in the commercial and industrial market. Apply in writing to Managing Director, Vulcana Gas Appliances Ltd., Spindle Way, Crawley, Sussex.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

EXP. SALES REPS required.—See Recruitment Opportunities.

SEC/PA 25+ to run small designers office off Bond St., 12-5 pm daily. Good typing. £60 p.w. —734 7953, 1-5 p.m.

PART-TIME BUREAU.—Emp. Agy. seeks 3 numerate sh/secs. 20/25 hrs p.w. EC3/4. 232 4102.

TEMPTING TIMES

NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff.—01-499 9192.

SECRETARIAL

PERSONNEL £6,500. Join a leading International City Company as Senior Sec. to the Personnel Manager. Become involved in Junior/Secretarial recruitment and counselling. Good audio ability and an A Level education essential. Benefits include immediate mortgage subsidy. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency, 01-734 0532.

Estate Agents

Expanding company in Wandsworth require an Assistant. Must be able to drive and type. Good prospects.

Salary £4,000
Ring 787 0966

Community Council for Nottinghamshire
RURAL OFFICER

Applications are invited for this challenging post concerned with conservation and development work in the countryside to assist rural communities solve the varied problems which may face them. Salary £5,368-£6,870.

FURTHER DETAILS AND APPLICATION FORM FROM: THE SECRETARY, C.C.N., LINK HOUSE, 110 MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM NG1 3HL. TELEPHONE NOTTINGHAM 53681. CLOSING DATE 21ST JULY.

GENERAL MANAGER/ESS required for direct sales organization with experience in water conditioning market and franchise development.—Tel: 0494 36484 (Mrs Simmons).

FRIENDLY experienced wholefood Cook urgently needed now till end September (possibly longer) to work with small team. £40 per week plus food and accommodation. Hard work, cooperative atmosphere, beautiful surroundings. Apply with full details and telephone number to Centre for Alternative Technology, Machynlleth, Powys. Tel. (0654 2400).

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

COMPANION HELP aged 35-50 required by elderly retired naval officer and wife in Winchester. Car driver. Own self contained furnished flat. Reasonable hrs. Daily cleaner employed. Salary by negotiation.—Tel (0962) 2469.

SECRETARIAL

INTERNATIONAL content. Charming, energetic Overseas Sales Director of well known Video Co. W1. seeks a PA/Secretary with plenty of initiative and good skills to assist him with his busy interesting work load and to run the office in his absence. A European language helpful but not essential. 408 0444. Berkeley Appointments.

UP TO £6,000.—Well spoken secretary wanted for small busy office near Barbican tube. Varied and interesting work.—Please ring 253 4590.

SMALL export company in Knightsbridge are looking for a well spoken experienced Telephonist/Typist. Typing approx. 50 w.p.m. Languages useful, preferably s/h., and non-smoker. Exp. PABX 3 x 12 essential. Salary dependent on experience. £4,500-£5,000. Telephone 235 6367, Alshaikh.

TRADE ASSOCIATION in Holborn. Clerical Assistant (over 30) wanted for interesting and varied work, some typing ability. Telephone The Secretary, 242 9388.

RECEPTIONIST late 20's. Well presented and spoken able to use small switch and do some typing for W.1. Inter Cosmetic House. £4,500 p.a. + discounts, L.V.s, 4 weeks hols. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

SENIOR AUDIO SECRETARY to help administrate a small trade association in WC1. Age 30-40. £7,000.—Ring 493 8824, JUDY FARQUHARSON LTD. Recruitment consultants, 27 Stratton St., W1.

(continued on page 30).

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

HIGHLY QUALIFIED NANNY NURSE

for new born baby September. Extensive travel, aged 34/45 years.

Please telephone Mrs. Bhal 289 0413 or Mrs. Malic 865 7452

FIRST CLASS Cordon Bleu trained cook required for City dining room, catering for an average fourteen people. Personal applications only to 01-628 4433.

COOK required. Flexible? Unflappable? Good final presentation, likes variety, must drive, join one other in expanding business. 748 2901.

HOLIDAY HELPERS.—Au pairs.—H.G.S., 592a King's Road, 01-731 5340.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

FATHER of 2 young children (son 6, daughter 13), wife terminal cancer patient, urgently requires live-in help or assistance of any kind. Can offer own accommodation (seperate bedrm and living room). Father working long hrs to establish a new business due to present financial difficulties.—Please phone 637 2154 between 3.30 and 5.30 pm only.

BABYSITTERS, day nannies and cleaners wanted. Spare time and part-time work. Childminders (Emp. Agy.) 01-487 4572.

EDUCATIONAL

THE TIMES shall be running 2 full-display Educational Features with editorial on Wednesday, August 26th and Wednesday, September 2nd. For further information on our competitive advertising rates call Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9358.

GCE, DEGREES and professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus. Director of Studies, Dept AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel: 0865 54231 any time.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Ulster : The New University
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES ECONOMICS

Temporary Lectureship with special reference to ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited for a post of Temporary Lecturer tenable for one year from 1st October, 1981. Candidates should have a degree in accounting, business administration, economics or a cognate subject.

The salary (with USS) will normally be on one of the first three points of the Lecturer scale, i.e. £6,070-£6,475-£6,880 *per annum.*

Further particulars may be obtained from The Registrar, The New University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland BT52 1SA (quoting Ref: 81/30), *to whom* applications, including a curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three referees, should be sent not later than 22nd July, 1981.

GREEK TUTOR required part time immediately, experienced adult teaching—493 7804.

"... ..Be of good cheer: thy sins be forgiven thee." St. Matthew 9: 2.

BIRTHS

BURLEY.—On June 28th at their new home in Kingswood, Surrey, To Christine (nee Komaromy) and Pip—their third daughter, Georgina Mary Jane.

CAWLEY.—On July 2nd 1981 to Regina and John—a son.

DAVIES.—On 5th July, at St Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Molly (nee Adams) and Glyn—a son (Gareth Richard), a brother for Nancy.

DICKINSON.—On July 6th, to Amanda and Mark—a son.

HARRINGTON.—On July 7th at Truro, to Susan (nee Armstrong) and Nick—a son (Mark).

JARRAD.—On July 7th to Gay (neé Knightingirl) and Mark a —daughter, a sister for Rebecca and Matthew.

JONES.—On 8th July 1981 to Marta (nee Soackova) and Roger—a daughter (Katherine Adriena).

LEWIS.—On July 1st to Fiona (née Coldicott) and Richard—son, a brother for Rosie and Mark.

MACADAM.—On July 5th to Camilla (née Binny) and Corbett —a son.

O'HAGAN.—On July 1st in Queen Charlottes, Hammersmith, to Joanna (neé Hughes D'Aeth) and Michael—a daughter (Sarah Marion), a sister for Caroline.

RIGGALL.—On 3rd July to Caroline & Simon—a daughter, a sister for Jeremy & Fabien.

SMITH.—On July 6th at St Mary's Hospital, Manchester, to Judy (nee McKechnie) and Malcolm—a son (Oliver Douglas), a brother for Alistair.

SPRIGGS.—On July 1 at the North Herts Hospital, to Kris (nee French) and Michael—a son (Timothy Charles), a brother for William.

MARRIAGES

FELLNER : SHARP.—The marriage took place in London on Friday 3rd July, between Mr Leslie Leo Fellner of 91 Andrewes House, Barbican, London EC2, and Mrs Ivy Margaret Sharp of 15 Almorah Rd., London, N1.

YATES : HUNT.—On Friday, July 3rd, 1981, in St Albans, Frank Yates, CBE, ScD, FRS, to Ruth Hunt.

GOLDEN WEDDING

SANSBURY : WAMSLEY.—On July 9, 1931, at St John's, Buckhurst Hill, Kenneth to Ethelrede. Present address: 53 The Close, Norwich.

DEATHS

[illegible]

MEMORIAL SERVICES

GLOVER, E Stephen.—Remembered with love. J.

WARD, BARBARA.—A Requiem Mass will be celebrated in memory of Barbara Ward (Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth) at 11 am on Friday, July 10th, in Westminster Cathedral.

IN MEMORIAM

SKRINE.—The Rev R. V. L. In very loving memory of my husband Richard, who died July 9th, 1978.

TINKER, HELEN (Mrs Gordon Cashman).—Formerly of "Petticombe", Bideford. Died July 9th, 1980, Hobart, Tasmania. Fondly remembered by her loving son, Peter, Radio 4BK, Brisbane.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE BARDIC CHAIR OF CAER LLYNDAIN

Gorsedd, Sunday 2nd August. We invite poets and their poetry for a public Gorsedd to be held in London on Sunday, 2nd August. Entry fee £3.00 to include a sample of our illuminated journal

"THE NEW CELTIC REVIEW" FOR DETAILS, CONDITIONS, LIST OF CEREMONIES & EVENTS. PLEASE WRITE:

THE G.S.O. SOCIETY, BM OAKGROVE, LONDON WC1N 3XX

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

Where more of your money goes on research. The campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and it is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "In Memoriam" Cancer Research Campaign, Dept. TX3, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AR.

HERE IN SAHARA DESERT are 15 UK blokes who wish further contact with civilisation. Party 136, PO Box 990, Tripoli, SPLAJ.

THE CIRCUS is no fun for animals. Find out why. Write for a booklet to:—The RSPCA (Circus F), Causeway, Horsham, Sussex.

BRIGHT ? Join Mensa IQ test from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel: 0902 26055.

NORFOLK FURNITURE.—Unbeatable soft bed bargains—See For Sale.

DAVID HOCKNEY prints and drawings.—See For Sales today.

FATHER OF TWO young children urgently requires live-in help. See Domestic Sits. today.

GOING PICKING ? Author wants to hear from anyone embarking on a working-travelling holiday anywhere in the world. Write to Box 0165 G, The Times.

IRRESISTABLE CARPETS from Resista—see For Sale.

WE CAN COLLECT and re-cane your chairs, etc.—See Services.

RESEARCH Asst. for Museum Project. See Recruitment Opportunities.

PURDUE otherwise PURDOE PHILIP GODFREY PURDUE otherwise PHILIP PURDUE otherwise PHILLIP PURDUE otherwise PHILIP PURDOE late of 5 Salisbury Road, Boscombe Bournemouth Dorset died there on 20th October 1980 (Estate about £18,000). The mother of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

DO YOU REALLY CARE ? Send balloons if you dare.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY is holding Una Velada de Musica Espanola at Boughton House, Kettering, Nor- [illegible]

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENT

[illegible]

UK HOLIDAYS

[illegible]

POLPERRO, CORNWALL.—Unique and delightfully positioned harbour side cottage. Sleeps 6, col TV. July 25 to August 8, 1981. Available due to cancellation. £150 p.w. Sept vacancies £90 p.w. 0483 232230.

CHUG THROUGH THE CHILTERNS and Bridgewater—30% off holidays. Boats. Berkhamstead 3615.

SHORT LETS

GLOUCS. RD. S.W.7.—4th floor 1 bed. sitting k. & b £75 p.w. 481 0091 (owner).

ISLINGTON Family House with garden. 4 bed., 2 recept. £75 p.w. 17th July-30th August. 01-607 8379.

BARNES SW13, 27.7-6.9 house up to 4 people. 876 9673.

HOLIDAY LET, NW3.—Luxury flat, double bedroom, lounge, etc., colour t.v., garden. £100 p.w. 749 7742 or 586 3320.

KENSINGTON.—4 bedroom house, garden. £300 p.w. 01-727 6256.

CHELSEA.—Luxury flat, 1 double bedroom, living room, k. and b., all ammenities. £100 p.w. avail. July/end September. Tel: Mr. D. Robilant 01-493 8080 (day), 352 4242 (eves).

KENSINGTON. Delightful 1st floor flat. Lift. C.H., porter. Dble. bed, recept, k. & b. Avail. immediately, 1/3 months. £99 p.w. Graham Marks. 01-581 4103.

W.1. Bedsit, 1/2 persons. £45 p.w. 3 months. 794 3065.

WIMBLEDON, luxury flat, sleeps 4, 26 July for 5 wks. £100 p.w. 946 2074.

WILL YOUR HOME be empty this summer ? British writer needs quiet country house for work & relaxation from July 20-Aug 30. Max 1 hour travel from London. Swimming pool and/or tennis court preferred. Price neg. Ring evenings: 01-997 7019.

LONDON COTTAGE on square. 5 mins Big Ben. Mid July to mid September, sleeps 3/4, £85 p.w. 01-582 2296.

YACHTS AND BOATS

CRUISE Normandy/Brittany in new luxury 40ft ketch. £125 p.w. per person. (0737) 832093 (eves), 01-486 2619 (day).

31FT MERIDIAN MOTOR SAILER

GRP 6 berths in 3 separate cabins new 1980, sloop, roller reefed, Perkins 4108 diesel, REP, compass, echo sounder, log, Cetrek auto-pilot. Aft master cabin with wash basin and W.C. Covered wheelhouse, galley, full cooker, hot and cold pressure water, separate shower, wash basin and W.C., lined throughout, internal finished in teak and mahogany, many extras, prof. built to exceptional standards.

TEL. TEWKESBURY 293451 (office hours)

SHORT LETS

[illegible]

HIGHGATE, N6.—Sunny furnished double flat. £50 p.w. 01-883 5372.

W1.—3 bedroomed flat available, 3 months. £100 p.w. 01-935 3450.

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

AIR BARGAINS

Weekly Departures from GATWICK, LUTON, BIRMINGHAM and MANCHESTER. Return prices on certain dates from:—

Destination	£	Destination	£
Agadir	£65	Malaga	£55
Alicante	£65	Naples	£55
Almeria	£85	Palma	£80
Athens	£88	Pisa	£70
Catania	£89	Barcelona	£74
Corfu	£80	Rhodes	£95
Dubrovnik	£65	Rimini	£60
Faro	£70	Tenerife	£75
Funchal	£70	Tangier	£75
Gerona	£70	Venice	£60
Heraklion	£80	Constanza	£80
Lisbon	£85	Pula	£50
Mahon	£70	Valencia	£68

For bookings telephone: London (01) 581 4642 Northampton (0604) 20404 Preston (0772) 24136

TAKE OFF WITH AIRLINK

Prices from

Greece	£114 rtn
Spain	£99 rtn
Italy	£99 rtn
Switzerland	£80 rtn
Germany	£62 rtn

Tel: 01-828 1887 AIRLINK 9 Wilton Road, SW1 ATOL 1188B

SUMMER FLIGHT BARGAINS

Return fares from: ALICANTE £85 ALMERIA £98 ATHENS £98 CORFU £104 FARO £88 MAHON £78 MALAGA £85 CRETE £109 FRANKFURT £60 PALMA £80

POLEX TRAVEL 11 Charing Cross Rd., London WC2 01-930 9191 ATOL 588 Est. 26yrs Open Sat

DISCOUNT FARES TO

Tehran, Jo'burg, Salisbury, Nairobi, Lusaka, Blantyre, Lagos, Cairo, Middle East, Bombay, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, Australia, New Zealand, America, Rio, Lima, Europe.

HELOISA TRAVEL 63 Old Compton St London, W1 01-434 2572/2574/2576 Air Agt Open Sats

ALICANTE

£69 RTN 11th JULY

£79 rtn 18th July + £6.50 airport taxes 01-828 1887 (24hr) Airlink 9 Wilton Road, S.W.1. ATOL 1188B

CORFU

2 WKS FOR £189

[illegible]

CORSICA. Late availability: Cox & Kings have seats from Gatwick to Ajaccio on 13/7 for 2 weeks. Price £65 per seat.—Tel: 01-439 8292. ABTA ATOL 484BC.

SARDINIA, your beachside hotel awaits you. Choice of menu, swimming pool. Also bed and breakfast. Half board, full board or bed and breakfast. Some July/August still available. Call Magic of Sardinia, 01-379 7314 (ATOL 1014BCD ABTA).

FRANCE. Luxury caravans to let in July, August, September on West and Mediterranean coasts from £60-£150 p.w. Please contact Haven Leisure, Bexhill Road, St. Leonards on Sea, Hastings, Sussex. Tel. Hastings (0424) 426771.

LOW COST longhaul flights. You name it—multiple stopovers. Unusual routings cheapest ways ? —we'll find it. Trailfinders, 46 Earls Ct. Rd., London, W8. 937 9631. Licensed Air Agts.

HOLIDAYS WITH A DIFFERENCE. Mediterranean Flotilla or shore-based sun sailing holidays from £170 p.p 2 weeks incl. flights Gatwick/Manchester. Phone for friendly chat. 01-969 5423. ATOL.

AUSTRALIA £561 return confirmed: optional stopover £308 one way. Trailfinders 01-937 9631. Licensed Air Agents.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

FLIGHT BARGAINS

PALMA, 11 July	£59
ATHENS, 13 July	£89
CRETE, 12 July	£89
NICE, 14/16 July	£69
FARO, 17/18 July	£99
RHODES, 13 July	£89
ALICANTE, 18 July	£79
CORFU, 14/16 July	£99
MALAGA, 10/19 July	£79

No fuel surcharge subject to tax and availability.

GOOD HIGH SEASON AVAILABILITY

VENTURA HOLIDAYS

279 SOUTH RD., SHEFFIELD S6 3TA. Tel: (0742) 342391 or 337490 or TEL: 01-250 1355 or 251 5720. ATOL 1170.

LOWER FARES TO GERMANY

The lowest flexible fare for business travellers is Eurobudget—but when you book a Lunn Poly "Fare Deal" via Lufthansa you get one night's first-class hotel accommodation at no extra cost. For example:

MUNICH	£181.50
COLOGNE	£113.50
FRANKFURT	£142
HAMBURG	£162

For details of these and other cost cutting airfares—call Lunn Poly, the Business Travel Agent that really means business.

01-236 8654 (ABTA)

LAST MINUTE CORFU AND CRETE

If you've only just decided to get away, ring for our late booking guide and the choice will be yours: Dream windmills and villas, some with p. pool, beach aparts, and "singles" parties. Special offers, Crete 14, 21, 28 July. Corfu vill-hire from £50 p.p. p.w.

01-402 4255

COSMOPOLITAN HOLIDAYS 91 York St., W.1. ABTA ATOL 213B ALL CREDIT CARDS WELCOME

AMSTERDAM

ONLY £39 RTN

Out Thurs./Back Mon. on new Falcon flight. With hotel . . . from only £69

FALCON CITY BREAKS

Tel. 01-351 3037 ABTA ATOL 1337BC

LOW COST FLIGHTS

To SALISBURY, J'BURG, LUSAKA, NAIROBI, DAR, W. AFRICA, CAIRO, ADDIS, INDIA, PAK., SEY., MID. EAST/FAR EAST, TOKYO, AUSTRALIA, N.Z., CANADA, and EUROPE.

AFRO-ASIAN TRAVEL LTD., 317 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2. Tel: 01-839 1711/2/3 Group and late bookings welcome.

SOS

Save on scheduled air fares to JO'BURGH, ACCRA & LAGOS, DAR, SEYCHELLES, MAURITIUS, BANGKOK, NAIROBI, TOKYO, SINGAPORE, TANGIER, ALGIERS, LUSAKA, CANADA, MANILA, BOMBAY, CAIRO, ROME, AUSTRALIA, and all European capitals.

[illegible]

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

JULY BARGAINS TO THE GREEK ISLANDS of POROS AND CRETE

CHILDREN 50% OR BOOK PARTY OF 4 ADULTS and 4TH GOES 50%

Go Island-hopping in the Saronic Gulf. Base yourself in our pension on Poros and discover the other nearby islands of Hydra, Spetze or visit Athens at your leisure. Inter-Island ferries are numerous and cheap.

Or stay in a family-run pension in Crete—sail, water-ski and sunbathe by day; by night join the locals in the many tavernas.

Special offers are all day flights ex-Gatwick.

POROS. July 20—2 wks. £195.

CRETE. July 21—2 wks. from £209.

All prices exclude airport tax and fuel surcharge.

Phone 01-836 4995

MEDINA HOLIDAYS 53 CRANBOURN STREET, LONDON, WC2. ABTA ATOL 778B

LUXURY VILLAS COTE d'AZUR

Choice of 8 beautiful villas, all with private swimming pools, situated in lovely surroundings. Close to Cannes and Mougins. Available for the month of August and certain other periods [illegible]

LOWEST PRICES FROM

[illegible]

SWISSJET.—Daily to Zurich and Geneva. Low fares. 01-930 1138.

SPAIN/PORTUGAL.—Only Brittany Ferries sail twice a week, year round Plymouth/Santander for Spain, Portugal, and Southern France. Just 24 hours' comfortable sailing time for passengers and cars. 'Phone Plymouth (0752) 21321 or write for brochure to: Brittany Brochures, CL, P.O. Box 197, London, SE1 952.

LATE BOOKING service. ITG-Late Line. We know where to find last minute holidays. Amex/Access/Visa. Uxbridge 38700. ABTA.

MARBELLA. Luxury villas for two weeks inc. flights, car & maid (min 4 persons). Luxury motor yachts also available in Puerto Banus. Some dates still available. Howson Homes, tel: Newdigate (030 677) 443 (Surrey) or 01-449 5037. Atol 195B (Agts Villa Guide).

ROME. August plus. Spacious breezy trastevere flat, minimal rent in exchange for walking the dog and watering terrace plants.—Tel after 6 pm 010 396 5810238.

DORDOGNE. 17th-cent house sleeps 8. Free 25/7-2/8 and 5/9-15/9. Tel: 01-238 1366.

SUPERDEAL Paris maxi weekend—few seats left—departing 16 August & Bank Holiday weekend 29 August: £49.50, ring now. Blueline Travel 01-907 1171.

ADVENTURE TOURS for 18-35's. Few late vacs Greece 2 wks 17 & 24 July £149. Crete 3 wks 18 July, 1 Aug £189. Turkey/Greece 4 wks 26 July, 1 Aug. £235. Morocco 2 wks 17 July £169. Portugal/Spain 3 wks. 17 July £136. Tentrek 01-302 6426 (24 hrs). ABTA.

MENORCA.—£60 off. Mon 13 July. Villas for 4-8 persons from £114pp. 2 wks incl. Holiday Villas. Tel. 01-680 3300 (24hrs) ABTA.

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

01-581 3211 (24 hrs.) HIGH SEASON HOTLINE

Encompass Holidays have managed to secure GENUINE high-season fully-inclusive holidays to:

CORSICA: fly-drive from £147, h/b from £235, flights only from £115.

CORFU: villa holidays from £145.

ATHENS: sunhops from £125.

ALGARVE: hotel holidays from £219.

Flights only from £105.

COSTA DEL SOL: s/c from £154, h/b from £166.

Also Cyprus, Italy, Austria and Hongkong.

The quality of the accommodation is of the highest standard. Prices are the lowest. So be sure of your Summer Holiday by ringing: 01-581 3211 (24hrs) ! ! !

ENCOMPASS HOLIDAYS (A div of Erna Low Ltd.) 5 Bute Street London SW7 3EY ABTA 27234 ATOL 923BC

EUROPEAN ECONOMY FLIGHTS

Inclusive arrangements to: Prices from

ALGHERO £109 .. NAPLES £115
BARI £119 .. PALERMO £115
CAGLIARI £109 .. RIMINI £99
CATANIA £125 .. ROME £105
MILAN £85 .. VENICE £99

[illegible]

ROYAL WEDDING. Reserved positions on route.—Tel: Obtainables 01-839 5363.

CHANCERY CARPETS.—Wilton and Berbers, at trade prices and under. 97-99 Clerkenwell Road, EC1. 01-405 0453.

MARBLES—tiles, vanitory tops, bathrooms, floors, fire-places: keen prices: fitting service.—K. Stewart, 90 Fulham Rd., SW3. 01-584 2704.

DESIGNER SUMMER CLOTHES (new) for women at ½ price. The Sale Shop, 2 St Barnabas St., Pimlico Rd., SW1. 01-730 5913.

THE TIMES.—Original issues in excellent condition (1818-1975). Your choice of dates for birthdays, etc. £5 each. 0492 31195.

DAVID HOCKNEY.— Prints and drawings for sale. Art & Furniture. Manchester. 061-834 9624.

NORFOLK FURNITURE Co. Ltd.—Summer sale. Stock items to clear and special sofa bed offer. Unbeatable prices. 01-731 1070.

IDEAL GAS LOG FIRES from £75 free home survey.—Tel 01-876 3819 for brochure. Showroom SW14.

21 ORIGINAL historic newspapers + periodicals (1730's-1860's), £59. 0492 31195.

SILK HEREKE prayer rugs, 3 rugs total retail value £6,000 accept £3,500.—Tel: 952 8625.

OLD YORK FLAGSTONES, crazy paving, cobble setts, etc. Nationwide deliveries. H. & H. Tel. Lacock (024 973) 482, Wilts.

FREE ROOM/BOARD in exchange part daytime assistance in organising busy bachelor's Belgravia house. 01-460 4933 (day).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

JAQUES SAMUEL PIANOS

AND SUMMER SALE London's largest selection of new and reconditioned pianos at competitive prices. Renting and H.P. facilities.

BECHSTEIN HOUSE, 142 EDGWARE RD., W.2. 01-723 8818

BROADWOOD PIANOS.—Est 1728. Reconditioning and tuning service. All makes. 1-5 Brunel Rd., London W3 7UG. 01-743 6657.

SUPERB BECHSTEIN OVER-STRUNG. — £1,165 o.n.o. 01-692 1598.

PIANOS, H. LANE & SON. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices.—324-330 Brighton Rd., Sth Croydon 01-688 3513.

THE PIANO WORKSHOP. Restorers & retailers of fine pianos. Rental scheme. Free credit. Open Suns. 3 Fleet Rd. NW3. 01-267 7671.

PIANO. Bargains selected new + used models at low low prices Chappell of Bond St. 491 2777, also super showroom at Milton Keynes. Tel: 0908 663366.

WANTED

SAILING YACHT WITH CHARACTER

80-100 foot. Suitable for charter work, to sleep 8 plus crew. All up to date facilities. Boat must be wood or steel in 1st class condition. Only Principals please.

Box 0178 G, The Times.

WANTED

[illegible]

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

[illegible]

SERVICES

WRITE FOR MONEY

Articles or stories. Personal correspondence coaching of unequalled quality. Writing for the Press free from:—

LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM (T) 19 Hertford Street London, W.1. 01-499 8250

[illegible]

RENTALS

CHELSEA, SW3

[illegible]

CHESTERTONS 01-589 5211

[illegible]

UNFURNISHED flats wanted f & f purchased. 602 4671 Dixon & Co.

SLOANE SQ.—Elegant flats, lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b., C.H. Tel. Long let. £100/£145. 730 8932.

KENSINGTON. Bright, spacious top floor flat in quiet tree-lined avenue. 3-4 beds., 2 baths, lift, porter. Avail. now. Allen Bates & Co, 499 1665.

W2.—Large family house, attractively furnished, in quiet tree lined street. 5 beds, 3 baths, living room, dining room £200 p.w. 727 5455.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Delightful flat in square, fully furnished. £87 p.w. Tel: 584 4940.

FURNISHED period cottage, 6 miles South Newbury. c/h. 4 bedrooms available September 1 for nine months. £250 p.m. Refs. Newbury 46000.

CLIFTON HILL, N.W.8.—Recept., 2 dble beds, kit. & bath. grd floor: £110 p.w. Dillons 348 1264.

SW1.—Garden Square basement flat, suit couple. Long let preferred. £75 p.w. 01-216 6899 or 821 5190 Eves.

HAMPSTEAD.—Letting negotiator. See Recruitment Opportunities.

LENNOX GARDEN MEWS SW3.—Furnished mews house with private parking and access to garden square. Available from mid July to end September. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, 1 bath. £300 p.w. + daily maid extra. Reseeds 231 1402.

CHELSEA.—Luxury balcony flat, dble bed, recept, avail July 9th long let. £120 p.w. inc C.H., C.H.W., lift, porters. 623 5825.

WESTMINSTER SW1.—Super newly furnished garden flat: own patio, lounge, double bedroom: new k & b. 2 people. 6 mths let. £72.50 p.w. Tel. 834 6587 Thurs 10-4 or 435 1202.

CHELSEA.—Elegant flat. 2 rooms etc. 1 month £120. 3-6 months £80. 584 6597.

REGENTS PARK.—Luxury furnished maisonette. Double recept, 2 beds, bath, sep shower, kit. c.h. Own garage. 24hr porterage. For terms apply P. F. C. Ltd. 01-500 1611.

CHELSEA.—Lovely flat for 2 from Aug. £79 p.w. 351 1414.

SEVENOAKS/MAIDSTONE. — For 1-3 years. Det mod 4 bed (village) house, 3 recept, kitchen and utility room, gas c.h. Garage. Boro' Green station 3 miles. Walk school. Rent £260 per month incl rates. Arvie & Co, West Malling (0732) 842345.

MARBLE ARCH bright large 3-r k. & b. flat, ideal business people. Long/short let. £115 p.w. Tara Estates 589 6571.

KENSINGTON.—Luxury furn "penthouse". 2 rooms, K & B. £100 p.w. 374 2036.

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE. Situated in a peaceful close is this well designed two storey modern house. It boasts a 40ft reception room in which to entertain, opening directly to a terrace. The four restful bedrooms (two double and two single) are served by two fully tiled bathrooms. Additionally there is a well planned kitchen with all appliances & equipment. Integral garage for two cars. Available for a long let at £375 a week.

9 Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-794 1125

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

LATE LATE GREEK ISLAND BARGAINS

Inclusive villa holidays for 2-10 persons on the Greek islands of

SPETSE, CORFU and CRETE

No extras whatsoever

All 2 wk holidays

SPETSE : £179 pp (18 July)

CORFU : £189 pp (19 July)

CRETE : £179 pp (9 July), £199 pp (16 July)

Lots of availability July/Aug/Sept

Tel. 01-828 1887 (24hrs)

AIRLINK

9, Wilton Road, London SW1, ATOL 1188B

RENTALS

CHESTERTONS

PALACE COURT, W2

Excellent Grnd. flr. Flat with good quality antiques. Spacious dble. recep. with moulded ceiling, well equip'd kit., 3 dble. beds., bath., clks. CH/chw. Cleaner. Avail. immed. 6/12 mths. £240 p.w.

LONDON, W2

Secluded mews House with modern furns., close to Kensington Gdns. 2 dble. beds., bath., clks., dble. recep., ftd. kit. CH/chw. Avail immed. 6/12 mths. £120 p.w.

LADBROKE SQUARE, W11

Bright and sunny, well furnished, conv. Flat. 1 dble. bedrm., bathrm., dble. recep., kit. CH/chw. Comm. Gdns. Avail. immed. 6 months plus. £80 p.w.

01-221 3500

HAMPSTEAD NW3

[illegible]

KEITH CARDALE GROVES

[illegible]

01-629 6604

[illegible]

ST JOHN'S WOOD.—Extremely luxurious and elegant flat, fully furnished and equipped. Classic style, beautiful antiques. 2 receptions, 3 bedrooms. Every comfort and convenience, ideal for entertaining. Short or long let. Rental from £225 p.w. 01-289 7336.

BROOK GREEN, W14.—Charming period family house. 4/5 beds. 3/4 receps., 2 bath, mod. fully fitted kit. gdn. guest. C.H., col. T.V., £150 p.w. Avail Aug 1st '81. J D Wood. Tel. 01-937 4474.

RENTALS

MAYFAIR, W.1

(IDEAL FOR COMPANY)

Excellent furn maisonette comprising recep rm/direct access to central gdn. Large dining rm, seat 12/14. 1 dble. 2 single beds, all with bath/shower en suite. Large well equipped fitted kit. Ideal accom. for Company Director. Minimum 1 year. £225 p.w.

CHESTERTONS

01-629 4513

FRENCH LYCEE SCHOOL. Lexham Gdns., spacious family [illegible]

FLAT SHARING

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED

[illegible]

MOTOR CARS

GRANADA L 3.0. R reg. £1,650. 845 4559.

Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments

SECRETARIAL

OUR TWO-WAY STRETCH TO FIT YOUR FIGURE !

We're open 8.30 am-6.30 pm all next week

Every day next week we're stretching our working day at both ends, starting at 8.30 a.m. and staying open till 6.30 p.m., to make it easier for you to come in and tell us all about your next job and salary. Why not pop in on your way to or from work and come up trumps in Trump Street ! or telephone:

SENIOR SECRETARIES (RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) 3-6 TRUMP STREET, LONDON EC2 01-606 1611

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY IN THE MEDICAL WORLD £6,500

Your strong administrative and organisational skills will be utilised to the full when you co-ordinate the activities of two large medical societies. Liaise with doctors, general public on new developments. Deal with subscriptions, the register and handle the cash books. Attend meetings and organise seminars as well as general secretarial duties. If you are looking for a career call Karen Gee on 734 0911.

DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS) SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN

PUBLISHING

PA/SEC £5,800

All round post on the admin. side of Publishing, working with the Financial Director of well known Mayfair Publishers. Under 35 preferred.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU 53 FLEET STREET, EC4 01-353 7696

FLUENT FRENCH and German + about 6 years secretarial and PR experience could earn you £10,000 pa.—Phone The Polyglot Agency, 247 3242.

ESTATE AGENCY requires Assistant—see Recruitment Opportunities.

SECRETARIAL

ASSOCIATED BOOK PUBLISHERS (UK) LTD

Secretary required for Editor in Methuen & Co. Ltd., the academic publishing division of the company. Recent graduate with authentic secretarial skills preferred. Please write, with C.V. to

David Richards Associated Book Publishers (UK) Ltd 11 New Fetter Lane London EC4P 4EE

ADMIN ASSISTANT

Stockbrokers W.C.1., need reliable person 25+ to help out in their International Department. Good clerical and typing experience required for this busy & responsible position. Salary £4,200 + bonus and company benefits. For further details please call Carol Blake on 836 3878

CENTACOM RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

KNIGHTSBRIDGE ESTATE AGENTS

requires secretary to assist busy residential department. Salary according to experience.

235 9641

GERMANY.—Young (22-25) and able german-speaking secretary for interesting job with famous US firm. Essen.—Multilingual Services (recruitment consultants) 01-236 3794/5.

WEST LONDON—PERSONNEL, to £5,800. Well known company require Secretary with good typing ability to handle admin. duties. For more details call Bis Recruitment Consultants, 01-579 9255.

(also on page 29)

هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

CHOICE



David Bellamy goes on a Backyard Safari tonight (BBC 1, 6.55 pm)

● **BELLAMY'S BACKYARD SAFARI (BBC 1, 6.50 pm)** is a Gulliver-like expedition into the nether regions of an average back garden. Thrill to the sight of a carnivourous fungus devouring a nematode; watch in amazement as Professor Bellamy extricates himself from slug slime just in time to escape a predatory ladybird. Wonderfully off-beat erudition from the eager entomologist.

● **THE HITCH HIKER'S GUIDE TO THE GALAXY (BBC 1, 7.55 pm)** comes to an end with a spectacular and frenetic finale. Brilliantly adapted from the successful BBC Radio serial by Douglas Adams the absurd adventures of the earthling Arthur Dent over the past six weeks reach a climax when he and his friends find that the spacecraft they have highjacked *is making straight for the sun.* I hope an inter-galactic Dick Barton saves them.

● The first UK production of Heinrich von Kleist's fantasy **KATE OF HEILBRON (Radio 3, 7.30 pm)** stars Janet Maw as the heroine, Kate. Translated by Peter Tegel, the story concerns the fifteen-year old Kate who leaves home to look for love. On her journey she meets all manner of people — knights and their ladies, witches and angels. The strong cast includes *Nigel Stock and Gwen* Ffrangcon-Davies.

● Earlier, **A WAY OF LIVING: A TOWER OF PEOPLE (Radio 4, 4.15 pm)** *is the first of a four-*part series on what people think about the environment in which they live. This afternoon the residents of a tower block talk about the effect that living in high-rise flats have on their way of life. In subsequent weeks *residents from a suburban* housing estate, a small country village and a mining community will be commenting on their surroundings.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: 17th-Century Evidence. Discussion; 7.30 Handicapped in the Community. Closedown at 7.55.
1.15 pm News.
1.30 Chock-a-Block. Pictures that illustrate words that rhyme. Presented by Carol Leader. Closedown at 1.45.
4.20 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.45 Cartoon: A Clue for Scooby Doo (r). **5.05 John Craven's Newsround.** World news for young people presented in a responsible manner. **5.10 We are the Champions.** Heat two of the field and swimming pool competition between schools. From the Pingles Sports Centre, Nuneaton, Ron Pickering introduces the Redmoor High School, Hinckley, Rushcliffe Comprehensive School, West Bridgford and Swinnerton Middle School, Nuneaton. The special guest is squash ace Jonah Barrington.
5.40 News read by Kenneth Kendall. **5.55** Regional news magazines. **6.20 Nationwide** including Grass Roots which this week is introduced by Sean Rafferty from Scene Around Six in Belfast.
6.50 Bellamy's Backyard Safari. Reduced to 5mm tall, Mr Bellamy journeys through an average British back garden to learn of the wonders of evolution. In this first of four programmes he visits the cracks in crazy paving to see the plants and animals that have evolved to live out of the way of the wind on the surface.
7.20 Top of the Pops. A live edition to celebrate the 900th programme. *Jimmy Savile, OBE,* the doyen of the pop presenters, hosts tonight's show.
7.55 The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy. The final episode of the screen version of the BBC Radio serial. Is this the end of Arthur, Ford, Trillia and Zaphod? All will not be revealed (r).
8.30 Rings on Their Fingers. Oliver and Sandy are due to fly off for a holiday but on the day before Sandy complains of feeling unwell. Another comic episode in the life of the young couple (r).
9.00 News read by Jan Leeming.
9.25 The Good Old Days. Topping the bill tonight at the City Varieties Theatre, Leeds, is Bernard Cribbens. Among the other guests are the King's Singers. As usual, Leonard Sachs is the voluble chairman.
10.20 Andre Previn and Friends. Nathaniel Rosen (cello) and Richard Stodt (violin) are accompanied by Mr Previn in a selection of music by Prokofiev, Chopin, Falc and Mendelssohn.
11.00 Smokers' Luck. An investigation into why some smokers are likely to have an earlier death than others. The narrator is Paul Vaughan (r). **11.50** News headlines and weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: [illegible]

BBC 2

6.40am Open University: Mining; 7.05 Statistics: Correlation; 7.30 Maths: Numerical Methods. Closedown at 7.55
11.00 Play School: For the under-fives presented by Lucie *Skeaping and Ben Thomas.* The story is Peggy Blakeley's The Tailor and the Giant. Closedown at 11.25
4.50pm Open University: The *Evolution of Breeding Systems.* 5.15 Solar Cells. 5.40 String Quartets. 6.05 The Northampton Mercury. 6.30 Dartington Hall School.
6.55 Jaqueline du Pré Masterclass: In the last of her four tutorials recorded at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama Miss du Pré works on the cello version of the César Franck Sonata in A major with Alexander Baillie and David Perks. The accompanist is Clifford Benson (r).
7.30 News With sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.40 Best of Brass: From the Assembly Rooms, Derby, Gerald Harrison introduces the first contest in the brass band knockout competition. The present holders of the title, GUS Band from the Midlands meet the Welsh champions, The Cory Band.
8.15 Film: To Have and Have Not* (1944) starring Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall and Walter Brennan. Harry Morgan ekes a living renting out his cabin cruiser on Martinique. After the fall of France he turns down an offer to work for the French Resistance but after coming face-to-face with the realities of the Vichy government begins to question his decision to remain a neutral.
9.55 Mozart: The Last Decade: H. C. Robbins Landon, from Llandaff Cathedral, introduces the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra who perform three works by Mozart.
10.45 Newsnight: News of world events plus a longer look at one of the stories that made today's headlines.
11.30 Film: Towed in a Hole* (1933) *starring Laurel and* Hardy. Stan and Ollie decide to eliminate the middleman from their fishmongering business and build a fishing boat of their own. Ends at 12.00.

Thames

9.30 am World Famous Fairy Tales: The Boy Who Cried Wolf. ***9.40 Cities.*** *A journey around* Berlin with actress Hildegard Knef. **10.30 The Outsiders.** *Charlie and Pete go in search for a businessman missing in the Australian bush (r).* **11.20 A Big Country.** A documentary about the Maatsuykee Island Lighthouse, Tasmania. **11.50 Cartoon: The Berkeley Squares** featuring Barney Google and *Snuffy Smith (r).* ***12.00 The Ark*** **Stories** presented and illustrated by John Ryan. The *animal* voices are by Percy Edwards. **12.10 pm Stepping Stones.** Vicky Ireland and her puppet Stiggy discover creatures that begin life in an egg (r). **12.30 The Sullivans.** Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two.
1.00 **News** read by Peter Sissons. **1.20 Thames News** with Tricia Ingrams.
1.30 Emmerdale Farm. Joe Sugden's family are not as *helpful* as he hoped when he asks for advice about his future (r). **2.00 Here Today.** Magazine programme for women introduced by Marjorie Lofthouse.
2.25 Horse Racing. Live commentary of the 2.30, 3.05 and 3.35 races at Newmarket.
3.45 The Andy Williams Show. The popular singer's guest today is Anthony Newley (r).
4.15 Cartoon: Oily Americans. ***4.20 Survival:*** The Great Salt Desert. A look at the wide variety of creatures who live in the Dasht-e-Kavir, a scorching desert in Central Iran (r). **4.50 Salvage-1:** Hard Water. Sam Bishop's ignorance of an iceberg means disaster for Harry and his team.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with *news of the Spastic Society's* Beech Tree House Unit.
6.35 Disney Cartoon: Donald's *Golf Game.*
6.40 Film: Doctor in Love (1960) starring Michael Craig and Leslie Phillips. The romantic adventures of two philandering *physicians.* Adapted from the novel by Richard Gordon.
8.30 TV Eye. Bryan Gould meets some optimists who have invested their redundancy pay in a brighter future and other former optimists who have lost the money they had invested.
9.00 Funny Man starring *Jimmy* Jewel. It is now 1932 and Alec's behaviour nearly costs him his wife and his business.
10.00 News.
10.30 Secrets of Midland Heights: Drama series centred on an American middle class group of parents with children at high school or college.
11.30 Christians Under Fire. Dick Taverne, Jack Dominian and Anna Coote discuss the relevancy of Christianity in modern-day Britain.
12.00 What the Papers Say. Derek Jameson takes a look at what the national press has been printing this week.
12.15 am Close with Dame Janet Baker.

Jimmy Jewel and Arthur English as Alec Gibson and George Leslie in the ITV drama serial Funny Man (9.00 pm).

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Fat Man Out† Appleby-in-Westmorland.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 A Good Read (new series): A look at new paperbacks.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "One Ted Too Many" by Eliza Lewis.
11.00 News.
11.05 Analysis.
11.50 Enquire Within.†
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1981† (21) Midlands.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre† "There is no God in Godalming" by Simon Carr.
4.00 What the Foreigner Saw: (3): London's Burning.
4.15 A Way Of Living (new series): A Tower of People.
4.45 Story "Illyrian Spring" (12).
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse†: (1) Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.
7.30 Kaleidoscope.
8.00 Lupu, Muti and the Philharmonia† (part 1) Mozart, Schubert.
8.40 Gemmell's Gardens.
9.00 Lupu, Muti and the Philharmonia† (part 2) Beethoven.
9.45 Letter from my Barber's Chair with Alan Protheroe.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: "The Moving Toyshop" (9).
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.

VHF 6.25 am Weather. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 5.50 PM. (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30 Open University: Music Interlude; Ville Savoye. 12.10 am Close.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Lully, Elgar, Sammartini, Stravinsky: records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Zelenka, Brahms, Finzi: records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Menotti: records.
10.00 Northern University Concert (new series): String Quartet recital: Haydn, Arnold Cooke, Dvorak.†
11.35 Piano Music Recital: Tippett, Berwald, Mahler.†
12.15 pm BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra Concert. Part 1: Elgar, Mahler.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Part 2: Schumann.†
1.45 Wieland Kuijken Recital: Marais, Forqueray, Abel, Bach.†
3.15 Youth Orchestras of the World Concert: Verdi, Beethoven, Bartok.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 The Vision of Piers Plowman.†
7.30 Kate of Heilbronn by Heinrich von Kleist.†
9.35 Sinding on record.
9.45 Elisabeth Lutyens Recital of works by Lutyens and Stravinsky.†
10.55 Words (series): Talk by Peter Porter.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Mrs H. H. A. Beach on record.†

VHF 5.55-6.55 am Open University: Deputy Heads: Do Primary Schools Need Them?; Rousseau versus the Enlightenment; Crime 11.15-12.55 pm The Question Why: *Research after Chomsky;* Respiratory Electron Transport; Plutonium; Computing and Computers.

Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† *10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00* John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Jean Challis with Family Favourites.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 The Impressionists. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew.† 12.00 News. 1.00 am Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Paul Gambaccini (new series): appreciation of Smokey Robinson. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Closedown.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. [illegible] Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Music Now. 1.00 Short Story. 1.15 *Outlook.* 1.45 *Ulster Newsletter.* 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Music from Scotland. 2.30 The Waters of My Song. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: *News Summary. 5.45 The World Today*

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz, Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 9.30 am Larry the Lamb. 9.45 Lost Islands. 10.10 Cities: Toronto. 11.10-12.00 Sesame Street. *1.20 pm-1.30 News.* 1.30 Emmerdale Farm. 2.00-2.25 Royal Show. 3.45-4.15 Royal Show. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.05-8.30 Film: Beach Patrol (Robin Strand). 10.30 Here and Now. 11.00 Questors. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.35 am Royal Show.

Southern

As Thames except: 9.30 am Wild, Wild *World of Animals.* 10.00 Patterns. 10.25 George Hamilton IV. 10.50 Survival. 11.15 Bailey's Bird. 11.45-12.00 Larry the Lamb. 1.20 pm-1.30 *News.* 3.55-4.15 Story of Wine. 4.20 Beachcombers. 4.45 Flying Kiwi. 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35 University Challenge. 7.05-8.30 Beach Patrol. 10.30 People Rule! *11.00 Questors.* 11.30-12.00 Father Dear Father. 12.20 am Weather followed by Twenty Year Record.

Granada

As Thames except: 9.30 am Bubblies. 9.35 World we live in. 10.0 Between the Tides. 10.15 Laurel and Hardy.* 10.35 Beachcombers. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Patterns. 4.20 Flintstones. 4.50-5.45 Story Hour. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crosswords. 7.00 Walt Disney Classics. 7.05-8.30 Film: Blue Knight (George Kennedy). *10.30 Celebration.* 11.00 Questors. 11.30 Monte Carlo Show. 12.15 am-12.45 What the Papers Say.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.30 am Sally and Jake. 9.40 Alphabet. 10.05 Bailey's Bird. 10.30 *Hopalong Cassidy.** 11.40-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 Calendar. 3.45-4.15 Shadows. 4.50 Jason of Star Command. 4.45-5.45 Sierra. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Walt Disney Classics. 7.05 Film: Lacy and The Mississippi Queen. 10.30 Calendar Carousel. 11.00 Questors. 11.30-12.00 New Kind of Family.

Westward

As Thames except: 9.30 am Ten Pin Bowling. 10.10 Thunderbirds. 11.00 Young Ramsay. 11.55-12.00 Walloo Walloo. 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Shadows in Concert. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15-5.45 Father Dear Father. 6.00 *Westward* Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Curtain Raiser. 7.05-8.30 Film: *Future Cop* (Ernest Borgnine). 10.32 News. 10.36 *Brass in Concert.* *11.20 Questors.* 11.50 Faith for Life. 11.56 Closedown.

Border

As Thames except: 9.30 am Tarzan. 10.20 World We Live In. 10.45 Stingray. 11.10-12.00 Mad Dog Gang. *1.20 pm-1.30 News.* 3.45-4.15 Entertainers. 4.20 Vicky The Viking. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Cartoon. 7.05-8.30 Film: Ebony, Ivory and Jade (Bert Convy). 10.30 Take the Mick. 11.00 Questors. 11.30 News. 11.35 Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am First *Thing.* 9.50 Pavilion Folk. 10.15 Target The Impossible. 10.40 Big Country. 11.05 Amazing Years of Cinema. 11.35-12.00 Stingray. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Bill, Peggy, Royal and Friends. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.10 Police News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Summer at Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Top Club. 7.30-8.30 Hagen. 10.30 Soap. *11.00 Questors.* 11.30 News. 11.35-12.05 am Superstar Profile: Clint Eastwood.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 9.50 am *Thunderbirds.* 10.40-12.00 Film: Nurse on Wheels* (Juliet Mills). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Survival. 4.20 Spiderman. 4.45 Flying Kiwi. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.45-8.30 Film: Final Judgement (Buddy Ebsen). 10.28 News. 10.35 Scene. 11.05-12.05 am Mannix.

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 9.55 am Simon in the land of Chalk Drawings. 10.00 *Hands.* 10.25-12.00 How The West Was Won. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Royal Show. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. *6.30 End of Part One.* 7.00 Now You See It. 7.30-8.30 Danger UXB. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 Questors. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.20 am Brass *in Concert.*

Anglia

As Thames except: 9.30 am Sesame Street. 10.30 Welcome to the Ceilidh. 10.55 Joe 90. 11.20-12.00 Snooker. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Give Us A Clue. 4.20 Vicky The Viking. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: Brand New Life (Martin Balsam, Cloris Leachman). 8.25-8.30 Bygones Encore. 10.30 *Jim* Davidson Show. 11.00 Questors. 11.30 240 Robert. 12.30 am Methodists in Conference.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good *Word.* 9.25 News. 9.30 Patterns. 10.00 Beatles. 10.10 Films: Engagement and Terrornauts. 11.50-12.00 Captain Nemo. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Life Begins at Forty. 4.20 Herculoids. 4.45-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.30 Northern Life. 7.00 Incredible Hulk. 8.00-8.30 Benson. 10.30 News. 10.32 Soap. 11.00 *Double Top.* *11.30* Questors. 12.00-12.05 am Learning from Children.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Sullivans. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Shadows in Concert. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15-5.45 Father Dear Father. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Curtain Raiser. 7.05-*8.30 Film: Future Cop (Ernest* Borgnine). 10.28 News. 10.36 Brass in Concert. 11.20 Questors. 11.55 Closedown.

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times, P.O. Box 7,
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Thursday, July 9, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

Sweeping programme of socialism for France

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 8

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, today lifted the veil of uncertainty which has hung over the Socialist Government's intentions since the election of President François Mitterrand on May 10.

In a two-hour policy speech before the packed benches of the new Assembly, dominated by the huge Socialist group which cheered him at frequent intervals, he outlined a programme of far-reaching change. The highlights were extensive nationalization of banking and industry and the radical decentralization of French political and administrative life.

If many of those French voters, who tipped the scales on May 10 and June 14 were under the illusion that there was a wide margin between promise and performance, and that the victory of the left would usher in a mild form of social democracy, they must have awoken today with something of a start.

The firm socialist tone set when President Mitterrand took office on May 21 was reemphasiztd today in his brief message to Parliament.

He insisted on his determination to reinstate Parliament in all its prerogatives, to insure the independence of the judiciary, to consolidate the freedom of the press and the media from all forms of pressure and give workers a voice in management.

This was the spirit in which he would conduct the policy of France, "a France open to the outside world, which based its security on its own defence, its alliances, and international cooperation".

In his speech, M Mauroy did not deny there was a crisis, but the Government intended to combat it by attacking its causes, not by submitting to its effects.

But unemployment was the first priority. He referred to a two-year plan to combat it through reflation, the creation of 210,000 new jobs, a reduction in the working week and retirement at 60. It would be followed by a more ambitious five-year plan, but without recourse to facile solutions. There would be no devaluation. The Government would defend the franc, maintain it in the European Monetary System, and restore the fundamental economic equilibria. It would reject protectionism.

M Mauroy pointed out that to give more to some, one had to give less to others. There was no "miracle solution". He announced a far-reaching reform of the "unjust and worm-eaten system of taxation", including the introduction of a wealth tax, and a stepped-up fight against ta xevasion. Later on there would be a property tax.

His remarks on nationalization were listened to in a quasi-religious silence. The whole credit sector would be nationalized next autumn, for "there is no new policy possible without an effective control of credit". But the nationalization would not affect the far-flung industrial activities of Paribas and Suez—a sizable exception—foreign banks or French banks controlled by foreign interests, or small private banks, or cooperative banks.

"The banking sector will remain pluralistic. There is no question of setting up a monopoly of credit", he said.

Eleven industrial groups would be nationalized as well.

Rayner looks for new cuts

Continued from page 1

acutely aware of the importance of good management and getting people of the right talent. "I hope we shall see greater promotion for those who are numerate and leaders of people as well as those who are articulate and clever", soid Sir Derek.

Promotion should go to those who were effective in reducing costs, the amount of paper consumed, and the number of officail meetings. "I would like to invent a meet-omoter," he said, "which would feed in the cost of every person present at each meeting. I am sure that the wage bills for meetings I have attended would make people sit up and realize the big costs that are being incurred."

"I would like people to realize the impossibility of achieving perfection", Sir Derek said. "It is very expensive indeed. The public, and Parliament, I am sure, would accept some element of mistakes if it could be demonstrated that saving result from taking a more general view of things."

Similarly with investment. Every businessman was conscious of the value of the assets which he controlled.

Delay in Maze talks ends chance of settlement

Continued from page 1

reaching an urgent solution to the crisis.

Mr Haughey the Opposition leader, said there was a serious moral obligation on Britain to bring the strike to an end. A solution had to be found in the interests of the prisoners, the people of Northern Ireland and the future of Anglo-Irish relations.

Mrs McDonnell said last night: "The British tricked the commission as they tricked us last time—everyone knows that. I bear no grudge against the commission. They worked very, very hard and were very discreet".

The funeral of Mr McDonnell will take place tomorrow. After a service at a Roman Catholic church, he will be buried in a plot alongside Bobby Sands in the republican part of the Milltown cemetery, west Belfast.

The man who followed him on to hunger strike is Mr Kieran Doherty, aged 25, and now on the 49th day of his hunger strike, who last month was elected an Irish MP, representing the Cavan-Monoghan constituency.

If the hunger strike crisis is not resolved by the time of his death, the IRA will have their greatest propaganda coup since the death of Mr Sands.

A delay of nearly 24 hours in sending in a government official to talk to the hunger strikers ended the chance of a settlement, the Roman Catholic delegation said.

Dr Dermot O'Mahony, the Roman Catholic auxiliary Bishop of Dublin and the commission's president, was asked whether the British Government had lied. He said: "I have not said they lied. Mr Allison (the minister) acted in good faith, but all day yesterday they were clawing back. We believe that by clawing back a great opportunity to find a resolution was lost."

He added: "Clearly the delay was a significant factor in the death of Joe McDonnell."

About 100 protesters blocked the upper deck of Londonderry's bridge but caused little disruption because traffic was diverted to the lower deck. About 200 protesters returned to the bridge in the afternoon and blocked both decks but the police used plastic bullets to disperse the crowd and arrested several of the demonstrators.

Violence feared, page 2



Playboy's new image: Sir John and the Duke of Wellington.

Playboy stakes licences on non-gambling admiral

By Philip Robinson

Playboy proudly unveiled yesterday, without a bunny girl wiggle or the pop of a champagne cork, its new Mr Clean—the man whose job will be to save the lucrative casino licences when the Gaming Board and police voice objections to their renewal in September.

He is the non-gambling Admiral Sir John Treacher, aged 56, married with two children, who lives in a terraced house in Dulwich village, London. "My life style is very boring. I will not be living the Playboy dream," he said.

He takes over in August as chairman and managing director of Playboy UK, replacing Mr Victor Lownes III, the flamboyant head of Playboy for 26 years, who started contributing freelance articles to the magazine and became the highest-paid executive in Britain, earning £300,000 a year.

Mr Lownes was dismissed with Mr William Gerhauser, his deputy managing director, in April, two days after it was learnt that the police objected to Playboy running its three London casinos: the Playboy Club, the Clermont in Berkeley Square and the Victoria Sporting Club.

The group said the casino objections revealed that the senior management in Britain had lost the confidence of the two regulatory authorities in the gaming industry.

Sir John, who will earn around £100,000 a year on a minimum two-year contract, said "I am here irrespective of whether the licences are renewed. I have a mandate to organize Playboy's diversification."

One penny a week benefit for striker

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

When Mr John Cummings, a wood machinist, went on strike and claimed supplementary benefit for his wife and two children he did not expect to be given an enormous amount. But he was dumbfounded when he was told that his nominal entitlement of £44.01 a week had been reduced to a penny a week.

Mr Cummings was even more astonished when he was told that not even the penny a week would be paid. The Department of Health and Social Security has a rule that benefit cannot be paid out for amounts less than 10p a week. Officials confirmed yesterday that they did not save up small amounts of benefit until they could pay a lump sum covering, in Mr Cummings' case, 10 weeks' benefit.

Mr Cummings's experience takes up the front page of the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union's journal, the *Record*. The journal points out that it cost the DHSS eleven and a half times as much in postage alone to inform Mr Cummings of his award.

Mr Cummings is one of the first people to be caught by the new rule that people on strike will have an automatic £12 a week deducted from the benefit intended to meet the needs of their families, whether or not they receive strike pay from their unions. Mr Cummings nominal entitlement of £44.01 covered his wife, two children and his rent and rates, but made no allowance for his own needs since strikers cannot claim benefits for themselves.

☐ In addition child benefits and Mr Cummings's wife's earnings from a part-time cleaning job were deducted, leaving the princely sum of a penny a week. Although the form Mr Cummings received showing how his benefit had been arrived at says "This is the amount we shall pay you each week", the money was never paid.

Mr Cummings had to wait five weeks before he received any money from his union, because the dispute, over the interpretation of building regulations, was not made official until then. He received £16 to cover the week before the strike ended when negotiations were agreed.

Mr Sidney West, district officer for the union in the North-east, pointed out yesterday that Mr Cummings had never claimed social security before. He agreed that awarding a penny a week was ridiculous and added: "A lot of their decisions are ridiculous".

Tories fight for jobs for school-leavers

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A determined effort is being made by a group of Conservative MPs to persuade the Government to adopt a national training programme, which would guarantee every school-leaver two years of work and training.

The plan, known as "Lifeline", is to build on the Youth Opportunities Programme, which at present gives limited experience, of about six months on average, to those aged 16 and 17, but with no employment guarantee. Young people participating get £23.50 a week from public funds.

The MPs want the Government, working with employers and unions, to establish two further stages. First, there would be a second six-month period at £30 a week, paid equally by employer and Government, with the employer required to provide work-related training.

Then there would be a second full year, in which employers would pay a higher wage again, but still relatively low so that they would be willing to take on labour.

One suggestion is that a maximum wage might be set at 30 per cent or 35 per cent of average adult earnings.

But employers would be under an obligation also to provide, with support from government funds, facilities for training the young employees to a higher level through job-release schemes.

At the end of the two years, any employee who was not taken on permanently would then be better qualified to find work elsewhere.

The authors of the plan, who include Mr James Lester, a former Under-Secretary of State for Employment, believe that the obligation to give training will help to overcome objections among trade unions to the paying of low wages.

The scheme would amount to a comprehensive school-to-work training system for the whole school-leaver population, including those goin on to further education.

Mr Lester and his friends have been encouraged by the first informal responses from trade unionists and employers to their ideas, and also by Mr James Prior.

"Lifeline has not been costed. But estimates of the likely take up of places for the second stage, extending initial employment to a minimum of 12 months, suggest that £500m to £600m a year would be required.

Prior delays union reform until he gets TUC view

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The Government will wait to hear the TUC's views before introducing legislation which some MPs now believe could include further curbs on secondary industrial action as well as on the closed shop.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, told MPs yesterday that despite the TUC's refusal to meet the Government's June 30 deadline for submissions on labour law he would wait until after the September Congress before introducing any further Bills.

He went further than previously, however, before the Commons Select Committee on Employment, in suggesting that legislation was needed for further curbs on the closed shop and the section of the Employment Act dealing with secondary industrial action would have to be "taken into

Mr Prior said he had told the TUC that he would like to hear its views immediately after the Congress in September: "That will not be too late and the Government will be able to take their views into account. *I think it is important that we have their views as I think it is important that we have the views of this committee.*"

Mr Prior said after MPs had pressed him to go into detail on possible legislation, that he would await the views of the TUC before submitting proposals to the Government or the country."

Mr Prior was unequivocal, however, in his anger at what he said were abuses of the closed shop such as the cases of Joanna Harris, the Sandwell poultry inspector, and the dinner women in Walsall who had been dismissed for not belonging to a union.

He wished to examine how the section of the Employment Act dealing with secondary industrial action was operating. At present unions broadly retained their immunity from legal action for damages in cases where there were strikes at the "first customer" or "first supplier" of a firm directly involved in a dispute.

"I have believed for a long while that immunities as they weer drawn under the 1974 and 1975 Acts were far too wide", he said.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, opens exhibition "Treasures in Trust" to mark golden jubilee of National Trust for Scotland, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, 11. Visits St Giles' Cathedral, 12.05, and gives garden party, Palace of Holyroodhouse, 4-6.

The Prince of Wales visits Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, 8 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 10.45. Opens Pitlochry Festival Theatre, Pitlochry, Perthshire, 7.45.

Princess Anne, patron of Riding for the Disabled Association, visits Scoonieball Group, St Andrews, Fife, 11.

The Duke of Gloucester visits The Royal Agricultural Society of England Show, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, 10.30.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester attends tenth anniversary celebration of Prince William School, Oundle, Peterborough, 7.30.

The Duchess of Kent attends diamond jubilee service of The Royal British Legion Women's Section, Westminster Abbey, 4.55.

Princess Alexandra, vice-president of British Red Cross Society, attends garden party for members of Red Cross Disabled Clubs throughout Oxfordshire, arranged by Oxfordshire branch to mark International Year of Disabled People, Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, 3.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,573

ACROSS

1 Endures such measures (5).
4 Fuel—it needs the small matter of political alliance (9).
9 Love note from worried 1 *dn* (9).
10 Violent blows on the feet? (5).
11 Not Latin and not the famous highwayman, we hear (6).
12 Archbishop, clever and praiseworthy (8).
14 Blames St Paul—nice mess! (10).
16 Way to work, or down tools (4).
19 Bondsman releases one eagle (4).
20 Bramble—obscure Yates character (10).
22 This writer's the limit in "Saint Henry" (8).
23 Nothing less than these, little mother (6).
26 North French river row (5).
27 Result of the Mikado's punishment (9).
28 Lady of the Lake (9).
29 Soldier boy reacting to head wind (5).

DOWN

1 Syrian maybe seen to abscond in the east (9).
2 Kind of energy needed to take a rise out of the student (5).
3 Be in less trouble by being judicious (8).
4 Money gives sound advantageous position (4).
5 Sandy made nonsense of a race—no use (10).
6 Serving their term at the wicket? (6).
7 Chicken producer at home on island hill (9).
8 Name a woman writer? (5).
13 They run backwards (10).
15 Relative caught at Crewe perhaps (9).
17 But he doesn't—he gives money to underlings (9).
18 Volcanic rock Sid and I found in Scottish town (8).
21 Love divine is in Paris—most peculiar (6).
22 Going through this barrier isn't quite so nice (5).
24 Thoughts for article in about mid-July (5).
25 Actor's genealogy (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,572

Talks:

Death and Burial in Roman London, by Geoff Marsh, Museum of London, Barbican, 1.10. Prints of Northern Europe: Schongauer and the Monogrammists, by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1. Government in the Middle Kingdom, 11.30; Deir el Bahri, 1.15, British Museum. Frank Stiles gives illustrated talk about his music, organized by Association for British Music, British Music Information Centre, 10 Stratford Place, 7.30. Lord and Lady Clapham, by Frances Musker, 11.30; Art Deco, by John Comton, 2.30; Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century costume in the primary galleries by Frances Musker, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30. Giacometti—Skeletons in space, by Simon Wilson, Tate Gallery, 1.

Poetry:

Bernard Miles reads poems (selected by Eric Harber), by William Blake, Mermaid Theatre, 1.05. David Gascoyne and Jeremy Reed, National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30.

Exhibitions:

New Work in Britain and portfolios by Phil Berguson and Arthur Casablanca, Photographers Gallery, 5 & 8 Great Newport Street, 11-7. The Clocks for Everyman Exhibition, Kensington Town Hall, Kensington, 10-6. Quilters' Guild Patchwork Exhibition 1981, Library Exhibition Gallery, Silbury Boulevard, Central Milton Keynes, 9.30-8. *Sunday Times* National Schools Chess Tournament, St Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street, 10.15-4. Cash and Carry Fashion Fair: Designers' show room samples, ends-of-lines, London Press Centre, New Street Square, off Shoe Lane, 11-7 (also Friday). Livery Hall open to the public: Carpenters Hall, Throgmorton Avenue, 1-2.30. Belgrave Square Fair in aid of Church of England Children's Society, Belgrave Square, 6.30.

Music:

Keith Chaundy, tenor and Anne Shepherd, piano, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05. Organ Recital by John Shepherd, St Mary-at-Hill, 1.15. Morley Meridan Choir, St Olave, 1.05. Lothbury 800 Festival: St Margaret Lothbury, Jonathan Josephs and Maureen Parrington play Brahms, 1.10.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on the army. Lords (3): Northern Ireland Act 1974 (Interim Period Extension) Order and Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance) Order. Atomic Energy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, committee.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: One-day match (55 overs), Warwickshire v Australians (10.45 to 7.0). Representative XI v Sri Lanka, at Nottingham (11.0 to 6.30). Tilcon Trophy, semi-final round (55 overs), Nottinghamshire v Worcestershire, at Harrogate.

Racing: meetings at Newmarket and Brighton.

Golf: State Express Classic, at the Belfry, Sutton Coldfield.

Equestrianism: Royal Show at Kenilworth.

Polo: British Open, at Windsor and Cowdray Park.

Sport on TV

ITV: 2.25, racing from Newmarket.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.72	1.65
Canada $	2.33	2.24
France Fr	11.34	10.84
Germany DM	4.82	4.58
Greece Dr	113.00	107.00
Italy Lir	2350.00	2250.00
Portugal Esc	125.00	119.00
Spain Pta	187.50	178.50
Switzerland Fr	4.14	3.92
USA $	1.95	1.88
Yugoslavia Dnr	73.00	68.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index closed 7.1 points down at 522.4.

New York: Dow Jones inddstrial average closed 0.67 down at 953.48.

Auctions today

Phillips, Blenheim Street: Good Oriental and European embroideries, textiles, bobbins, lace and fans, the property of the late Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, 11 and 2. Spinks, King Street: Important English coins in gold and silver, 10.30 and 1.30. Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Old Master paintings, 11; English and Continental furniture, 2.30. Christie's, King Street: Important Old Master drawings, 11; wines, 10.30; Continental furniture, tapestries and European carpets, 11 and 2.30; fine Eastern textiles, rugs and carpets, 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art, 10.30; European ceramics, 2; cameras and photographic equipment, 2. Sotheby's, Bond Street: good works of art, 10.30; fine Old Master drawings, 2.30; printed books, 11. Sotheby's, Belgravia: silver, 10.30.

Viewing today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: general porcelain, 9-3.30. Phillips, Blenheim Street: silver and plate, 9-4.30. Christie's, King Street: important Old Master pictures, 9-4.30; English porcelain, pottery and Wedgwood, 9-4.30. Christie's, South Kensington: printed books, 9.30-4.30; antiquities, 9.30-4.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: furniture, 9-4.30; antiquities, 9-4.30; Chinese ceramics, 9-4.30; Japanese works of art, 9-4.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: musical boxes etc, 9-4.30.

Roads

London and South-east: Hampshire bound carriageway of M3 closed between junctions 3 and 4. Two lanes available in each direction on London-bound side. On the M2 two way traffic uses London-bound carriageway. Coast-bound side closed between Junctions 1 and 3. A228 intersections at junction 2 closed. The southbound carriageway of the M1 will be closed between 8 pm until 6 am tomorrow between junction 7 and junction 5.

Midlands: Two-way traffic on one carriageway of M6 between Junctions 1 and 2, and between junctions 9 and 11. Junction 10 is closed. Northbound entry and exit at junction 9 is closed. On the M1 two way traffic on one carriageway between junctions 15 and 16.

Inquiries to AA on 01-954 7373.

Postal strike

The Post Office says that because of an industrial dispute among staff of the Canadian postal service, all mail services between the UK and Canada have been suspended until further notice.

The papers

The riots and the threatened gas strike predominate. Police chiefs, according to the *Daily Mail*, crave deterrent sentences from the courts, but the courts expect in return that the police will bring convincing cases against individuals on specific charges. For that the police had to have better intelligence, and had to use snatch squads.

According to the *Daily Mirror*, the Government had known that its decision to sell off 900 gas showrooms would provoke the unions. But British Gas was making profits which might otherwise be made by private shops. And the Government would not stand for that. *The Northern Echo* says that again the public "is everybody's whipping boy. Again, we all knew that strikes will not change anything".

New Zealanders should not be condemned as racists because their government was allowing the South African rugby union team to tour, according to *The Standard*, the independent Kenyan daily. In general they did not understand the South African situation.

President Reagan's decision to nominate a woman to the Supreme Court is welcomed by *The Washington Post* and the *New York Times*.

Eating outdoors

The following are recommended for buffets, snacks and light meals which can be eaten outdoors in fine weather: Ambleside, Cumbria, Rothay Manor 09663-3605; Biddenden, Kent, Claris's 0580-291025; Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, Old Granary 04893-4700; Chichester, West Sussex, Savourie 0243-784-899; Eton, Berkshire, Eton Wine Bar 075-35-54921; Honiton, Devon, Knights 0404-3777; Poundsgate, Devon, Leusdon Lodge 03643-304; Richmond, Surrey, Refectory 01-940-6264; Shortacombe, Devon, Shortacombe Cottage 082-282-303; Watlington, Oxfordshire, Tea Shop 049-161-2056; Woolpit, Suffolk, Old Bakery 0359-40255; Wye, Kent, Ye Olde Tea House 0233-812231; Taynuilt, Strathclyde, Shore Cottage 086-62-654; Dinas Mawddy, Gwynedd, Meirion Mill Coffee Shop 065-04-338; Maenchlochog, Dyfed, Llain-Llogin Cottage 099-13-436.

Classical records

The best sellers among classical records are:

1. Bruckner: Symphony No 3, Karajan (DG 2532007).
2. Brahms: Symphony No 4, Kleiber (DG 2532003).
3. Pavarotti: Greatest hits (Decca D236D2).
4. Debussy: Nocturnes, Haitink/Concertgebouw Orchestra (Philips 9500674).
5. Grieg: Symphony in C; Andersen/Bergen SO (Decca SXDL 7537).
6. Elgar: Light of Life, Groves/Royal Liverpool PO (HMV ASD 3952).
7. Vaughan Williams: Sea Symphony, Boult/LPO (HMV ESD 7104).
8. Ravel: Daphnis et Chloe, Dutoit/Montreal SO (Decca SXDL 7526).
9. Berlioz: Grand messe des morts Op 5, Previn/LPO and chorus (HMV SLS 5209).
10. Elgar: Symphony No 2, Handley/LPO (CFP 40350).

Weather

The general situation: A trough of low pressure will become slow moving over E areas.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, E England, East Anglia: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of rain, heavy and thundery in places; wind light, variable; max temp 23C (73F).

Central S, Central N, NE England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Cloudy at first with outbreaks of rain, heavy and thundery in places, becoming brighter and mostly dry; wind mainly NW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind mainly NW, light; max temp 17C (63F).

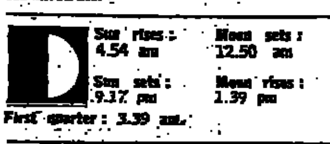
Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals and showers, heavy in places; wind mainly NW, light; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney: Cloudy with rain at times, becoming brighter with scattered showers; wind light, variable; max temp 18C (64F).

Shetland: Mostly cloudy with rain at times; wind mainly S, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Rain and showers slowly dying out from the W with sunny periods on Saturday and becoming warm.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind Variable mainly E or SE, light or moderate; sea slight. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): wind variable light or moderate; sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, veering NW, moderate or fresh; sea moderate.



Sun rises: 4.54 am · Moon sets: 12.50 am
Sun sets: 9.17 pm · Moon rises: 1.39 pm
First quarter: 3.39 am.

Lighting up time

London 9.47 pm to 4.25 am
Bristol 9.56 pm to 4.35 am
Edinburgh 10.26 pm to 4.11 am
Manchester 10.06 pm to 4.23 am
Penzance 10.01 pm to 4.54 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	16	61	Guernsey	s	22	72
Birmingham	c	21	70	Inverness	f	21	70
Blackpool	c	18	64	Jersey	s	25	77
Bristol	c	20	68	London	c	25	77
Cardiff	r	16	61	Manchester	c	19	66
Edinburgh	f	21	70	Newcastle	s	21	70
Glasgow	c	18	64	Ronaldsway	c	15	59

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 185R: (July 10) 1.19-1.28; WSW; 45 NW; NE. Cosmos 1220 (July 10): 0.49-0.58; SW; 70 NW; NE. Titan 3D: 23.0-23.3; SSW*; 45 WSW; NNW. Cosmos 2nd stage (July 10): 2.13-2.15; WNW; 50 WNW; NNW. Salyut 6 (July 10): 1.46-1.51; W; 70 WNW; E.

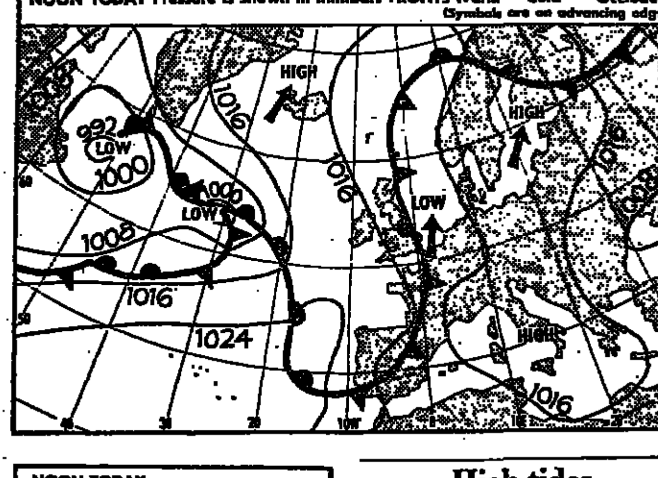
MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R (July 10): 1.19-1.28; WSW; 60 WNW; NE. Cosmos 1220 (July 10): 0.49-0.58; SW; 85 S; NE. Titan 3D: 23.0-23.4; S; 55 WNW; NNW. Cosmos 2nd stage (July 10): 2.13-2.16; SW*; 55 SW; N. Salyut 6 (July 10): 1.45-1.50; WSW; 60 S; E.

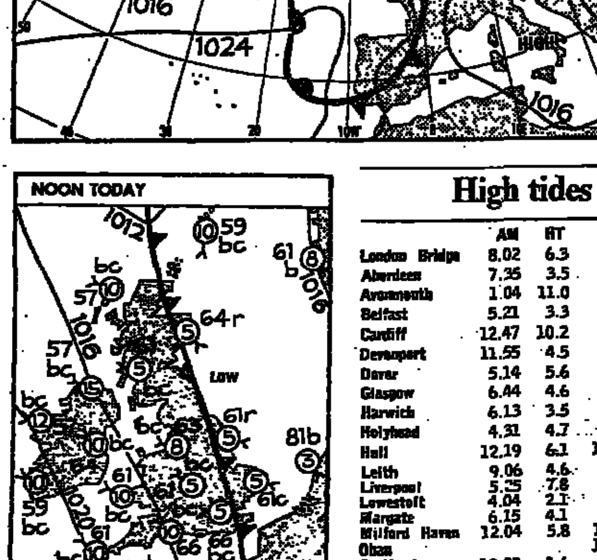
Supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Best and worst

Highest day temp: Jersey, London Heathrow, Marham (Norfolk), 28C (82F). Lowest day max: Rhoose, Neist Point, 14C (57F). Highest rainfall: Belfast, 0.2in. Highest sunshine: Cromer, 15.0hr.

POLLEN COUNT: 19, (very low). forecast higher. Supplied by Asthma Research Council.





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	8.02	6.3	8.16	6.1
Aberdeen	7.35	3.5	8.23	3.3
Avonmouth	1.04	11.0	1.30	10.5
Belfast	5.21	3.3	6.04	2.9
Cardiff	12.47	10.2	1.14	9.8
Devonport	11.55	4.5		
Dover	5.14	5.6	5.37	5.8
Glasgow	6.44	4.6	7.40	4.2
Harwich	6.13	3.5	6.27	3.4
Holyhead	4.31	4.7	5.07	4.3
Hull	12.19	6.1	12.27	6.4
Leith	9.06	4.6	9.38	4.5
Liverpool	5.25	7.8	6.03	7.5
Lowestoft	4.04	2.1	3.33	2.2
Margate	6.15	4.1	6.26	4.1
Milford Haven	12.04	5.8	12.33	5.5
Oban			12.20	3.0
Portland	12.22	1.6	1.03	1.4
Portsmouth	5.30	4.0	6.17	4.2
Shoreham	5.13	5.0	5.48	5.2
Southampton	5.15	3.7	5.59	3.8
Swansea	12.12	7.9	12.42	7.6
Tees	10.07	4.6	10.50	4.3
Walton-on-the-Naze	5.54	3.6	6.08	3.6

Tide measurements in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	10.4	—	24	75	Sunny
Bridlington	12.3	—	22	72	Sunny
Gorleston	13.0	—	19	66	Sunny
Lowestoft	14.2	—	22	72	Sunny
Clacton	10.8	—	20	68	Sunny
Margate	12.9	—	20	68	Sunny
S COAST					
Folkestone	13.7	—	26	79	Sunny
Hastings	12.4	—	25	77	Sunny
Eastbourne	11.9	—	22	72	Sunny
Worthing	10.6	—	23	73	Sunny
Littlehamp'n	11.9	—	25	77	Sunny
Bognor	12.5	—	21	70	Sunny
Ryde	14.2	—	23	73	Sunny
Sandown	13.9	—	21	70	Sunny
Shanklin	14.0	—	24	75	Sunny
Ventnor	11.2	—	22	72	Sunny
Bournemouth	14.8	—	23	73	Sunny
Poole	13.7	—	*	*	Sunny
Swanage	14.2	—	20	68	Sunny
Penzance	8.7	—	19	66	Sun pds
W COAST					
Douglas	4.5	—	17	63	Sun ints
Morecambe	6.5	—	29	66	Sun ints
Southport	8.3	—	30	68	Sun pds
Colwyn Bay	10.3	—	21	70	Sunny
Prestatyn	7.4	—	20	68	Sun pds
Ilfracombe	7.4	—	19	66	Sun pds
Scilly Isles	5.1	—	18	64	Cloudy
Exmouth	4.7	—	22	72	Sun ints
Torquay	3.0	—	22	72	Cloudy
Falmouth	10.2	—	20	68	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	8.3	.02	15	59	Sun pds
Wick	2.1	—	21	70	Cloudy
Stornoway	3.9	.06	15	59	Showers

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7pm, 26C (79F): min 7 pm to 7 am, 16C (61F). Humidity 7 pm, 60 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 7.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1014.1 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	28	82	Casablanca	c	23	73	Lisbon	f	23	73	Rhodes	s	25	77
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Cologne	s	27	81	Locarno	s	26	79	Riyadh	s	42	108
Alexandria	f	29	84	Copenhagen	s	23	73	Luxembourg	s	27	81	Rome	s	28	82
Algiers	f	32	90	Corfu	f	26	79	Madrid	s	30	86	Salzburg	s	26	79
Amsterdam	s	26	79	Dublin	r	16	61	Majorca	f	31	88	Stockholm	s	23	73
Athens	s	27	81	Dubrovnik	s	25	77	Malaga	c	25	77	Strasbourg	s	29	84
Bahrain	s	37	99	Faro	f	28	82	Malta	s	28	82	Sydney	s	17	63
Barcelona	s	28	82	Florence	s	30	86	Melbourne	r	11	52	Tangier	f	24	75
Beirut	s	28	82	Frankfurt	s	27	81	Milan	s	27	81	Tel Aviv	s	27	81
Belgrade	f	24	75	Funchal	s	22	72	Moscow	f	25	77	Tenerife	s	26	79
Berlin	s	27	81	Geneva	s	26	79	Munich	s	25	77	Tunis	f	31	88
Biarritz	s	21	70	Gibraltar	f	24	75	Naples	s	29	84	Valencia	s	27	81
Boulogne	c	23	73	Helsinki	c	22	72	Nairobi	c	25	77	Vancouver	c	16	61
Bordeaux	s	27	81	Innsbruck	s	26	79	Nice	s	25	77	Venice	f	27	81
Brussels	s	27	81	Istanbul	f	22	72	Oslo	s	24	75	Vienna	s	26	79
Budapest	f	25	77	Jeddah	s	39	102	Paris	f	27	81	Warsaw	f	24	75
Cairo	f	31	88	Johannesburg	s	10	50	Prague	s	26	79	Washington			
				Las Palmas	c	24	75	Reykjavik	s	13	55	Zurich	s	25	77